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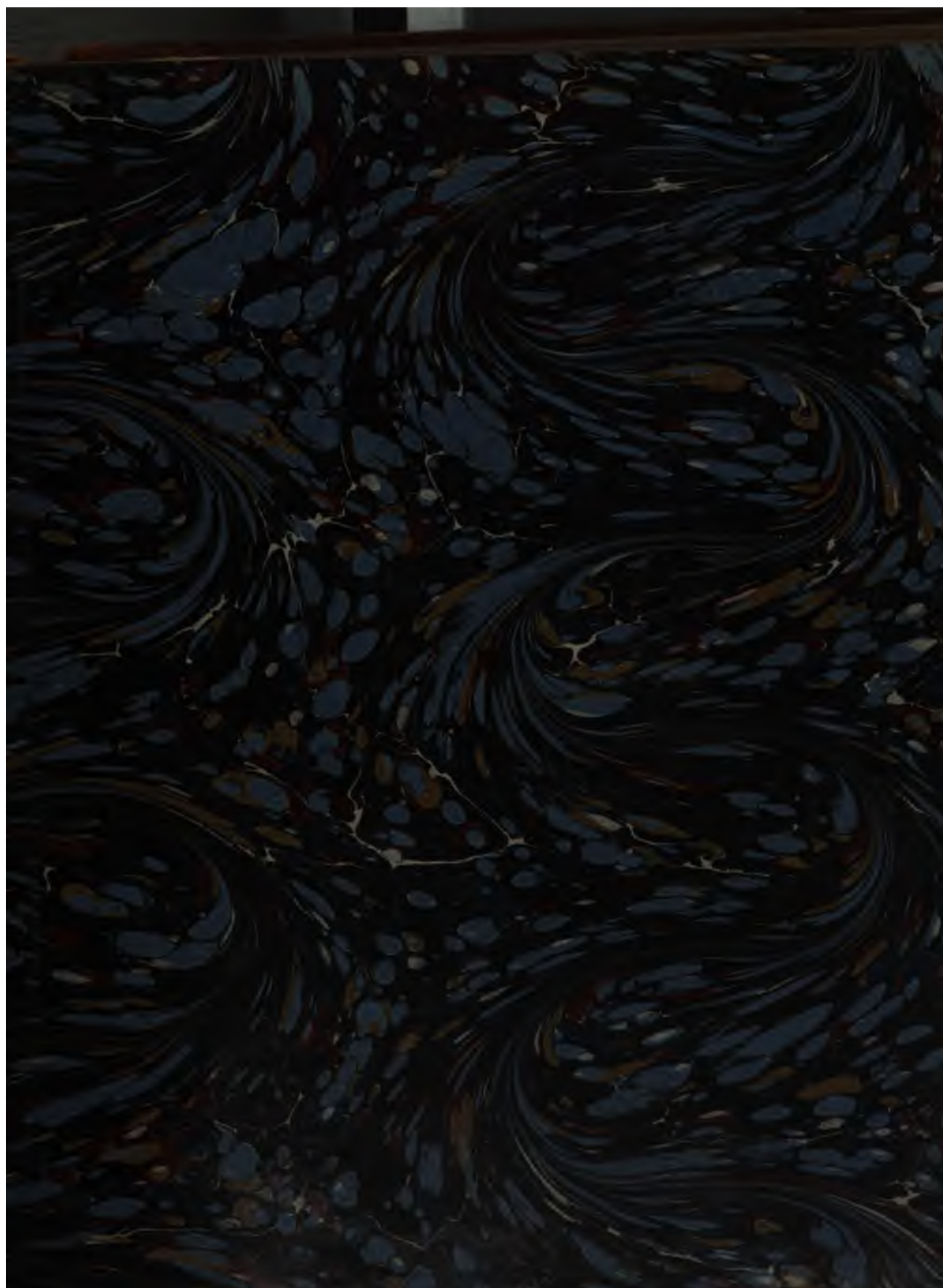
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THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XLI.





THE
ANTQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



"I love everything that's old ; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."
GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.



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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE following resolution was passed with unanimity at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Avebury presiding, on November 24: "The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great regret of the possible destruction of the Plummer Tower, one of the few remains of the ancient Edwardian wall which once enclosed the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and would venture to urge strongly upon the City Council the propriety of taking into serious consideration any alternative scheme by which the tower could be preserved."

There appears to be trouble also again at York, where the City Fathers seem to find it difficult to keep their hands off such relics of antiquity as are left to them. On November 23, at a meeting of the Yorkshire Architectural and Archæological Society, the Dean of York presiding, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be sent to the City Council and the Estates Committee: "That, while sympathizing with the desire to find work for the unemployed, this Society strongly deprecates any attempt to interfere with the character of the York city moats by laying them out as flower-beds and by planting shrubs. They venture to represent that, while only thus meeting the requirements of a portion of the unemployed, the narrow strips of land and steep banks would furnish playgrounds utterly unsuitable for the requirements of the children,

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and if converted into gardens these would necessarily be very cramped, and would need constant and expensive supervision to keep them in order and prevent damage. They would also represent that the present condition of the walls, with the banks and moats, is most ornamental to the city, furnishes a healthy promenade for all classes of the citizens, and maintains the archæological and historical associations connected therewith."

The death of Mr. Louis Palma di Cesnola, an Italian Count who had long ago become a naturalized American, is reported from New York. After fighting in the Italian War of Independence against Austria, in the Crimea with the British, and in the American Civil War on the side of the North, Mr. Palma di Cesnola was appointed United States Consul at Cyprus, where his archæological excavations made his name famous. In 1877 he returned to New York, taking with him the fruits of his discoveries in the shape of statues, sarcophagi, vases, bronzes, gold and silver jewels, etc., all of which are preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in that city. Of that institution the distinguished archæologist was appointed director in 1878. Mr. Palma di Cesnola made many contributions to the literature of archæology, both in Italian and English, his principal work being *Cyprus: its Cities, Tombs, and Temples*. He also published a large folio atlas on Cypriote antiquities.

According to Professor Montelius, says the *Athenæum*, the Viking ship unearthed at Slagen, in Norway, is a pleasure yacht of the period, having several marked characteristics which distinguish it from the Gokstad ship. The shutters closing the oar-holes and the shields along the gunwale are absent, proving that the ship was not intended for warfare or long cruises. It is very low amidships. Several costly carved objects were also found, such as sledges, in which even the coachman's footboard is decorated with a handsome carved design, and numerous small figures of men and animals. One object was part of a walking-stick, the handle of which was carved as a dog's head in fine, almost modern, style. Gangways to ships were also found, and oars handsomely orna-

mented, and so well preserved as to warrant the use of them to-day.

The colossal lion of Chæroneæ, on the celebrated battlefield of that name, has been restored. The formal inauguration of the monument—which surmounts the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell in the battle of Chæroneæ—will take place next spring on the occasion of the International Archæological Congress, which the German Crown Prince will address.

Under the auspices of the newly-established Institute of Archæology in connection with the University of Liverpool, Mr. Percy Newberry, whose Egyptian work is well known, has recently been delivering a series of public lectures in that city. In the second, given on November 23, Mr. Newberry, whose lecture was freely illustrated by lantern views, considered more especially the antique Egyptian seal or scarab, so-called from the similarity of its shape to the scarabæus beetle. As illustrating the remarkable continuity existing between ancient and modern civilization, he pointed out the parallel uses of the seal in ancient and modern times for the purposes of legal solemnities, and also to its domestic use. In the latter respect it furnished the origin of the modern wedding-ring. The Egyptian bride of 4000 B.C., being responsible as mistress of the house for the domestic stores, was presented in the marriage ceremony with a seal, bearing as a rule her own and her husband's name, and commonly also the date of the event. At first these signets were worn round the neck, but later they were attached to a ring fitted to the finger. On the invention of locks and keys the key was at first also attached to a finger-ring; but this being inconvenient for use, keys took the form they still have, the handle of the modern key representing the ancient ring. The keys and ring were then presented separately, and the ring became the plain circlet still used as the symbol of marital union. Another instance was found in the scroll ornament of these old seals, which passing into Babylonia and Assyria, found its way from there into Greece, and then, in course of time, right across Europe

to Scandinavia, whence it was transported into Ireland, being still conspicuous in old Irish monuments. We are glad to hear that the lecture evoked so much interest that Mr. Newberry is to be asked to repeat it at an early date. The new Institute was formally "inaugurated" on the evening of Saturday, December 3.

A valuable collection of personal effects and relics of King Charles I. has been placed in the Whitehall Museum by Mr. P. Berney Ficklin, the owner of the well-known blue silk vest which for some time past has been on view in the same institution. The latest additions include a cornelian seal, several memorial snuff-boxes, one of which is made from the wood of the scaffold on which the monarch was beheaded, loyalist badges, coins commemorating the sieges of Newark and Pontefract, and a curious miniature of the King, with sixteen transparencies representing His Majesty in a variety of costumes. There are also a miniature on ivory of Queen Henrietta Maria, a gold mounted ring of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., an ivory snuff-box with a model of Archbishop Laud on the lid, a gold memorial ring of King Charles, with a lock of his hair, and a gold locket.

We take the following paragraph from the *Manchester Guardian* of November 30: "While engaged in making a road at Oswestry last week some navvies came across a small dark-brown glazed jug containing some 400 gold and silver coins, covering the reigns of Henry VIII. to Charles I. Information of the find only leaked out yesterday morning, by which time the navvies had sold them for trifling sums to people who evidently appreciated their value. The police, on hearing of the discovery, took steps to recover them, and by last night had succeeded in obtaining a large proportion of them. Some of the buyers, however, decline to give them up, and in their case legal action is threatened. Dr. Aylmer Lewis, the county coroner, has been informed of the matter, and he will hold an inquiry before ordering their despatch to the Treasury."

About the same date a large number of coins of the reigns of the Georges, in gold, silver, and copper, including some two-guinea pieces, were found in the course of some alterations to the premises of a public-house in High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife.



Mr. Somers Clarke, writing to the *Times* from Assuan, Egypt, describes the effect on the buildings at Philæ by the flooding of the island in connection with the construction of the great Assuan Dam. "So far as we can tell at present," he says, "the substance of the masonry immersed, which, it must be remembered, has stood perfectly dry for some 2,000 years, has not received any harm. The surface, tinted by time and sunshine to a warm golden colour, is now washed to a cold gray. The painted surfaces are fast losing their colour. Not a little of the picturesque charm and beauty of the ruins is gone for ever." The buildings were very carefully and thoroughly underpinned and supported, and so far—the reservoir having been twice filled since the underpinning was done—there does not appear to have been any movement. Now it is proposed to raise the level of the water in the reservoir by an additional 20 feet. "What effect will this have on the ruins at Philæ? The Kiosk, or Pharaoh's Bed, as it is called, will stand in water up to the necks of the capitals of the columns. The long ranges of the colonnades lying south of the central group of buildings will be completely hidden under water. Even the doorway between the towers of the southern pylon will be closed. The Mammesium and opposite colonnade will be submerged. The water will rise to the necks of the capitals in the Hypostyle Hall. The roof will consequently stand above the water; but the cornices of the rest of the temple will hardly emerge. Judging by the evidence of the past two years, it may reasonably be expected that the stonework of the walls and columns will not crumble away under the influence of further immersion, but what will be the result upon the architraves and horizontal roof-slabs, many of which will lie soaking for weeks under the water? We may learn by observing what happened some four years since at the Temple of Edfu. A rainstorm of unusual duration occurred in

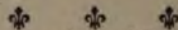
the Nile Valley. It was very persistent at Edfu. The immense roof slabs of the temple became charged with water. Several of them broke in two, falling with a crash to the pavement. This was the result of a rainstorm. What may we not fear from a saturation lasting many weeks? If the roof slabs and architraves at Philæ receive the same attention that has been given to the rest of the structures, it seems quite probable that the buildings on the island may survive for an indefinite period. Seeing that the Egyptian Government has already done so much, it is unreasonable to suppose that it will grudge the small expense necessary to maintain the roof. We must not, however, close our eyes to the fact that the damage caused by the additional body of water in the reservoir goes far beyond the mere immersion of the island of Philæ. The floor of the Nile Valley for some 100 miles south of Philæ will be more or less affected. Here are several temples, some of no small interest and dignity; also a considerable number of sites of ancient settlements which have never yet been properly examined. These must contain things of no little interest and value to the ethnologist, the antiquary, the historian, and the artist. The readers of the *Times* will be glad to know that the Egyptian Government is by no means indifferent to these things. I am permitted to state on the best authority that the matter will be thoroughly examined, with a view to taking steps that as little harm as is possible under the circumstances shall be done to the temples, etc."



Miss Barr-Brown, who sends us the photograph reproduced on the next page, writes: "Two early mediæval examples of cope chests are preserved in York Cathedral; they are now placed on the south side of the aisle, in front of the entrance to the crypt. These chests, or arks, were made to contain the copes of the officiating clergy of the Cathedral, and, as the form was that of an exact semicircle, these chests were constructed of half that size, so that the copes could lie in them by being once folded. They are of large size, the radius of the circle of the more ancient one being 6 feet 6 inches, and the other 6 feet 2 inches. They are of wood covered with flowing ironwork laid on leather. The

earlier chest appears to be of the twelfth century, 'the circular branches to the band being common to Norman ironwork; the curves are stiff and wanting in the grace and elegance of the next century' (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ccx.). Other examples of similar character exist at Wells Cathedral and in the churches of Lockinge, Berkshire, and Church Brampton, Northants; but none of these is equal to the York arks in the grace and beauty of the curves and the

while the ornamental grounds were laid out by Shenstone.



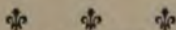
The Roman Archæological Society has passed a resolution drawing attention to the condition of the tombs on the Via Latina, which are being much injured by the smoke and wax of tapers; to the neglected state of the Excubitorium of the Seventh Cohort of the Firemen in Trastevere; and to the abandonment into which the old city walls have in



Photo by Messrs. Duncan and Lewin, York.

COPE CHESTS IN YORK CATHEDRAL.

skill with which the surface is so regularly covered."



Several old country houses have recently been either destroyed or badly damaged by fire. One of the worst of these fires was that at Enville Hall, near Stourbridge, the seat of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. The house itself was of no great antiquity, the older part only dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, but it contained some relics of Lady Jane Grey,

some places been allowed to fall. The Society has urged the Minister of Education and the Mayor of Rome to take the necessary steps for the preservation of these valuable monuments of ancient times, and it proposes to invite every archæological, artistic, and historical society in Rome to name one representative to a permanent committee for the preservation of historic and artistic buildings. These steps have been taken none too soon, for the frightful atrocities of "La Terza Roma" are gradually

replacing the picturesque old corners of the city. Mediæval Rome especially needs protection.

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 "The handing by His Majesty the King," says the *Law Times*, "of a new Great Seal to Lord Halsbury makes the Lord Chancellor the fortunate possessor of two disused Great Seals. When there is a substitution of a new Great Seal for an old one, the old Great Seal remains—as was stated by the late Mr. Hanbury, as Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons on May 28, 1900—the property of the Sovereign. It is, however, in accordance with custom, given to the Lord Chancellor as one of the perquisites of his office. In May, 1900, a new Great Seal was substituted for the old one, which had been in use since 1878, and was given to Lord Halsbury, who was then Lord Chancellor, by the late Queen Victoria. The death of Queen Victoria eight months afterwards rendered, by reason of the alteration in the name and style of the Sovereign consequent on the demise of the Crown, another Great Seal, which came into use on Monday in last week, necessary. The second Great Seal which has fallen to the lot of Lord Halsbury has been only three and a half years in use, and its cost was £400. In the late reign there were four Great Seals, of which the first was made in 1838, and remained in use till 1860; its cost is now unknown. The second Great Seal, which was in use from 1860 till 1878, cost £413; and the third Great Seal, which was in use from 1878 till 1900, cost £513."

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 Mr. St. George Gray, the curator of the Somerset Archaeological Society's Museum at Taunton, recently lectured in that town on some excavations which he has lately made at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gray said that he conducted excavations at the camp for eight working days, the exploration having been organized chiefly through the kindness and instrumentality of the Rev. W. T. Dyne, Vicar of Evercreech. The camp, the summit of which is 728 feet above mean sea-level, is situated half a mile to the south-east of Chesterblade, where Roman remains and coins have been found, and

between Evercreech, Bruton, and Shepton Mallet. It is in a very strong position, being surrounded on the north, west, and south-west by a deep valley; the eastern side, which is the only accessible point, is connected with an outlying branch of the Mendip Range. The camp takes the form of an irregular elongated oval, and the inner bank encloses an area of five acres. The greater part of the camp is encompassed by a vallum of considerable relief, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the natural slope of the ground in the highest parts. The whole of the eastern boundary of the camp, the weakest side, is defended by three valla with intervening fossæ. What makes Small Down a remarkable and unusual ancient enclosure is that the site is a combination of an encampment and of a burial-ground. Whether the camp was made before the erection of the tumuli on the summit, or *vice versa*, was a point which Mr. Gray was unprepared to answer with certainty. It was probable that the barrows existed before the lines of earthworks were constructed. At any rate, the barrows, ramparts, and ditches all date from the Bronze Age—a period which, in Britain, extended approximately from 1700 B.C. to 300 B.C., at which latter date (about the commencement of the Prehistoric Iron Age) the lake village at Glastonbury had hardly commenced to exist, or, if so, was quite in its infancy. Mr. Gray then described the excavations which he made, and said no object whatever found in the ditches could be assigned to an earlier date than 1000 B.C. He discovered a cremated interment, placed on the surface of the undisturbed sand. There was no indication of a cinerary urn having been used. The remains, which are very imperfectly cinerated, are those of a young person. The area near the interment was found to contain many flint implements, flakes, and pottery. No fewer than fifty-one fragments of British pottery were found at various depths in the first cutting, some forming parts of very large and thick vessels, none, however, being decorated; all was hand-made, and both the soft variety and the coarse variety were represented. In concluding, Mr. Gray said it was hoped that this work, and similar work at Castle Neroche last year, might be followed up by

excavations into other well-known Somersetshire earthworks, most of which have never been explored, or, if so, not methodically.

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Antiquaries interested in London topography will be pleased to hear that Messrs. George Falkner and Sons are about to issue a limited edition of an historical atlas of London, which will contain reprints of rare and valuable maps selected from the Crace collection. The gem of the atlas will be the Faithorne map of 1658, recently acquired by the British Museum, of which the only other copy is in the National Library of Paris. The descriptive notes will be written by Mr. Randall Davies, F.S.A.

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We are indebted to the *Glasgow Herald* for the following note: "An archæological discovery has lately been made which M. Maspero ranks along with that of the Serapeum as one of the two most important contributions to Egyptian history. The discoverer is M. Legrain, who for some years has been engaged in repairing and strengthening the Temple of Karnak, otherwise called the Temple of Amon, at Thebes. In the course of the work last winter he lighted upon a sort of pit on the southern side of the ruins, in which, in the midst of mud and water, innumerable stone statues were heaped pell-mell one upon another. There proved to be 450 of them, all more or less well preserved, and M. Legrain has spent the summer of this year in examining and arranging them. They are now in the Cairo Museum, and prove to be of remarkable interest and value. Many of them are royal statues, and among these are several that represent the Kings of the old empire, the most ancient being, in the discoverer's opinion, a King of the Second Dynasty, which is dated by Mr. Flinders Petrie as about 4500-4200 B.C. The next ancient statue is that of Khufu (Cheops), the builder of the Great Pyramid, and the second King of the Fourth Dynasty, fixed about 4000-3700 B.C. Kings and Queens of the Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Dynasties are also represented, the figure of Thothmes III., the great conqueror, being described as the '*chef d'œuvre*' of the whole collection, and one of the most beautiful works of art that have been

bequeathed to us by antiquity.' There is a statue, moreover, of another conqueror—Rameses II.—who reigned in the fourteenth century B.C. Besides these royal relics, there is a large number of statues of priests and prophets of Amon and other high officials, the inscriptions on which give valuable genealogical and historical information, furnishing, for example, the name of a hitherto unknown King. One of the statues is in Greek garb, and probably belongs to the time of the Ptolemies, in the fourth or third century B.C. The existence of this collection of statues has been explained by M. Maspero in his address delivered in supplement of the reading of M. Legrain's paper at the Egyptian Institute in Paris. After its destruction by the Assyrians, and also by the Persians under Cambyzes, Thebes lay neglected until the time of the earlier Ptolemies, who, desiring to conciliate their subjects, restored the Temple of Karnak, Ptolemy Soter, the first of the Dynasty, building a shrine there for himself. But as the enormous number of statues had no artistic interest for their restorers, but exercised a certain influence on them, probably of a supposed sacred or magical quality, they buried them out of the way in the place where they have been found."

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A remarkably rich find of ancient gold coins is reported at Lalbenque, near Cahors. Some workmen were demolishing an old house when they drove their picks into an iron box, buried in a thick old wall, from which fell ninety-eight gold coins, all dating back to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and all coined by the Italian States of those periods. It is supposed that at some time a collector occupied the house.

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Our old correspondent Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes to tell us that on December 2, in the course of some excavations for pipes in St. James' Lane in that city, "the workmen found about 2 feet under the road, once rural, enclosed in a cist of loose flints, three vases of Upchurch ware. The largest was a cinerary urn with the cremated bones within. This was slightly damaged by the pick. The others were small saucer-like vessels, known as 'food' or 'incense' vessels, placed with burnt bones. Not far

off was found a beautifully preserved small brass of Crispus, which may possibly indicate the period of the burial. The land all around was years ago unbuilt on, and remains, both British and Roman, have been found during laying out roads, building, etc. The vases are in private and appreciative hands, and may find their way to the local museum."



On November 25 a very interesting paper, written by Mr. E. P. Warren, entitled, "The Abbey Mill Stream and Bridge at the Corner of Tufton Street and Great College Street, Westminster," was read before the members of the Architectural Association. The greater part of Mr. Warren's paper was taken up with a description, as furnished from recent excavations, of the water-course, which ran on the south of the garden of the Abbey by the dead wall, as it was called, which separated the garden from the water-course. Many believed that this water-course was a tidal creek, practicable for boats and barges up to the Abbey gateway, now represented by the archway, giving access to the south-eastern corner of Dean's Yard. Clearly this water-course was a mill-stream, serving a mill placed on the river-bank at the southern end of the Victoria Tower Garden. This mill was clearly shown in several ancient views. In the excavations a very large number of objects were found. One fragment was a portion of a Purbeck marble shaft, which he believed was the upper part of the shaft from the north-eastern angle of the Confessor's shrine, and exactly fitted that position.



Professor Diels, of Berlin, reports that a papyrus recently found at Abusir consists of what may really be described as parts of a Greek encyclopædia, apparently condensed from a larger work. They contain lists of lawyers and artists, the seven wonders of the world, and the then known mountains, islands, and rivers.



The *Art Journal* for November, we may note, contained a number of reproductions from photographs illustrating the excavations in the Roman Forum; while *Country Life* of December 3 had some half-dozen illustrations of the curious old dog-tongs still preserved in certain Welsh churches. One pair may

be seen in Bangor Cathedral in a glass case hanging on the wall opposite the north door. These quaint implements, usually of oak, though two iron examples are shown, are all much alike, and were used for ejecting quarrelsome dogs from church during service. The wooden dogs preserved at Llanynys, a church between Denbigh and Ruthin, bear numerous teeth-marks, says the writer of the article, "which go to prove that the poor beast strongly resented his ignominious expulsion from church."



Lecturing a few weeks ago on "An Old British Road"—*i.e.*, the road from Dover to Winchester—Mr. Hilaire Belloc said that one of the causes which contributed to the preservation of the road from Canterbury to Winchester was that a great part of it lay on chalk. He believed that of its total length of 121 miles, about 55 per cent. was on chalk. Another reason was the pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. The murder of St. Thomas took place just before Winchester had lost its old importance. The old road was undoubtedly revived by the pilgrimage, and remained a kind of sacred way until the Reformation. It was an interesting fact that when Henry VIII. was going to the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," he did not go by Rochester, as he might have done, but went instead by the old way to Canterbury. That was, however, the last of the great progresses along the road. It was an excellent instance of the irony of history that the effect of the turnpike system, by inducing people to make use of roads in which there were no turnpikes, was to tend to the preservation of the old roads, which had been on the point of disappearing. About 60 per cent. of the old road from Winchester to Canterbury was well known. Of the remainder, about 20 per cent. was guessed at, more or less accurately. In tracing it, they were guided by the indications afforded by the road in places now known, by the soils which were chosen, by the trees which grew along it, and by the names of places along the route. He had been able in this way to reconstruct, he might say, the whole way, with the exception of some small gaps. He admitted that as regarded twenty miles it was only a hypo-

thesis, and close on two miles he was unable to find. Of all the important roads of antiquity, this one was nearest to London, a great section of it running close to the capital.



Old Sussex Glass: Its Origin and Decline.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.

THE writer of this article, in pursuing his researches into the ancient industries of Sussex, and wishing to supplement his papers which have already appeared in the collections of the Sussex Archæological Society, desires to call the attention of other archæologists by the following preliminary notice on the Sussex industry of glass-making in the hope that he may obtain further information on the subject. The glass-making industry in Sussex dates at all events from early mediæval days, and thenceforward up to the end of the sixteenth century that county was undoubtedly the chief centre of the industry in England. All hope of tracing its origin is apparently lost. It may, indeed, date far back into prehistoric times. From the earliest age when man commenced to use fire, the phenomenon of the melting of *silica* in contact with *alkali* derived from wood-ash must have presented itself. We know that both the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons used both cast and blown glass in Britain, and Sussex is rich in local specimens obtained from the graves of Anglo-Saxons at High Down, Worthing, and elsewhere; but, although highly probable, evidence stops short of the discovery of the traces of any local manufacture in England. Pliny mentions that glass was imported into the interior of Britain in the form of *massæ*, —namely, rough lumps of glass, to be subsequently melted, tinted, and worked up by the local artificers. In 1848 Dr. Guest drew attention to a considerable quantity of coloured glass which was to be found upon the beach between Brighton and Rottingdean,

worn into the form of pebbles by the action of the tide. This glass, he suggested, was derived from the remains of a Roman glass factory situate somewhere upon the cliffs bordering the seashore. The action of the "Eastward Drift," whereby large masses of beach are transported from west to east along our southern coast, renders it doubtful how far these glass pebbles may be considered to be local, and evidence of their Roman origin has not been made out clearly. The Anglo-Saxon blown glass vessels from the Sussex graves show an advanced state of manufacture, but, from their forms, foreign importation is suspected.

Glass-making in its rudest and simplest form as cast glass, does not seem to have been practised in Britain in the year 675, when Bede relates how he sent to Gaul for artisans to glaze his church and monastery at Wearmouth. Formerly the windows of the churches in England were closed with wooden shutters, or lattices made of wicker, and when glass was used at Worcester about the year 744, and the moon and stars were seen through a medium which would allow light to pass, while excluding the effects of weather, supernatural agency was suspected. In tracing the history of glass in this country, a distinction must be drawn between window glass and glass vessels. Many examples of the former still remain, whereas mediæval glass vessels are exceedingly rare, and no examples of glass drinking-cups are to be traced between Saxon times and the end of the sixteenth century, having (it is feared) succumbed during the lapse of time. Window glass existed in two forms—the cast and the blown. Among the remains of Sussex Roman villas there may still be traced portions of old translucent window glass made by casting molten glass upon the smooth surface of stone, producing a pane smooth on one side and rough on the other. We have seen that this art was in Britain lost in the days of Bede, and it probably never really flourished until the country began to settle down after the Norman invasion and our splendid examples of early pointed architecture commenced to rise.

It is apparent that at the end of the twelfth century the art of window-glass-making existed in great perfection. The

earliest and finest examples are to be found in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury ; for other specimens we may look at the rose-window in the northern transept at Lincoln, the remains of a "Jesse" window on the north side of the nave clerestory at York, and the pattern windows in Salisbury Cathedral. These belong to the first half of the thirteenth century. Old royal accounts at the Record Office show how the English monarchs from time to time drew upon the resources of the Sussex glass manufactures. Edward III. when rebuilding St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, between the years 1349 and 1351, issued several writs to his Sheriffs in various counties, including Sussex and Surrey, to procure glass (probably cast) for the chapel windows. Let us glance, by the light of these accounts, at the artificers at work upon this Wealden glass. We find that "Master John of Chester and his five assistants, master glaziers, drew the images for the glass windows on white tables, each receiving one shilling a day. Eleven painters at sevenpence a day laid the glass on the tables and painted it, and fifteen others cut, broke, and joined it together at the wages of sixpence a day, with assistants who were paid at the rate of fourpence halfpenny or fourpence. John Geddyng washed the tables with *servicia* and whitening from time to time as fresh services were required for the drawings ; and Thomas Dadynton and Robert Yerdlesle ground the colours at the wages of fourpence halfpenny a day. White, blue, azure and red glass were bought by the *poundus*, blue, red, and azure, coming by water from London to Westminster, and much white glass from John de Alemyne at Chiddingfold in Surrey." Blown window glass was made by the "verriers" of Colchester at the end of the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth century.

Let us now turn our attention from the beautiful ancient window glass, which takes away much of the cheerlessness and mellows the aspect of the gray walls of our stately churches, and consider early glass vessels of domestic use. Every sort of blown glass contains two ingredients—namely, *silica* and *alkali*, the former being the acid, and the latter the base or solvent. The varieties in

the nature of glass depend upon the alkali used and upon the other constituents—such as lime, oxide of iron or manganese, lead, alumina, etc.—which may be added. The quality of the glass depends upon the purity of the alkali, and so long as this was derived, as in the Sussex works, from ashes of wood, bracken or "fern," bean-cods and seaweed, the quality constantly varied, and was often inferior. The ancients never attained the long-sought perfection in clear "crystalline" glass, owing to the limited size of their furnaces and melting-pots, the production of pure "crystalline" necessitating long-continued fusion in large pots. The Anglo-Saxon glass never approached the clearness of the Roman *crystallinum*, a colourless glass, very light in weight and held in great esteem, though much inferior to our modern flint glass. The Roman was, however, superior to the old Sussex or Wealden glass, which was of a coarse green variety, owing to oxide of iron impurities. The earliest mediæval drinking-vessels in England which remain to us were brought from the East, some being Saracenic, others Italian, such as Venetian and Muranian. Some of these have descended to us in the form of heir-looms attached to certain houses and estates under the name of "lucks," such as the Luck of Muncaster and that of Edenhall, the breaking of which was supposed to terminate the luck of the family or estate. The essential quality of "lucks" was that they were bound to be made of fragile material. But, no doubt, coarse vessels of blown glass were produced by the Wealden glass makers from the earliest times. Among these may be reckoned the green bulbous flasks with long necks, two of which, from Fletching and Beckley (Sussex), are in the Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum.

The antiquity of glass-making at Chiddingfold in the Weald has been proved by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., of Eastbourne, from documents. Laurence, the glass-maker (*vitrearius*), had a grant of twenty acres of land in Chiddingfold about the year 1230. In a deed of 1301, a certain rent in the parish was released to William, son of William the *verir* of that place. During the fourteenth century four generations of the local family of Schutere followed the occupa-

tion of "glassieres" in Chiddingfold and Kirdford. The first occurrence recorded of glass-vessel-making in the Weald is that by John Glasewryth of Staffordshire, who had a grant of land in Sheurwode, Kirdford, where he made "brodeglass" and "vessel." But vessels of wood, *treen*, horn, and leather, were far more generally used than glass. The use of the large leathern blackjacks at Court gave rise to the "traveller's tale," long believed in France, that Englishmen drank out of their boots.

The glass makers in Sussex are seldom referred to; one of the earliest references is by Thomas Charnock in his *Breviary of Philosophy* in 1557, and, judging from the following quotation, this "gentleman glass-maker" (as glass-makers of the period loved to be called) was an independent and perhaps irascible person:

As for glassemakers, they be scant in the land.
Yet one there is, as I doe understand:
And in Sussex is now his habitacion,
At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupacion.
To go to him is necessary and meete,
Or send a servant who is discrete:
And desire him, in most humble wise,
To blow thee a glasse after thy devise.

It seems almost disrespectful when Mr. Hartshorne says: "This Chiddingfold man can only have produced, as his predecessors did, the commonest green glass made from coarse local sand (Hastings sand) and impure alkali obtained from wood ashes." Glass houses have been traced by documentary evidence to Fernfold Wood, Kirdford, Wisborough Green, Ewhurst, and Alfold, in the Western Weald; and to Beckley, Northiam, near Rye, and Hastings, in the Eastern Weald. "Glassye Borough" occurs in connection in Beckley Peasemarsch as a mediæval place-name. Camden says in his *Britannia* speaking of Sussex: "Neither want here glasse-houses, but the glasse there made, by reason of the manner of making, I wot not whether, is likewise nothing so pure and cleare, and therefore used of the common sort only;" and another writer says: "Neither can we match the purity of the Venice glasses, and yet many green ones are blown in Sussex profitable to the makers and convenient to the users thereof." By an Act of 39 Elizabeth, cap. 4, glass

men who carried glass on their backs in a pack were allowed to rove the country so long as they were of good behaviour, and not as pedlars and chapmen, who were deemed rogues and vagabonds. They, however, soon earned for themselves a similar reputation. A country amusement was to get one of these glass men to thrash his glass, breaking it to pieces with a stick, which he was willing to do for a consideration from the yokel *jeunesse dorée* of the period.

Speed, in his *Atlas* (1610), sounded an oft-repeated warning when he mentioned the production of "Iron and Glasse" in Sussex, namely: "As they bring great gaine to their possessors, so doe they impoverish the country of woods, whose want will be found in ages to come, if not at this present in some sort felt." Another complaint alleged that "the glasse-houses remove and follow the woods with small charge, which the ironworks cannot easily do." Notice of this evil was first taken towards the end of the sixteenth century, when the foreigners began to take up glass-vessel-making in England seriously. The first foreigners were induced to come by Edward VI., but they were hastily recalled by their own countrymen, who were jealous that their secrets should be discovered. In 1567 Jean Carré, from the Low Countries, petitioned for a license to make glass, the fuel to be obtained from Arundel; and certain Frenchmen applied for a monopoly of window-glass manufacture. Thereupon a communication was sent to the Chiddingfold glass-maker, who declared that he "neither had nor could make window glass." He said that he only produced "small things, such as mortars, bottles and orinaux." The latter were water globes used to place in front of rushlights to increase their power. No doubt a distinction was drawn between "glass quarries" (small lozenge shaped panes) and larger window glass. Mr. Cooper discovered pieces of green glass on the site of an old glass-house at Chiddingfold, which are exhibited in the Surrey Archæological Society's Museum at Guildford. In 1567 Carré wrote that he had erected a glass-house at Fernfold Wood in Loxwood (Sussex). He was sending to Spain for

soda, as his alkaline flux, to get it purer or to save the timber. In conjunction with another of his countrymen, Becker, he engaged to exercise and practise "the art and feats or mysterie of making *glas* for *glasinge* such as is made in ffrance, Lorraine and Burgundy," and to teach English apprentices. The most important introduction of foreigners in the glass-making industry of Sussex took place when the French Huguenots came over in 1567, and the industry received a great stimulus. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., states that the parish registers of Wisborough Green (Sussex) give the names between 1581 and 1600 of Tyzack, Henzy, Tyttery, Bongar, De Caquery. At Alfold was buried John Carry (Carré), "Mr. of the Glashouse," May 23, 1572. The names of Brasso, Perres, Pereor, Bossom, and Parnys, also occur in connection with glass-houses in Sussex.

In 1579, at Beckley, near Rye, a Venetian, Sebastian Orlanden, and certain Frenchmen from Lorraine, Delakay, Okes, Sondag Extanta, made bugles, "amells," and "glasse in collers (in colours). Mr. Evelyn, the diarist, tells us that his father brought over glass workers after the massacres in France, and settled them on his estate in Sussex, where they remained for many generations. In 1581 complaints were made by the Mayor and jurors of Rye of the wasting of the woods near Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, by the iron and glass houses. As usual, the influx of foreign workmen and the destruction of the woods gave rise to local dissatisfaction, and in 1574 the Bishop of Chichester informed Lord Burghley of a plot of "certain vicious persons" about Petworth to rob and murder the French glass-makers and burn their houses. These troubles led to neglect of the trade and in 1584-85 an Act was passed against glass-making by "strangers and out-landish men" within the realm, for the preservation of the woods. Timber-cutting was limited to certain areas. No foreigners were allowed to make glass unless instructed by Englishmen, and then only in the proportion of one foreigner to two Englishmen.

Aubrey states that eleven glass-houses at Chiddingfold (Surrey) were suppressed during Elizabeth's reign, and another was petitioned

against at Hindhead on account of the waste of timber trees. The men at Fernfold migrated to a vast beech-wood called Buckholt Wood, in Hampshire. The time had fully come when pit and sea coal should be brought into use. At first this was thought impossible. The old way of making glass with sand, often containing iron impurities, had been superseded by the use of flint, the larger proportion of silica producing a finer and clearer glass. The fumes of pit coal were found to affect injuriously flint glass when mixed with litharge in the open pots used with timber fuel. As soon as it was discovered that closing the pot remedied this defect, the long-sought legislation came, and with it the extinction of the Sussex industry. The "Proclamation touching Glasses" of May 23, 1615, prohibited the use of wood in glass-making furnaces, and only allowed sea or pit coal or other fuel not being wood, declaring that "it were the lesse evil to reduce the times into the ancient manner of drinking in stone and of lattice windows than to suffer the loss of such a treasure" as timber, so necessary for the navy. At the same time the importation of foreign glass was interdicted. Readers who desire to obtain information as to the later stages of the glass industry should consult the able volume on *English Glasses*, by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., to whom the writer records his acknowledgments for great assistance in the preparation of this article.

It is curious to observe that in 1614 the monopoly of the glass industry fell into the hands of a Vice-Admiral of the Fleet. Admiral Mansel, a comrade of Effingham and Essex, was a master gentleman glass-maker as early as 1606. The patent which Mansel secured in 1614-15, in the words of the modern vernacular of finance, "cornered" the glass industry in England for nearly forty years. The glass-making has never returned to Sussex, and it was left to the iron foundries to complete the destruction of the ancient forests of the Weald.



Notes on Lapley Font, Staffordshire.

By C. LYNAM, F.S.A.

MR. EYTON, in his *Domesday Studies: Staffordshire*, when reviewing the "Circuits of Domesday Commissioners," writes: "We have seen that the notes taken in some parts of the Northamptonshire circuit happened to be so mistakenly codified by the clerks of the exchequers as that some manors of one county of the circuit appear among the manors of another county. The Northamptonshire survey embodies two remarkable instances of this same confusion. Under the title 'Terra Sancti Remigii Remis,' and with the rubric of 'Codweston Hundred,' it describes the two manors of 'Lepilie' and 'Merseton.' Now, Northamptonshire contained no such hundred as Codweston, and Lapley and Marston, which remained for ages in the possession of the French Abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims, were Staffordshire manors in the Staffordshire Hundred of 'Cuddwestan'—nay, they still remain in the Staffordshire Hundred, now miswritten Cuttlestone."

And, again, under the heading of "Terra Sancti Remigii," Mr. Eyton writes: "The French Abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims had at the date of Domesday four manors in Staffordshire. These were Meaford, Ridware, Lapley, and Marston, all in Cuddleston Hundred. Lapley and Marston were transferred by coeval error from the Staffordshire to the Northants schedules of survey. Of Lapley and Marston, Domesday says that the Abbey of Rheims had them before the Conquest. At Lapley was eventually established a cell or priory of the Church of Rheims. The annals of the said church have a story on this wise: Edward the Confessor had promised to visit Rome. Instead of going, he sent Aldred, Archbishop of York, who took with him several English nobles. Among others went Burchard, the youthful and promising son of Algar, Earl of the Mercians. The embassy, on its return, having reached France, and Burchard, being seized with fever, took up his lodging at Rheims. Death impending, the youth made

out of his patrimony liberal grants of bills and farms to the abbey, which grants had the (subsequent) approval of Earl Algar and King Edward. Before he expired, Burchard asked for burial at the Abbey of St. Remigius, and was in due course interred in the polyandrium of the church. Such was the origin of Lapley Priory, says the French annalist, and if Domesday does not tell the whole story, it stamps it with unequivocal marks of truth.



THE FONT: EAST.

Chronology is also in support of this story, and the story thus supported corrects a hitherto defective chronology. Archbishop Aldred's return from Rome was in the summer of 1061. Algar, Earl of Mercia, said by the old genealogists to have died in 1059, has been shown by high authority (Mr. Freeman) to have been living much later, and probably to have died in 1062."

Lapley is a remote village lying about one mile to the north of the Watling Street, between Uriconium and Etocetum, and about three miles west from Penkridge Station, on the London and North-Western Railway between Wolverhampton and Stafford.

The church, as at present, has a chancel,

central tower, and nave, the total length inside being 71 feet. The core of the building is Norman, the north, south and west arches of the tower being perfect, and of that date, and there is one Norman window on the south side of the chancel. Originally the chancel was probably apsidal; the east wall and the flanks as far as the chord-line are of thirteenth-century date, also the east arch of the tower. The upper part of the tower is of Perpendicular date, and the windows of the nave are late insertions. In the ringing-room of the tower there are some curiously-carved bosses on the face of the walls, which are decidedly French in character, and they have no purpose beyond being ornamental; originally

of its soffit are original, and the shaft and base are modern. So it would seem not improbable that the original font, of which the bowl only now remains, may have been of what is known as the tub form, though octagonal on plan, and that these carvings were alone upon it, or accompanied others on the part which it is suggested may have been removed.

Seven only of the octagon faces are carved; the eighth is quite plain, and always has been. The general treatment of these carvings is of the simplest possible kind; the effect produced is arrived at by merely sinking the background from the face of the stone to the outline of the subjects, and then by incised lines marking the several features which come



NO. I.—THE NATIVITY.

they would be seen inside. It is not clear that transepts were ever built, there being no indication of their presence, and the walls filling in the arches are of the full thickness of the tower walls, and their masonry of early character.

It is to the font in this little remote church that attention is now more particularly invited. It is here illustrated by photographs, and also the several carvings thereon.

The bowl of the font is octagonal, and measures 36 inches in diameter and 18 inches in height. This form and these dimensions raise decided doubt as to the early character of the bowl itself, and therefore as to the carvings upon it. But on examination of the bowl it will be observed that neither the chamfer on its upper edge nor the shapings

within the outlines, so that the subjects are in flat relief only, flush with the faces of the bowl. No background is attempted in any of the panels, their margins closely surrounding the subjects represented.

Some of the subjects tell their own story without a doubt being possible of their meaning. What may be called the first of them bears a perfectly distinct inscription cut in the stone in plain Roman characters, and being "Het Geborte Christi," which a learned linguist explains as "'The Birth of Christ' in modern Dutch." So plain are these letters that they look like the work only of yesterday. But they appear to have been retouched in recent years. Such, however, can hardly be said of the reliefs which accompany them.

Looking at this panel of the Nativity (No. 1), and turning to the Gospel of St. Luke, we there read: "And she brought forth her first-born Son and wrapped Him in swaddling-clothes, and laid Him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their

outer world to behold the long-promised Messiah.

Panel No. 2 gives the "Adoration of the Magi." On this subject St. Matthew relates: "There came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His star in the East, and are come to worship Him.



NO. 2.—THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

flock by night." And "the shepherds said one to another, Let us go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which has come to pass which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph and the Babe lying in the manger." How literal and how quaintly rendered is this story in the representation before us!

And when they had heard the King, they departed; and, lo! the star which they saw in the East went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young Child with Mary His Mother, and fell down and worshipped Him; and when they had opened their treasures,



NO. 3.—THE CIRCUMCISION.

The manger with the head of the ox above; the Mother seated with the babe on her lap, with St. Joseph at her side, and an attendant at her feet, in the act of clothing the child; the three shepherds who have entered in haste fresh from the field and eagerly verifying the glad promise which the Angel of the Lord had made to them, the first of the

they presented Him with gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh." Here are represented the star with its shining light; the Mother seated with her Child in her lap, and the wise men, two on one side and one on the other, bowing their knees in fervent adoration, and gladly presenting their mystical gifts. Another figure in a standing posture (possibly

St. Joseph) makes up the whole group given in this panel.

No. 3.—The third subject is that of the "Circumcision." St. Luke says of this event: "And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the Child, they brought Him to Jerusalem to present Him to the

Jews," which Mr. Romilly Allen observes is a favourite subject with early carvers, illustrating the statement of St. Matthew: "Then came they and laid hands on Jesus and took Him." The figures on each side of the central one have evidently taken hold of the arms of the central figure with one hand, and have the



NO. 4.—THE SEIZING.

Lord." The treatment in this case is that the Child is seated on the knee of an aged figure. Another figure seated executes the operation of his office. Two others stand behind taking part in the ceremony. On the other side of the central figure is the Blessed Mother (and probably St. Joseph) making the offering of the turtle dove for sacrifice.

others upraised against him; these are abetted by the others.

No. 5 also consists of six figures, and the subject is difficult to make out. The central figure appears to be of a female, and she would seem to be imploring a blessing; the three figures to her right look to be bearing a common presentation to her, and the first



NO. 5.—THE MIRACLE OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

No. 4 of the series is not so easily deciphered; it has in it six figures: to the right three and to the left two and the central one, which is clearly the main point of interest. The side figures face to this one, and are distinctly engaged therewith. Perhaps it is "The Seizure of Christ by the

to her right seems also to be so engaged, and the one to the left to be furthering the common object. Whilst the central figure has the main prominence, all the others, except that immediately to the right of the centre, look forward as if in expectation of some sought-for benefit.

No. 6 panel is not altogether easy of interpretation. In it there are four figures, one seated and apparently administering judgment. The next figure is pointed at by the remaining two, and the whole suggests the representation of Christ before Pilate, the words of St. Matthew being: "At the

It has already been noticed that there is an entire absence of background, architectural or otherwise; a few pieces of the rudest furniture make up all the accessories to the subjects.

Again, it will be seen that there is nothing in the nature of symbolism about the figures,



NO. 6.—CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

last came two false witnesses and said, This fellow said I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days."

The last subject (No. 7) of the panels is the "Annunciation" (which perhaps should have been referred to first), when, as St. Luke relates, the angel Gabriel tells to a blessed

and although the dresses vary, there do not appear to be any strongly distinguishing marks in their treatment. Referring, lastly, to the very interesting question of date, it would be somewhat rash of me to speak at all positively on the subject. In considering it the Dutch inscription has to be explained.



NO. 7.—THE ANNUNCIATION.

Virgin named Mary of the village of Nazareth: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee." In this representation the winged angel alights with outstretched hands in front of the Virgin, who is seated upon a couch with rays of glory surrounding her and the dove descending upon her.

Sampson Erdeswick, in his *History of Staffordshire*, relates that Lapley as an independent priory was dissolved in the third year of Henry V.'s reign, and that it was then made over to Tong in Shropshire. So no resident canon or inmate of the priory could execute such work subsequent to that date (unless someone did it from Tong). That the

carvings are of Post-Reformation time could hardly be said; the total absence of mediæval symbolism and the general style of treatment seem to exclude them from that era. Are they of the date of the Church—that is, of the first half of the twelfth century? or do they go as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor, in whose reign the priory was bestowed on the monks of the Abbey of St. Remigius of Rheims? I confess not to have satisfied myself by a satisfactory answer to these queries. That they were cut when art was at a rude ebb is clear; at the same time there is an innocent expression of force and earnestness about the work which usually accompanies early productions, and there can be no mistake that they convey the expression of a simple faith in fundamental Scriptural truths. I seek the opinions of those more able than myself to decide the doubtful points herein suggested, and shall esteem most highly any hint that may tend to a solution of the question.



A Quarrel among Thieves, 1556.

BY THE REV. J. E. BROWN, B.A.

THE disgraceful robbery and sacrilege which took shelter under the name of zeal for the reformation of religion is well known. The following extracts from "The Return of Church Goods in the Sixth Year of Edward VI.," preserved in the Public Record Office, give us a sample of what took place in many parishes. Everybody wanted to make something out of the plunder of the Church. Those who did not get as much as they wanted were ready enough to charge with dishonesty those who were more successful thieves. Hence mutual recriminations, which probably resulted in everyone keeping what he had got.

Meppershall, as the name is now spelt, is a parish in the south-east corner of Bedfordshire. The first Return of Church Goods to which reference is made in one of the letters has not been preserved. The story opens with the following charge:

VOL. I.

Ornaments belongyng to the Church of Mepsale and sold (*erased*) and deteyned by Thomas Stringer of the same:

Fyrste one chalesse p'cellgylte solde unto Leonard Daye for xx crownes ..sma iiij*l*. xix*s*.*

Itm., one cope and a vestment of red velvett solde to Henrye Graye .. xxvs.

Itm., one handbell solde to Leonard Daye xv*jd*.

Itm., the same Thoms deteyneth the veile the coueryng for the roode and the canapie of clothe and freged wth sylke. The same Thoms did deface a grayle belongyng to the said Church and he hath also steyne other albes and alter clothes and will not restore the same.

And when the poore demande the same he revileth them and caletth them begarly knaves and evill entretheth them.

Exhibit^d by Willm Rolf of Mepsall.

In the margin a later hand writes: "N^t the same Thoms shalle p'yde a new canapie of sarsenett or satten on the furst of Aug." And below:

Yn the comyssyon; certyficate of Beddfordshire beyng serched the xixth day of June itt appereth that for the broken chalyce the cope of Taffyta and satten was p^d to the comyssyons hands by the said Thoms Strynger and is charged wthin the sume of cccviij*l*. r'yd for the Church goods of Beddfordshyre.

This charge against Thomas Strynger does not appear to have been made until after the accession of Queen Mary, and we may very well suppose that while Thomas was inclined to the new ways, his accusers were attached to the old system, which the Queen was restoring.

The next document comes from the Commissioners:

After ower hertye comendations / Forasmuche as we are credebbely informed that you onynstelye reteyne in youre hands cert'yn church goods and sometye belongyng to the p'yshe Church of Mepersale in the countye of Bedds These shalbe therfor to requyre you: And on the Kynge and the Quene's maiestyes behalffe streytlye to comaunde you by the vertue of there Highnes' comyssyon to us dyrected that you p'sonallye appere before us att Westm^r in the late Augmentacon Courte the fyrste day of the nexte Trynytee t^{me} to make answer to such poynts and artycles as then shalbe objected ageynst you conseryng the sayd goods / Fayle you not hereof at youre p'ylle.

From Westm^r the xvijth of Maye 1556.

Yo^r lovyng Friends
WILLIM BERNERS, THO. MILDMAY,
JOHN WYSEMAN.

* A shilling probably thrown off for luck-money.

This is endorsed: "To Thomſ Strynger of Mepersall in the Countye of Bedd yoman be this delyvered."

This summons drew from Thomas Strynger the following explanation and counter-charge:

The declaration of Thomas Strynger of Mepsall wthin the Countie of Beds yoman of for and consnyng hys dyscharge of any church goodds supposed to be by hym defrauded contrarye etc.

Impmis the seid Thomas sayethe that aboughte a vj or vij yeares past that he the seid Thomas and oñ Gowthes Parkes yoman of the same towne now decessyd were then churchwardens of the seid Church of Mepsall and at suche tyme and when they were comaunded by the Kyngs comysseyoners at that tyme appoynted to cm before them and to brynge wth them a lawfull inventory of all suche church goodds and stocke of money as then were belongynge unto the church of the seid p'rysshe wherof they then as churchwardens were charged wthall whereuppon the seid churchwardens amonge many churchwardens of other p'rysshes dyd not only appeare at Luton but also at Clyfton and at the seid towne of Clyfton then dyd delyv' unto oñ Sir Michael Fysher Knyght and other then comysseyons appoynted oñ certen Inventory of all the church goodds at that tyme belongynge the same church of Mepsall aforeseid yn the wh: Inventory were conteyned all thes p'cells followynge that ys to saye oñ Chales wth a patent a blacke velvet cope wth a vestment to the same belongynge a red saten cope a whyte vestment to the same wth certeyn awbes and alter clothes the nñber of wiche certenly are not yn ther knowledge and also v bells and also expressed yn the seid inventory at the same tyme that the church was ledded and the chauncell tyled and as for the seid stocke of money above specyfied to his remembrance he sayeth dothe amounte unto xxxs. or xls. or thereaboughte wh was delyved by the seid churchwardens unto the ordenary longe before the makynge of the seid inventory and farder the seid Thomas sayethe that after the seid inventory p'sented and before any goodds delyved by vertue of the same Inventory that the seid Gowthes Parkes and the seid Thomas Stringer uppon ther accompts makynge were dyscharged and oñ John Stringer and Harry Meade then newly elected and chosen churchwardens and after wh election and aboughte a iij yeres past they were comaunded amonge other to appeare before newe comysseyoners then for the ornaments of the church appoynted for to appeare before them at Bedf wth all the ornaments before specyfied wthin the seid inventory at wh tyme the seid churchwardens then beyng did make delyve accordyngly as all other churchwardens were compelled to do the lyke and the same and this the seid Thomas Strynger sayethe and more yn the matter he cannot say trustynge that yt ys suffycient for his declaration.

And forasmytche as yt ys to be supposed that oñ John Leventhorpe the elder gent of Mepsale aforeseid shal be the oñ of the p'curers of this byll aganst hym he sayethe he must nedes utter thyngs agens the seid Leventhorpe that he wolde not gladly have don except comandement had compelled to do thereunto of for and concernynge the ymbeaselyng of certeyn goodes

wh never were put into the inventory and all by the lett and doynge of the seid Leventhorpe wh p'tells so ymbeasled by the seid Leventhorpe be as after followethe.

Imprms he had a saunce bell hangynge in the belfrey and comited the same to his owne use and neyv' payd oñ peny therefore and by estymacon worthe to be sold iiij marks or there aboughte.

Itm., he had yn lyke manñ a whyte satten cope braunched and a vestment to the same worthe vli. to be bought and payd therefore neyv' a peny.

Itm., he had ij other vestments oñ of Lyons blewe and whyte and the other of redd satten pryce to be sold xli. or there aboughte.

And farder sayethe that when he and another joyned wth hym as churchwardens made awaye yn his time so beyng a gate pouste to his owne comoditie only worthe vijs. or viijs. and also consumed the stocke of a iiij marks or thereaboughte of redy money and neyv' wold accompt unto the p'rysshe for any peny thereof nor neyv' at this day for anythyng that the p'rysshe could do and also kepe the church bks from them for that yntent wherby the p'rysshe ys hyndered for other things for the ysell of the same.

There is more of the same kind. He finally comes to this conclusion:

So an end and more the seid Strynger sayethe not for this tyme nor more cannot saye otherwise than the holle p'rysshe do knowe.

Thomas Strynger had a friend a magistrate in the neighbouring parish of Arlesey. He speaks up for him, and addresses the following letter "To the Ryghte Worshipfull Willm Berners, Thomas Myldmay, and John Wyseman, Esquyers, and to any of them at London":

After most hertye comendacons this shalbe to synfyte unto yo^u all that where lately yo^u dyrected yo^u l'res yn all yo^r thre names unto a neyghbo^r of mine oñ Thomas Strynger of Mepersall wthin the shyere of Bedf yoman wyllynge hym and also on the Kyng and the Quenes behalfe straitly do comande hym to appeare before yo^u p'sonally at Westm' yn the late augmentacon courte the fyrst daye of Trynytie Terme to make answer to suche poynts and artycles as shalbe objected agenst hym consernynge the church goodds and this yo^r doinge as yt shold seme to be by certene of ther hyghnes comyssoñ as by yo^r l'res dat the xvith of Maij more playnlye apperethe Pleasethe yo^u all to understonde that the p'curers of this byll be not neyther frynds nor lovers unto the seid Strynger but only that that they do yf yt were for the zeale of Justyce or ells for any goodde wyll that they beare towards the furnytur of the church the they were worthy for prayse as I do knowe the qualytyes of these p'sons to be to the contrary and that they do yt of pure malyce and that wyll appeare by the delyve of yo^r l'res for they neyv' delyved them untill Wed. dynsday last next before the day of apparennce and yet they be all of oñ Towne dwellynge And for as myche as my neyghbor ys an olde man and not used to jorney and that also I unworthely amonge other of

the worschypfull as I seem are yn lyke comysson wthin our shyre of Beds of and for the churche goodds and other thyngs I gave and called the said p^{tie} before me and have declared the contents of yo^r lres before hym and uppon dewe examynation therin had before me and other of the comysson haue taken his answers concernynge the matter yn wrytynge to the yntent to take suche order eyther by yo^e or by us accordyng as occasion shall requyre uppon the seid answer wiche answer at my cumynge upp^r Wsm a day or twoo in the bygingynge of this Term I shall shewe unto yoe all trustynge yn the meane tyme that yo^e wyll not be offended for hys nonapparence. Thus byddyng yoe all most hertely farewell from Alrychesey the iij of June by y^r assuryd at all times to comaunde

J. H. HEMYNG.

This is all the information which these papers afford. Readers will probably come to the conclusion that there is not much to choose between Strynger and Leventhorpe, that they probably both of them took as much as they could get, and that there is a great deal of "pure malyce" both in the charge and countercharge.



Some London Street Names.*

BY THE REV. W. J. LOFTIE, B.A. F.S.A.

STRANGERS visiting London for the first time are struck by the street names. They seem odd, yet in many cases are very familiar. We have all heard, wheresoever we may have dwelt, of Cheapside, of Piccadilly, of the Temple and the Savoy, of the Strand and Charing Cross, of Holborn and Soho. We should like to have some reason why these names exist and have existed so long. We are dimly conscious that they mean something, that they were not arbitrarily chosen, but that they grew into use. The desire to find this meaning is in no way unworthy. We partake of it with the people who lived here in the days when Shakespeare was playing to crowded houses on Bankside, when Bacon was laying down the law in Gray's Inn. To the people of that time John Stow, a man well worthy to be named

with the other great literary lights of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, undertook to expound the meanings of names. Where he told of what he had read, of what he had seen, we can only wonder how, in an age when this kind of knowledge simply did not exist, Stow made such amazing progress and was so much more observant than any of his contemporaries. But when Stow stepped outside these limits, we see at once that no guesswork, however acute, can make up for his ignorance of any but the English of his own time, with the merest smattering of Latin. So when Stow records his own observations he is well-nigh infallible. When he tries to account for words in Anglo-Saxon, old English or French, he nearly always fails. For instance, he tells us about the Grass Market which was part of Eastcheap: he knows that Gracechurch is a corruption of Grass-church. But when he comes to the adjoining haymarket, he does not know the old English word "foin," from the French *foin*, and has to invent a "fen" to account for the name of Fenchurch.

This is one example; but though there are others, we have plenty of guessers in our own day, and cannot afford to find fault with Stow. Corruptions and abbreviations as well as guesses must be guarded against. Take such a name as Lothbury; this is the bury—"bury" in the old London dialect generally means a residence or manor-house—of Albert the Lotharingian, a canon of St. Paul's at the time of the Conquest. Other names are at full length like Aldermanbury, which tells us where the bury of the Aldermen stood before the Guildhall was built on its present site. Many names are purely descriptive. Many recall great Kings and Queens; a very few, battles and victories; but the most interesting are the names which have grown up of themselves, names which, as I have said already, refer to some topographical feature.

For example, the two parallel roadways which lead westward from the City are called by different names, yet from the same river. A bourne breaks out from the clay hill on which Regent's Park stands, and burrows its winding course south cutting for itself a passage until a tidal inlet from the Thames.

* These notes formed part of a lecture delivered to the members of the Ladies' Empire Club in Grosvenor Street on February 23, 1904.

course of the brook is naturally described as the Hole bourne. The tidal estuary into which it resolves itself is the Fleet. There are many other burrowing brooks in England, and many other fleets. All have the same characteristics and are called Holing Bourne, Holing Beck, Holing Beach, and Holing Brook, often corrupted into Hollingbourne, Beck, Beach, or Brook, with various other modifications; and the local antiquaries generally, as in the Kentish example, invent a holly-tree to account for the name, instead of looking to see if the brook does cut a hole for itself. Examples like Bemfleet, Purfleet, Northfleet, and Gunfleet, are too numerous to mention.

Then coming westward along Fleet Street, we meet a number of very interesting names referring to the occupation of two Orders of military monks who grew out of the Crusades. We have the Inner and Middle Temples; the place for an outer temple appears never to have been built on till both the Templars and the Hospitallers had passed away. But the knights had their tiltyard both along the strand or shore of the Thames and higher up the hill; and there are many ancient notices of armourers' forges and places for repairs. Among them is one of the names over which Stow, through ignorance, stumbles badly—Fetter Lane. "Fetter" by Stow's time had come to mean a chain, something to mark and secure a malefactor. But a fetter was originally a fastening for a gauntlet. Many a knight lost his joust by the fetter breaking and the lance falling from its rest. If you go to the Tower, you will see how the gauntlet was locked round the lance, and locked also to the breastplate; and in heraldry you constantly meet with the fetterlock as an emblem of security and constancy. It was the badge of King Edward IV. The men who made fetters lived over against the Temple, and the street is called Fetter Lane to this day.

A few such examples take up a great deal of space. I will only offer you a few more, and will state each case as briefly as I can, noting, if possible, only what you will not find in books. Of a still earlier period than the Templars and their tournaments are names connected with the old fortifications. Of these I have already made some

mention. Let me take some names of gates. The gates have gone—Newgate, the oldest of all, only a few months ago. We knew Newgate as representing an opening in the wall of Roman time. It was here that the roadway to Tyburn passed out. It is first called, in an ancient charter, Westgate. That is soon after Alfred's time. At the time of the Conquest it had become Chamberlain's Gate. The Chamberlain, or Treasurer, of the City, a very powerful civic official, who was usually Reeve as well, and later on Mayor—the Chamberlain had a lock-up there for offenders against the City Treasury. The late Chamberlain showed me his lock-up at the Guildhall. When the gate prison became inconvenient and unsafe, it was rebuilt by the executors of the celebrated Whittington, and was called the New Gate.

But to return to our fortifications. Mount Street is called from a mound or fort of the time of Oliver Cromwell which stood there—Oliver's Mount. So, too, the far older fortifications of the City had names which even in Stow's time had become strange. At the north-western corner, a little north and west of Newgate, there was a postern, opposite to which was an outwork. Between the postern and the outwork was a covered way or sunk passage, such as the Saxons called—I suppose from having to stoop when walking through it—a creeping road or "crepulgeat." The postern was called, from the passage, Crepul Gate, and the outwork was the Barbican. But Stow supposes the gate was called from cripples resorting to it, and if you go to see Cripple-gate Church, where Milton is buried, you will see the churchwarden's staff with a silver head representing a cripple begging.

Another city gate with a descriptive Saxon name is Ludgate. Ludgate, generally in the more correct form of Lidgate, occurs on other fortifications, as, indeed, does Cripple-gate, and denotes a very small postern with a gate swung overhead like a lid. Mr. Petrie considers that the Great Pyramid had a lid-gate of stone. The story of King Lud was invented when lid gates were forgotten, and was applied to the Fleet Gate very early, when it was supposed to be, not a postern, but a principal entrance to the city, and of Roman origin.

It is curious to see how modern writers follow the fashion set, perhaps, by Stow, perhaps later, and take certain names as difficult to explain, or mysterious, when a moment's thought shows that they explain themselves. I lately saw Cheapside explained as meaning "market-place." "Cheap," we were told, means "market," and "side" means "place." But "cheap" means "cheap," and "side" means "side." Cheapside is the description or name of the roadway along the north side of Cheap or West Cheap. How do these clever people explain another street name—Eastcheap? And how Cheaping Campden, Cheaping Barnet, and so on, where there is no place or side? If we use our senses, and do not make mysteries where there are none, at the same time remembering that when the London streets acquired their designations the language spoken was in many respects different from what it is now, we shall be able to interpret most of the names that at first sight may puzzle us. There are, undoubtedly, two chief causes of difficulties—pronunciation, and the use of foreign words. Take such a name as Bleeding Heart Yard. There was such a place in Clerkenwell. The whole puzzle here is whether the spelling is "Bleeding Heart" as if derived from a picture in a valentine, or "Bleeding Hart" as if derived from an object of the chase. As a fact, it was sometimes spelt "Hart," while the sign displayed a cardiac organ—a "heart"—and sometimes the reverse. Names obviously from signs are common. But such a sign as "Hog in the Pound" sets one thinking. It used to occur in two places along Oxford Street, and in both it was the sole remaining relic of a place where in the Middle Ages there was a church, and such parochial institutions as the parish stocks, the lock-up, or round-house, and the pound. Some similar names are not so easy. Near London Wall there used to be a small alley called Lilypot Lane. Dean Swift seems to have noticed the name, and used it as suitable to the country of small people, discovered, he tells us, in 1699. But Lilypot Lane was in existence before Dean Swift's time, and it means a sign or name referring to St. Mary. St. Mary's Inn, Wych Street, Strand, just pulled down, was latterly called

New Inn, but though it changed its name at the Reformation, it retained its coat of arms. They stood, as I often saw, just over the arch which led into that picturesque quadrangle—the arms appropriate to St. Mary, namely, a pot of lilies. You will ask for the meaning of another name which sounds floral—that is, Bloomsbury. Stow derives it from Lome, but that is obviously guessing. At a remote period there was a manor described as Ridgemere, from a pond which was on the ridge between Holborn and Marylebone. This manor belonged to a canon of St. Paul's, and still figures as Rugmere in the list of prebendal stalls, the seventeenth on the south side. Before the thirteenth century it was leased in part to William Bleomund. The other part belonged to a hospital, the chapel of which became the parish church. William Bleomund, and Rose, his wife, were benefactors, and he drained the mere, and built himself a house or bury—Bleomund's bury; hence Bloomsbury. The site of the house is probably marked by Bury Street, between Oxford Street and the British Museum. A sign accounts for Red Lion Square, the paddock of the Red Lion Inn. Half-Moon Street in Piccadilly has a similar origin. The Half-Moon Inn was at the corner in 1752. Black Lion Lane, Bayswater, happened to be the scene of Queen Victoria's first drive after her accession, and it has ever since been called Queen's Road. The Black Lion Tavern still stands near the corner, and the north gate of the Broad Walk is still officially described as Black Lion Gate. It is easy to make deductions from names. Thus, if we did not know it otherwise, we should be entitled to argue that St. Paul's was older than Westminster Abbey, simply because the word "Westminster" contains a reference to another minster as already existing to eastward. Here, as at Ludgate, the old allusion was lost by the fourteenth century, and an abbey, St. Mary of the Graces, on Tower Hill, was founded in 1349, and was called and described as Eastminster. It is now chiefly remembered as the site of the Navy Office where Samuel Pepys lived through the Plague and the Fire, and he wrote the immortal Diary.

It would be very easy to mu

amples; but I will mention two more, because we are so often asked to account for them—Piccadilly and Pimlico. Many books tell us, I do not know why, that Piccadilly is an insoluble mystery. If you look into Professor Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* you will see it solved at once: "Piccadilly—A street in London, named from a certain house which was a famous ordinary near St. James's"; and again: "Peccadillo, pecadillo—Spanish, a slight fault, diminutive of *pecada*, a sin." Robert Baker, who died in 1623, in the reign of James I., is described as of Piccadilly Hall. This was a kind of tea-garden, a place of amusement "in the fields," near the Haymarket, and near the Windmill. There is a Windmill Street close to Piccadilly Circus, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Baker meant to describe his house and garden as a place of amusement, which it would be but a peccadillo to visit. Pimlico is another foreign word, and is also misspelt by the substitution of *i* for the first vowel. As a London name it came into use a little earlier than Piccadilly. A certain man, probably a prize-fighter or something of the sort, had a tavern at Hoxton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where he sold good nut-brown ale. His name was Benjamin Pimlico, and his tavern before 1589 was near Hoxton Church, where Pimlico Walk still exists. But the district of Pimlico seems to have been called from Pimlico Wharf, near Victoria Station, a place to which timber from America was floated, and where it was landed. It was removed only last year, when that part of the old Grosvenor Canal was filled up for an addition to the station. It must have been named, and Benjamin of Hoxton must also have been named, from a seaport on Pamlico Sound, in North Carolina, whence cargoes of timber and other merchandise came. Pimlico is an Algonquin word. I do not know what it means.

That part of old London in which we live always interests us most. In this club, for example, we feel that we should like to know something about Grosvenor Street, something about this part of Grosvenor Street—how it comes by its name, what is its history, and what the place was like before all these houses were built.

Let us begin with the last. We must go back to the year after the Scots Rebellion—the Fifteen, as it was called. That is very nearly 200 years ago. We first hear of some houses here in 1716. Before that time what was the place like? If we had been here, we should have seen a low wall, running north and south, marking the boundary of Hyde Park. The wall was overhung by an avenue of walnut-trees, and a narrow lane, called Tyburn Lane, led up from Westminster to the Edgware Road. To the eastward there were open green fields. The fields were bounded to the northward by what is now Oxford Street, but was then a country road. From the Park wall, if there was any road or path along what is now Grosvenor Street, it sloped rather sharply downhill, the fall being even now some 20 feet. At the foot of the hill, a short way to the eastward, the green slope reached a brook, and, crossing it, the path rose still more abruptly to the top of the opposite hill. The brook meandered through the fields from the north and just below where we are; a few small houses bordered it, where there was a foot-bridge. A lane wound northward through the fields along the brookside, and may still be traced; but Avery Row and South Molten Lane are gradually being straightened and rebuilt, and no longer mark for us the winding course of the brook. Beyond it on the opposite hill, where Bond Street is now, were more fields, but Hanover Square and George Street were being built. Bond Street came up to Oxford Street before 1720, but the other end, off Piccadilly, which is now Old Bond Street, was for a time only a few houses, known as Clarendon Row. The brook gives a meaning to the name of Brook Street, but it is curious to observe that the old word "bourne" had fallen out of use. The bourn here is sometimes said to have been that to which the poet alluded—"the bourn from which no traveller returns"—for it was the famous Tyburn, beyond which, at the corner near what is now the Marble Arch, criminals were hanged every month. Only last year the house, with its open balconies, from which the Sheriffs and jurymen and their friends could see the gallows, was pulled down. Next door, in the stable-yard of New Inn, a very ancient tavern, as its

name seems to denote, the beams were kept of which "the triple tree" was made. It cannot have been pleasant for the first dwellers in Brook Street and Grosvenor Street, driving home of an afternoon—perhaps from visiting Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, near the six-mile stone; perhaps from hearing Mr. Handel play on the Duke of Chandos's organ at Edgware, while the harmonious blacksmith blew the bellows—to find a cart loaded with convicts standing under the gallows, or a crowd at the turnpike, watching to see a soldier shot for desertion, just within the Park wall. Lord Chancellor Cowper, in his new house near St. George's Church, tried in vain to have the place of execution changed, not from any feeling of humanity, but because of the kind of crowd which assembled on this road month by month, "between the wind and his nobility." He tried to have the gallows removed to Kingsland, but, as a fact, they remained at Tyburn Turnpike for forty years longer.

Building went on rapidly, nevertheless, and in eight or nine years most of the streets in this district had been laid out. In 1725 it became time to name them. Till then they were known as Grosvenor Buildings, but in that year Sir Richard Grosvenor called his tenants and neighbours together, and names were suggested and adopted for the new thoroughfares. This street was called by the name it bears still, and in 1726 Sir Richard obtained an Act of Parliament under which he and his heirs and their trustees were empowered to grant sixty-year building leases, and otherwise to administer the estate. The present Duke of Westminster is descended directly from Sir Richard's younger brother, Sir Robert.

The street, and, indeed, the whole estate, at once became, as it continues, extremely fashionable. To enumerate the eminent inhabitants during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries would be impossible. One remark I may make. It has not been a literary centre. Though Sir Humphry Davy lived in Grosvenor Street when he became President of the Royal Society, it is not even mentioned by Mr. Laurence Hutton in his *Literary Landmarks of London*. Yet among eminent statesmen we may reckon William Huskisson, at No. 13, who was

killed in what may be called the first railway accident, in 1830. At No. 48 died the great Admiral, Lord St. Vincent, and Lord North, so long Prime Minister of George III., also lived and died in this street. It was once connected with one of the arts, when the Royal Institute of British Architects made their headquarters for some time at No. 16.



Roman Remains near Spurn.

BY T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

IN view of the recent interest aroused with regard to the position of various Roman roads in East Yorkshire, and the location of Roman stations, etc., a description of the discovery made at Easington in 1875, which does not appear to have been so far re-

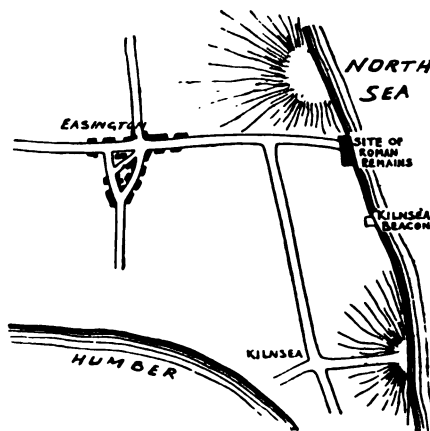


FIG. 1.

corded, may not be without interest. In the year in question Mr. Stevenson, of Hull, was staying at Easington, and noticed sections of two trenches in the cliffs filled in with dark earth. These occurred on either side of the road at Easington Lane end, as shown on the map (Fig. 1). Each trench was 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, the cliffs at that time being 10 feet in height from beach. In the northern hollow appeared to be the end of a dyke

for a considerable distance inland, a few bones, oyster-shells, and pieces of earthenware were noticed, which induced Mr. Stevenson to examine the vicinity in some detail. Mixed up among the débris of boulders, soil, etc., were the objects now being described. At the time he was at some considerable trouble in piecing together and restoring the fragments of pottery, etc., and they were presented to the museum at Hull. They have recently been placed in the case devoted to local Roman antiquities.

An examination of the pottery reveals the fact that the vessels were mostly used for domestic purposes, and they also vary considerably in texture and in the quality of the clay of which they are composed. The fragments of one show the clay to have been largely mixed with powdered calcite. Another vessel of much better shape, however, which would be about 10 inches high and 8 inches wide when complete, has an intermixture of calcite, but not to quite so large an extent. The vessels are usually quite plain, though one fragment, which is apparently part of a cinerary urn, has the characteristic zigzag pattern marked upon it. The vessels are roughly of two forms, the ordinary Roman urn or vase and flat dishes or basins. Of the latter type there are three examples, which only needed a little restoration to make them perfect. The largest



FIGS. 2 AND 3.

specimen (Fig. 2) is 4 inches high, 11 inches wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. The other example (Fig. 3) is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 2 inches deep. The third is practically identical with this latter. Fragments of other vessels of a similar type, with sides about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 6 inches in width, were also found. Of the "urn" type are

remains of six or seven vessels, some sufficiently complete to enable their original form to be ascertained.

All the pottery is of light or dark gray colour, and no fragment of the red Samian ware appears to have been found.

The animal remains include bones of the short-horned ox (*Bos longifrons*), and wolf or dog.

Amongst the other objects obtained were two land-shells (*Helix*), and a large quantity

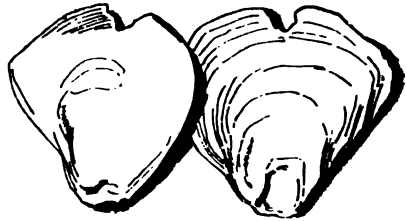


FIG. 4.

of oyster-shells. The latter are of interest, as they clearly indicate the manner in which the Romans opened these bivalves (Fig. 4). It will be noticed that a notch has been nipped out of the centre of each valve.

Whilst the particular locality in which these remains have been found is lost, there still remains on the Humber side of Spurn some "kitchen middens," in which part of a bronze brooch, fragments of pottery, and other Roman remains have been found within the last few months. From this locality also the late Mr. J. Burton, of Horbury, obtained the lower half of a Roman vessel. A vessel of somewhat unusual type (Fig. 6) was found in the peat-bed near Kilnsea Beacon by Mr. Murray. This was not complete, but is now restored. Various fragments of earthenware have been found at the same place, and some years ago I obtained a human skeleton which was absolutely complete with the exception of the skull, which had clearly not been buried with the body.

During last summer the late Mr. J. W. Webster, of Easington, worked amongst the antiquities in his district, and secured several interesting examples, which are now exhibited at the Hull Museum. The chief amongst them is the vase (Fig. 5), which was found in pieces, but has since been restored. It is 6 inches

in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top, and was found on the Humber shore in the locality where oyster-shells are particularly numerous, and where several fragments of pottery were picked up on a recent excursion. In the same place numerous small fragments of bronze and a bone handle of some implement were obtained. Mr. Webster also found two or three other localities in the district yielding Roman remains, some being on the seaside. At one place six silver Roman coins were secured. One of these is attributable to Hadrian.

Generally speaking, Holderness is not a good locality for Roman remains, but the points at which they have been noticed are practically all along the east coast, and un-



FIGS. 5 AND 6.

questionably lend support to the theory that a Roman road once existed along the south-east coast of Yorkshire. As the average rate of erosion of this coast is 7 feet per annum, it will be understood that all trace of the road itself will long since have disappeared. The land which was washed away was higher than that remaining, and consequently would be more suited for a military road.

In addition to the remains at Easington and Kilnsea now described, Roman coins have been found at Hollym, Withernsea, Hornsea, and Aldborough. A hoard of over fifty Roman coins from the former place is now in the museum. Roman pottery has also been found in fair quantity

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near the coastguard station at Aldborough. There is no question that many other objects of this character have been found, but have not been preserved, and therefore any evidence which they could have given is lost.



Pitt the Younger as a Barrister.

BY J. A. LOVAT FRASER.



THE rapidity with which the younger Pitt attained the highest political office has caused his admirers to forget that he commenced his life as a member of the Bar. Although his career as a barrister was brief, it was sufficiently long to prove that, had he continued to exercise the calling which he had chosen, he would probably have attained a very high position in his profession. He possessed that first requisite of all success, keen interest in his work, and he devoted himself to the task of preparing for a legal career with energy and zeal. He did not become a barrister in the dilettante spirit of the young man of rank, who enters the legal profession merely to acquire the prestige attaching to membership of the Bar, and without any intention of following the calling of an advocate. Pitt really intended to work, and it was only the magnificent political prospects, which opened out before him at a very early age, that diverted his attention to the House of Commons.* He always kept up his connection with the circuit, and Lord Stanhope relates that after he was Minister he continued to ask his old circuit intimates to dine with him, treating

* It may be interesting to state that Pitt's great rival, Fox, intended to try his chance at the Bar when his circumstances reduced him to depend upon the contributions of his friends. He commissioned Adam, who was afterwards Chief Baron in Scotland, to look out for chambers for him. Brougham, who is the authority for this statement, considers that Fox's chance of success was poor, "He had no power of cool and prepared statement," says Brougham; "no command of temper, no eloquence, except in contest and reply; no sustained discretion and calm judgment—none, in short, of the qualities that distinguish the great advocate, and are far more essential than the power of speaking."

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them with the old cordiality and friendship. At Pitt's instance an annual dinner took place for some years at Richmond Hill, which was attended by Lord Erskine, Lord Redesdale, Sir William Grant, Mr. Leycester, Mr. Jekyll, and other prominent lawyers.

Lord Brougham, in the chapter of reminiscences which he published under the title of "Recollections of a Deceased Welsh Judge," gives an interesting account of Pitt's early life. The future Minister lived with St. Andrew St. John, afterwards Lord St. John, in a double set of chambers within the same outer door in Old Buildings, now Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, to which society both of them belonged. It was while residing here that Pitt made his first essay at public speaking. Pitt had often practised speaking as well as composition under the superintendence of his father, but he was desirous of trying how his voice and his nerves would stand the test of a public assembly. Putting on a mask, as was the mode in those days, he went, accompanied by St. John, to one of the numerous debating places of the time. Brougham suggests that it was Mrs. Cornelly's that was visited by the future statesman. There Pitt made his first attempt at oratory, with, it need hardly be said, the utmost success. St. John used to say that Pitt from the first had a special liking for legal discussions. He was a regular attendant at the Court of King's Bench, and used to dine afterwards at a law club, as was the universal custom at that time among lawyers. At dinner he took the most unceasing and lively interest in all the professional conversation of the table. The hour of the dinner was four, and the bill was called for at six, and after dinner all departed to chambers. The law clubs have long given way to the West End clubs—an innovation that Brougham regretted, because it deprived the young lawyer and the student of the benefit of hearing cases and points that arose in the courts familiarly discussed by lawyers of experience. In 1781 Pitt, having become member of Parliament for Appleby, joined one of the clubs near St. James's Street; but it was his habit, even when he dined at the West End of the town, to come back to Lincoln's Inn early enough to make sure

of getting in before the wicket was shut at twelve o'clock. He did not go to chambers, but to Will's Coffee-House, which was situated within Lincoln's Inn, and which was, by order of the society, closed at midnight. There Pitt sat down with a newspaper, a dry biscuit, and a bottle of very bad port wine, the greater part of which he finished cold, whatever he might have eaten or drunk at dinner.

Pitt, as might have been expected, joined the Western Circuit. His father's old connection with Bath, and the family property in Somersetshire, naturally influenced Pitt in his selection of a circuit. He filled the post of junior, or "recorder," to employ the word then current, an office in which he was succeeded by another statesman, Tierney. His first experience of the circuit is described in a letter to his mother :

"DORCHESTER,
"August 4, 1780.

"You will be glad to have early information of my having arrived prosperously at this place, and taken upon me the character of a lawyer. I have indeed done so, yet no otherwise than by eating and drinking with lawyers; and so far I find the circuit perfectly agreeable. I write this in the morning lest I should not have time after. There is not, to be sure, much probability of my being overwhelmed with business, but I may possibly have my time filled up with hearing others for the remainder of the day. . . . My gown and wig do not make their appearance till two or three hours hence, as great part of the morning is taken up by the judge's going to church, where it does not seem the etiquette for counsel to attend."

Pitt did not receive much employment on circuit, but what work he did, he did well. At Salisbury in the summer of 1781 he was employed by Mr. Samuel Petrie as junior counsel in some bribery causes that had resulted from the Cricklade Election Petition. There are reports of two speeches that he made in these causes, but neither report extends to more than a few lines. In giving judgment on the point which the second of these speeches involved, Mr.

Baron Perryn said that "Mr. Pitt's observations had great weight with him." It is also recorded that, while acting as counsel for Petrie, Pitt received some high compliments from Mr. Dunning, the leader of the Bar. Nor was this his only exhibition of forensic talent. "I remember also," wrote Mr. Jekyll, one of his brother barristers on this circuit, "that in an action of *crim. con.* at Exeter he manifested as junior counsel such talents in cross-examination that it was the universal opinion of the Bar that he should have led the cause."

In London Pitt was equally assiduous in his attention to his profession. Mr. Justice Rooke used to relate how Pitt had dangled seven days with a junior brief, and a single guinea fee, waiting till a cause of no sort of

twenty-three was appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. With his acceptance of this important office he ceased to be a practising barrister, and the legal world lost one who would probably have proved as great an ornament to the profession as Romilly or Follett. "Our young Cicero," as Horace Walpole described him in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, devoted his eloquence and courage and iron strength of will to the administration of the Empire. He lived to become one of the noblest and most majestic figures in history, and it is a proud thought for the society of Lincoln's Inn that such a name was engraved on their books.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"



importance should come on in the Court of Common Pleas. On another occasion, on a motion for a Habeas Corpus in the case of a man who was charged with murder, in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Pitt made a speech which excited the admiration of the Bar and drew down some words of praise from Lord Mansfield. It is said that Pitt was once retained as junior to Erskine at Westminster, and attended a consultation with him. Brougham hints that Pitt was not impressed by his leader on this occasion.

In 1782 Pitt's attention was turned for ever from the Bar. The young man of

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE REVOLUTION HOUSE, WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.



F the Revolution House at Whittington, near Chesterfield, there are several engravings as it used to be, at different stages of its age. It was at first a long, rambling old inn, named the Cock and Magpie, with one of those swinging, creaking signs suspended from a beam with the birds named depicted upon it, such as were the fashion in days gone by

for roadside inns, a number of which still remain. As time went on, first one part and then another of the old building was taken down, until it became what our sketch shows, a pretty roadside cottage, still containing the parlour in which the historic meeting took place one morning in 1688, when three noblemen met on the moor secretly to hold a consultation on the then state of affairs in this kingdom. But before aught could be done, a shower of rain drove them into this old building for shelter, and the historic deliberations which have had such important results for this nation there took place. The reason why the Revolution took place was, as they stated, the "Invasions made of late Years on our Religion and Laws" without the consent of a "Parliament freely and duly chosen," and they begged King James to grant this free Parliament, stating at the same time what was their determination in case he did not, in these words: "But if to the great Misfortune and Ruin of these Kingdoms it prove otherwise (*i.e.*, that he would not), we further declare, that we will to our utmost defend the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Rights and Liberties of the People."

It is curious that this event, so rich in its results for this people of England, has not any other memorial than this poor little roadside cottage!

GEORGE BAILEY.



At the Sign of the Owl.



IT is interesting to note the development of international amenities in the world of literature. Professor S. H. Butcher recently delivered a series of *Lectures on Greek Subjects* at Harvard University, Massachusetts, to a mixed audience of classical students and scholars and members of the general public. These lectures have just been issued on this side the Atlantic by

Messrs. Macmillan. On the other hand, the Clark Lectures, at our Trinity College, Cambridge, were given in 1902-03 by Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, on *The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature*. Professor Wendell's lectures were issued some little time ago on the other side of the Atlantic by the Scribners, and are now issued on this side by the Macmillans. The lecturer's purpose, he explains, was to "indicate, as best I could, the manner in which the national temper of England, as revealed in seventeenth century literature, changed from a temper ancestrally common to modern England and to modern America, and became, before the century closed, something which later time must recognise as distinctly, specifically English."



In the November number of a Dublin magazine, the *Irish Rosary*, Mr. T. Flannery has an account of the interesting and valuable old Irish book known as *Cormac's Glossary*. Cormac was Bishop of Cashel and King of Munster, and, according to ancient story, was indeed a very militant ecclesiastic. He was defeated and slain in battle in the year 908. Several works are attributed to Cormac, but of these the *Glossary* is the principal. It is a vocabulary of Irish words and terms, which at the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century had already become either obsolete, or archaic and rare. The words are illustrated by descriptions, and, incidentally, by many curious legends. "It is true," says Mr. Flannery, "we have no contemporary text of this book, the existing vellums being admitted to be only copies of the original, and this absence of any very ancient text is one reason why some modern critics hesitate to credit Cormac with the authorship; but it is well known that even the very oldest writings have become modernized in the process of transcription from age to age. There are vellum copies of it both in the Royal Irish Academy and in Trinity College, of various ages from the twelfth century to the sixteenth. The oldest fragment of it is found in the *Book of Leinster*—a manuscript of the twelfth century; but more or less complete copies are found in the *Leabhar Breac* and the *Book of Lecan*, the former of the fourteenth, the latter of the sixteenth

century." Mr. Flannery's interesting paper is the first of a series on "Some Famous Irish Books."

A forthcoming antiquarian publication likely to be of much interest to collectors is *Scottish Pewter-Ware and Pewterers*, by L. Ingleby Wood, a quarto volume shortly to be published by Mr. G. A. Morton, Edinburgh, which will contain thirty-six full-page plates, mostly from photographs, and many drawings in the text. Church vessels, eating and drinking vessels, tavern measures—including the quaintly-named "mutchkin," "chopin," and "tappit hen"—communion tokens, beggars' badges, and many other things which were made in pewter, will be fully described and illustrated.

Professor Edward Arber, F.S.A., whose services to English literature are already great and many, has now ready for delivery the first two volumes (1668-1696) of his reprint of *The Term Catalogues*, 1668-1709 A.D., with a Number for Easter Term, 1711 A.D. These catalogues, which, taken together, Mr. Arber very truly describes as a contemporary bibliography of English literature in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne, and which are now extremely rare, were lists of new books and reprints issued quarterly by the booksellers of London. Mr. Arber has found his editorial work tolerably arduous, for, besides compiling voluminous indexes, he has corrected or supplied many hundreds of mistakes and omissions on the part of the original editor, so that this reprint may be as accurate as it is possible to make it in the present state of our knowledge. A full prospectus of this great bibliographical undertaking may be obtained from Mr. Arber, whose address is 73, Shepherd's Bush Road, West Kensington, London, W. The third and last volume of the set will probably be issued in the course of next autumn.

The *Athenæum* of December 3 makes the interesting announcement that Mr. Frowde is publishing immediately, at a shilling, *Vinicius to Nigra*, a fourth-century Christian letter, written in South Britain, discovered at Bath, and now deciphered, translated, and

annotated by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian. The original, of which a collotype is given, is a tiny lead tablet, exhibited in the Pump Room at Bath. It was found as far back as 1880, but, owing to the great difficulty of the writing, the very nature of this most remarkable relic of the Romano-British Church has hitherto remained unknown.

With the winding-up of the Amicable Library at Lancaster a venerable and useful local literary institution disappears, after an existence of 150 years. The society owns about 14,000 books, many being reference volumes of a very valuable kind. Records show that the first book ordered was Yorick's *Sentimental Journey*. This was on December 9, 1769; but on the 27th of the same month the book was sold for 2s. 11d., or about half its purchase price. The *Critical Memoirs of Sir David Dalrymple* and Butler's *Hudibras* were ordered on September 12, 1770, but they were not delivered until May 6 of the following year. The establishment of a public library in the town has, it is understood, brought about the end of the "Amicable."

In the first volume (page 253) of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's recently published *Notes from a Diary*, 1892-1895, I have come across the following very curious note: "Mrs. O'Connell told me that her maid, who is a Burgundian, distinctly remembers seeing an old woman at Autun put a sou into the hand of a dead child. She asked the reason, and received the reply: 'C'est pour payer le trajet à Charon'!" Could there be a more curious proof of the depth to which Roman civilization had penetrated the Gaulish mind? Folklorists are, of course, familiar with pagan survivals in many forms, and I believe the practice of putting a coin in the hand of a corpse still exists in more than one part of France, and perhaps elsewhere; but the remarkable feature in the Burgundian woman's utterance, if correctly reported, was the knowledge and use of the name of the Stygian ferryman.

We are promised an elaborate book Somerset House by Mr. Bradshaw Ne

and Mr. Alexander Webster. It will deal with Somerset House from its foundation by the Protector in 1547 to the present day. The aim of the book will be to present a continuous record of the events which, in times gone by, gathered illustrious personages within the walls of the old palace, and made it a centre of English social life. For two centuries Somerset House was the home of queens and princesses, and even the modern building suggests history. Mr. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher.

An Account of the Charities and Charitable Benefactions of Braintree, by Herbert J. Cunnington, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work will contain much out-of-the-way information gleaned from parish registers, old feoffees' books, and private manuscripts, concerning the purposes of the charities and the men who administered them. The same firm is about to issue *A History of the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour, Southwark*, by the Rev. Canon Thompson, who gives the chronicle of this church, which was once second only to Westminster Abbey, from Saxon times to the present day.

An interesting fragment of a specimen from Caxton's Press was sold on November 17 at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms in Chancery Lane. It consisted of thirty-six leaves of *The Mirrour of the World*, printed by Caxton in 1481 (and the second book printed by him with woodcuts), and though only comprising one-third of the book, it realized no less than £100, paid by Mr. Quaritch. It was sent to Messrs. Hodgson with a small library, but as the owner was ignorant of its value, he had tied it up with a quantity of wastepaper, and it was discovered by one of the cataloguers employed by the firm.

Messrs. Methuen are issuing in a limited edition of 250 copies Mr. W. B. Redfern's *Royal and Historic Gloves and Ancient Shoes*, a handsome quarto volume. The work consists of a series of reproductions of photographs (and in a few cases of paintings) taken expressly from the actual articles, kindly placed at the disposal of the author by their various owners, and by trustees of provincial museums.

The embroidered gloves are represented in some fifty large plates, while about thirty plates are devoted to illustrating the shoes. Mr. Redfern supplies a historical introduction, and a page of descriptive letterpress to each plate. The name of the owner of each relic is duly indicated.

I notice that the same publishers are about to issue a new *History of Rome*, from the period of Tiberius Gracchus to the accession of Vespasian, planned on a somewhat elaborate scale. The author is Mr. A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., and the work will fill six volumes, the first of which, covering about thirty years (133-104 B.C.), has just been issued.

In the November "News-Sheet" of the Bibliographical Society Mr. Redgrave has the following note under the title, "A Double Title-page":—"Printers and publishers in the latter half of the seventeenth century were not slow to avail themselves of the enhancement in the value of their wares, due to the provision of a brand new title-page for the unsold sheets, as witness the numerous versions of the title-page to *Paradise Lost*, but it may be questioned whether many books of that period were issued with two title-pages superimposed. This was the case with at least one copy of *The Worthy Communicant*, 1660 and 1661, 8vo. Each title is set out almost word for word the same, save that on the page dated 1660 the author is described as 'Jeremy Taylor, D.D., and Bishop Elect of || Down and Connor,' while on the title-page dated 1661 he is 'Jeremy Taylor, D.D., and Lord Bishop || of Down and Connor.' It would seem that part of the edition of 1660 remained in stock, and that after Jeremy Taylor had been enthroned a new title-page was prepared for the unsold remainder. If this is the correct explanation, some copies may exist with only the date 1660, while others may be dated only 1661. The author styles himself 'Jeremy Dunensis,' however, in the Epistle Dedicatory. The work is said to be scarce, as are many others of the writings of the learned divine."

Yet another edition of Shakespeare. This is the "Stratford Town Shakespeare," which

will be the first edition of the poet's complete works to be printed, bound, and published in his native town of Stratford-on-Avon. The issue will be in ten volumes, edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen, and will be printed and published at the Shakespeare Head Press, in the house (built in the reign of Henry VII.) where lived Shakespeare's neighbour and friend, Julius Shaw, one of the witnesses to his will. In 1597 New Place was purchased by Shakespeare; and in the same year Julius Shaw, wool-driver and malster, obtained from the Corporation of Stratford a twenty-five years' lease of the house standing two doors to the north of New Place. "It may be fairly assumed," wrote Halliwell-Phillipps, "that Julius Shaw was one of the poet's most intimate Warwickshire friends, for otherwise his name would hardly have been found next to that of the solicitor in the attesting clause to his will." Though the frontage and portions of the interior have been modernized, the main structure has suffered little change. Now, as then, the property is owned by the Stratford Corporation; and from this picturesque Tudor house, where Shakespeare must have been a frequent visitor, will be issued the Stratford Town edition of his collected works. An interesting little illustrated booklet, giving these and other particulars, has been issued by the Shakespeare Head Press.

Mr. G. Masters, of 3, Aigburth Mansions, Chapel Street, Brixton Road, S.W., is issuing (price 6d.) an account of *Lambeth Parish Church, its History and Antiquities*.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 21st to 23rd inst. books from the library of the late Professor W. H. Corfield, M.D., which were chiefly noteworthy on account of their historic and artistic bindings. The following were the most important lots: A set of six small Devotional Books richly bound by an English binder of the period (Charles I.) 1636-1640, £200; Gyraldus, *De Deis*

Gentium, Basil, 1548 (arms of Edward VI.), £55; *Heures de Rome*, Paris, Kerver, 1521, Wotton binding, £40; *Seneca de Morte Claudii Cæsaris*, etc., 1515 (Reynes binding), £55; Manuscript Papers relating to Lady Arabella Stuart (beautiful art binding, done for the Yelverton family, temp. James I.), £180; Bible, 1633 (embroidered binding), £131; Bible, Edinb., 1638 (embroidered binding), £42; Bible, 1673, 4to. (finely bound by S. Mearne), £104; Ulstadius, *Cœlum Philosophorum*, folio, Argent., 1529 (Reynes binding), £66; *Biblia Sacra Vulgata*, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV. (original stamped binding), £112; *Horæ B.V.M.*, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., 8vo. (Lyonnese calf, with rich gilt ornaments), £126; J. de Theramo, *Der Teutsch Belial*, folio, Augsburg, 1497 (oaken boards, stamped leather), £50; Boccaccio, *Il Decamerone*, 1527 (contemporary Venetian binding), £49; Ducale of Doge Cicogna (fine Venetian binding), 1590, £48; *Disegni delle Ruine di Roma*, 1490 (fine Venetian binding, sixteenth century), £45; *Prophetæ Priores Hebraici*, 1544 (fine Grolieresque binding, sixteenth century), £40; Album of Engravings (fine red morocco binding, "à la fanfare," seventeenth century), £30; Ogilvy's *Vergil*, 1658, folio (bound by S. Mearne), £34; *Thucydides* in French, Paris, 1527 (fine English binding by T. Berthelet), £46; Book of Common Prayer, 1700, folio (bound by C. Mearne for Queen Anne), £42; *Speculum Finalis* (English stamped binding, sixteenth century), £35. The three days' sale (for which Messrs. Sotheby issued an illustrated catalogue containing fifty reproductions of the bindings), containing 466 lots, realized £5,010 16s. 6d.—Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: A set of the Huth Library, 29 vols., £15; Bullen's Old Plays, the two series, 7 vols., £9; Dryden's Works, by Saintsbury, 18 vols., £5 5s.; Combe's *Dance of Life and Death*, 3 vols., £9 15s.; Surtees' *Handley Cross*, first edition, £5 15s.; Mrs. Browning's *Prometheus Bound*, 1833, £6 10s.; Goldsmith's *The Traveller*, 1765, £10; Type-Facsimile Society's Publications, 1900-1903, £7 10s.; Vincentius Bellovacensis *Speculum Historiale*, 3 vols., 1474, £10 5s.; Wallich, *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, 3 vols., £12; and a fragment of Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, £100.—*Athenæum*, November 26.



At King Street, St. James's Square, yesterday, Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods disposed of a valuable collection of old English furniture and old Sèvres porcelain, the property of Captain M. Weyland, of Wood Eaton, Oxon; also French furniture, miniatures, and objects of vertu from various sources, including the property of the late Mrs. Frieda Wertheimer. Remarkable prices prevailed throughout, two miniature portraits of "a lady with powdered hair" and "a gentleman with powdered wig," by John Smart, in gold lockets, going to Mr. Cox at 105 gs.; a German early seventeenth-century pendant jewel, of gold, as the Imperial eagle, for £62 (Hamberger); a Louis XVI. oval gold snuff-box, the lid chased with nymphs, for 240 gs. (Williamson); an old Sèvres porcelain cabaret, with canary-yellow ground, painted with flowers, by Faudart and Mdme. Bunel, 380 gs. (Jones); set of six Sheraton chairs,

of mahogany, 155 gs. (Lewis); suite of Adams furniture, of Louis XVI. design, 140 gs. (Franklyn); a commode, of old English marqueterie, 140 gs. (Lewis); a marqueterie commode, of Louis XVI. design, by Adams, £750 (Letts); an eight-leaf screen, of old Chinese lacquer, 120 gs.; and a Louis XVI. secretaire, of mahogany, formerly the property of Lord Clarendon, 480 gs. (M. Harris). The Wertheimer collection also included several valuable decorative objects, Mr. Mallett, of Bath, obtaining a Chelsea two-handled cup and cover, painted in the style of Watteau, for 135 gs.; and a Chippendale mahogany settee, with lattice-work arms, for the high price of 140 gs. Neptune, a French bronze figure, after Coysevox, fell to Mr. Stainer at 230 gs.; a set of three old Chinese famille-rose vases and covers, together with a pair of beakers, of octagonal shape, 215 gs. (Wills); a Louis XV. upright parquerie secretaire, 160 gs. (A. Wertheimer); and an old Worces'er tea service, painted with exotic birds, 135 gs. (A. Smith). The day's sale of 134 lots realized £6,866 15s.—*Globe*, December 3.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE interest of the new issue (vol. vii.) of the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, the Nottinghamshire antiquarian society, is chiefly ecclesiastical. About half the volume is occupied with an account of the various excursions of the Society, with the papers read at the different places visited. This includes descriptions of several churches of interest—Gonalston, the registers of which date from 1539; the remains of the ancient church of Hoveringham, which was wantonly destroyed in 1865; Shelford—where the "restoring" builder seems to have had an astonishingly free hand—with a number of interesting memorials of the Stanhope family; and Holme Pierrepont, which contains the grave of John Oldham, the seventeenth-century satirist. The second part of the volume contains three papers: an account of the monuments, with their inscriptions, in the church of Sturton-le-Steeple, Notts, which were greatly damaged by fire four years ago, written by Lord Hawkesbury; a very interesting description, by the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, of the history of East Bridgford Church, as unfolded by discoveries made in the course of the works of careful reparation which have been lately carried out; and "Some Account of the Chaworth Family," by Mrs. Chaworth Mus'ers. The volume is illustrated most usefully by eighteen good plates.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November 24*.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair. Mr. G. E. Fox communicated a paper on some probable traces of Roman felling in Britain, in which he showed, by reference to the arrangements of the well-known *fullonica* at Pompeii, that similar arrangements (no doubt for the same purpose) could be traced in the Roman villa at Chedworth, and in a similar Roman house at Titsey.

He also suggested that the so-called villa discovered at Darent in 1894-1895 consisted at first of two houses of moderate capacity existing in close contiguity; that these were afterwards connected and partly converted into a *fullonica*, to which was added a third building as a bleaching and drying house; and, lastly, again altered in part to render them once more convenient for dwelling purposes.—*Athenaeum*, December 3.

December 1.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited a gold cup belonging to the Duke of Portland. The bowl was shell-shaped, and engraved; a figure of Pan supporting a cupid formed the handle; the stem consisted of strongly-modelled figures of two lovers embracing; and the foot was beautifully enamelled and jewelled. The ornamentation was of three kinds: in places the gold was cut away, and the part filled with coloured enamel; in others the filling was white enamel, afterwards painted; and in the third case translucent colours were directly applied to the metal, which shone through, enhancing the brilliancy. It was difficult, Mr. Read said, to fix the country of origin; but judging from a silver-gilt cup by Matthew Wolff of Augsburg, of about 1680, now in the Waddesdon Collection of the British Museum, the date of the gold cup might be put about 1630. He hoped to be able to obtain some record as to the date at which the cup came into the possession of the Duke's family. Mr. Dale exhibited an inscribed leaden grave cross of the thirteenth century, recently found at Southampton, illustrating the details and lettering by pictures thrown on the screen.—*Standard*, December 2.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*November 22*.—Mr. H. Balfour, President, in the chair. Dr. Westermarck read a paper on the magic origin of Moorish designs. The designs are largely derived from charms against the evil eye. A Moor protects himself against the evil eye of another person by stretching out the five fingers of his right hand, saying, "Five in your eye." The object of this gesture is to throw back the evil power which has emanated from the other person's eye. The number five by itself has thus come to be regarded as a charm against the evil look. This was illustrated by a series of lantern slides showing charms and designs grown out of charms. Silver amulets containing a double five group'd in the form of a cross, with a piece of blue glass as a common centre, are in frequent use. Magic efficacy is attributed to the cross not only because it represents a five, but also, as it seems, because it is regarded as a conductor for baneful energy, which is dispersed by it in all the quarters of the wind. The double five is often represented as an eight-petalled rosette, or a double cross, with or without a well-marked centre. By joining the extremities of the lines which form each of the two crosses, two intersecting squares are produced; they are probably intended to represent a pair of eyes. By painting over all the lines which fall within the two intersecting squares, or by hollowing the two squares, the artisan produces an empty octagon. The two crosses may also be of different lengths, and then the joining of the extremities of each cross gives rise to two squares, of which the one is inscribed in the

other. The tendency to produce the number five double—as a double five, an eight-petalled rosette, a double cross, or a double square—seems to be due to the fact that the protective gesture is sometimes performed both with the right and the left hand. By doubling each petal in the eight-petalled rosette, the sixteen-petalled rosette has been produced. The image of an eye or a pair of eyes is also used to throw back the baneful energy emanating from an evil eye. The eye is sometimes represented as round, sometimes as a triangle (the two intersecting triangles seem to represent a pair of eyes), sometimes with a triangular eyebrow. A row of triangular eyes and eyebrows, or of eyebrows alone, is a common design on carpets. —*Athenaeum*, December 3.

The annual general meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 17, Mr. George Neilson, LL.D. presiding.—Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple, F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., was appointed President, and in the course of his opening address stated that during the past twenty-seven years the Society had accomplished a great deal of very useful work, 360 papers having been read, besides numerous interesting exhibits, and a number of volumes of the Transactions had been issued. On several occasions the Society had been able to intervene successfully for the protection of historic buildings and other memorials of the past threatened with destruction, and to assist local efforts in the same direction. Probably the most conspicuous and important achievement of the Society was the work accomplished by the members of the committee on the Antonine Wall, chronicled in the valuable report subsequently published. As regards the future, it was essential to any really useful work on the part of the Society that the membership should be largely increased. It stood at present at 313. In addition to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh he held there should be ample room for an important museum of archaeology in Glasgow, when in a small country like Switzerland there could be in Zurich and Berne two collections of the first rank, besides interesting minor museums in other places.—Mr. Rees Price afterwards read a paper on "Jacobite Drinking Glasses and Clubs," with exhibits, and Mr. George Macdonald exhibited "A Copy of the Earliest Scottish Print of the Westminster Confession, 1647."

At a meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held on November 29, Mr. J. R. Garstin in the chair, papers were read as follows: "The Battle of Dundonnell, Bag-in-Bun, A.D. 1170," by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.; "Some Greek Inscriptions in Ireland," by Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L.; and "Sheriffs of the County Cork, Henry III. to 1660," by Mr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., M.A. In the course of his paper Mr. Garstin remarked "that Dr. Stokes was of opinion that Greek was first conveyed to this country through the commercial relations between Gaul and Ireland." He showed lantern-slides of Greek letterings on stones found in various parts of Ireland and illustrations taken from the Lord's Prayer in Greek in the

Book of Armagh. The following exhibits were made by the President: Seal of "The Treasury of Ireland," said to have been that of the last Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer; additional coin-weights of the "Standard of Ireland," 1683, etc.; and by Mr. P. Hanratty, of Castleconnel—A socketed bronze Celt, found near Gorey, Co. Wexford, and some Irish silver coins.

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on November 30, Mr. J. C. Hodgson presiding, a Roman centurial stone, recently discovered at West Denton during the construction of a new pipe-line on the site of the Roman Wall, was presented by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company to the Black Gate Museum.—Dr. T. M. Allison read a paper on "The Flail and its Times," and illustrated it with some Norwegian and Saxon flails, which were compared with some British examples.—The Chairman read a paper on the grant of arms to the Moises of Newcastle. He said Hugh Moises was lecturer of All Saints', Newcastle, and he married as his first wife one of the Rileys of Heaton, from whom the nobleman who had just passed away was descended. The Moises family originally came from Wales.—Dr. Drummond, of Westoe, presented an iron object, probably a cresset, discovered in a moss near Birtley, North Tyne, and Dr. Allison exhibited an old iron lamp from Orkney.

The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell, President, in the chair. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, Sir Herbert Maxwell retaining the post of President. In reporting the progress and work of the Society during the year, the secretary, Dr. Christison, mentioned that the important work on "The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen and Dr. Anderson, issued by the Society in the previous year, had been well received. Among the reports to be communicated to the Society during the session would be one on the Roman fort at Rough Castle, which presented some unique features. The most important acquisition to the museum was that of the Dalguise harp.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. —November 16.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. The President announced that H.M. the King of Portugal had honoured the Society by becoming a Royal member. —Twenty-nine new members were elected, and eleven further applications received.—The paper was "The Colchester Hoard of 1902," by Mr. George Rickword, librarian of Colchester. In this the writer proffered well-reasoned arguments in support of his theory that this great hoard of money of the time of Henry II. to III. was hidden within the curtilage of "the Stone-House," recorded as having stood at that time on a site which he identifies with that where the treasure was ultimately found. He further put forward the probability that it was part of the great wealth of Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciary of England, whose family he believes then owned the Stone-House. —*Exhibitions*: By the President,

several hundred pieces of the coinage of Henry II. to III. in illustration of Mr. Rickword's paper; also two rare silver pennies of Canute, one of Hild. type A, of London, and the other of Hild. type B, of Shrewsbury. By Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, an interesting coin of William I. of the Malmesbury mint, being a penny, originally of Hawkins type 233, but recoined as type 234; also pennies of type 238 of the Wareham mint and of 250 of William II. issued at Bristol. By Mr. L. A. Lawrence, examples illustrating the work of the forger. By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, a silver badge of the Needleworkers' Guild, London, Thomas Dobson, liveryman, 1777. By Mr. R. A. Hoblyn, the pewter Irish crown-piece of James II., with a plain edge, believed to be the only known specimen. By Mr. H. Osborn O'Hagan, a coin of John I., Duke of Brabant. By Mr. G. Ellis, a silver medal bearing the head of Julius Cæsar, but of early nineteenth-century work. By Mr. L. L. Fletcher, specimens of the tokens issued by Macgregor Laird in the nineteenth century for circulation on the Niger, but which, as Mr. D. F. Howorth explained, were suppressed as an infringement of the royal prerogative. By Mr. A. H. Baldwin, a penny and two halfpennies purporting to be of the dates 1850 and 1860, but converted from coins of 1853 and 1859. Presentations to the Society's library and cabinet were made by Mrs. Spicer, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, and Mr. L. Forrer.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on November 16, Mr. John Garstang described the recent excavations at Brough, Derbyshire. Mr. Garstang said that the Roman military occupation of Derbyshire extended from the second to the fourth century, and the Roman fort at Brough, the ancient name of which seems to have been Anavio, was a unit in the general scheme of defence at the time. It was the hilly country that the Romans looked to as the chief element in their defensive strategy. It was during August, 1903, that the Derbyshire Archæological Society commenced their excavations. By following the superficial indications masonry was soon found. Not only was the stone wall of the prætorium of the Roman fort discovered, but the stout foundations to the rampart. The masonry was not of the solid character familiar in the greater engineering works of the Romans, but there were present those characteristics both in general design and in some details which are known in other works of the second or third century. On the whole, the fort was more strongly built than might have been expected. The stone wall which surrounded the whole was 6 feet in thickness, faced on either side. Among the features of special interest which the excavations have so far disclosed is an underground chamber cellar or well. The masonry of the latter is of the characteristically solid Roman type. In size it is just over 8 feet long by 7 feet wide at the broadest end. There seem to have been three stages in its use—first about the middle of the second century, when it was an ordinary underground cellar in the prætorium of a Roman fort; then, some time before the fourth century, when it seems to have been converted into a well; and later to have been used as a rubbish pit. Three altars were also found in this pit.

Excellent photographs of every stage of the excavation and of every object of interest were shown on the lantern screen during the evening, and explained by the lecturer. Among these was the tablet found in the pit, which has been read by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., as follows: "In honour of the Emperor Titus Actius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country (erected by) the First Cohort of Aquitanians under Julius Verus, Governor of Britain, and under the direct orders of Capitonius Fuscus, prætor of the Cohort." The Emperor named reigned from A.D. 131-161. In conclusion, Mr. Garstang remarked that the excavations were by no means complete, but by careful and methodical work a great deal of valuable information regarding Roman forts generally might be obtained.

At the November meeting of the EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, Sir John Evans, in the course of his presidential address, said that during the past season Professor Petrie had completed his work on the site of the ancient Herakleopolis, now Ehnasya or Ahnas, some sixty miles south of Cairo. After laying bare the great temple built under Rameses II., and finding remains of the temples of the XXIIIrd and XXXth Dynasties, he found also two earlier temples, one of them of the XIIth Dynasty. The principal object of interest discovered was a golden statuette of a local divinity, Hershefi, bearing on its base a dedication by Pefdudu-Bast, a King of the XXIVth Dynasty, of whom no other relics were known. Working close to the well-known temple of Queen Hatshepsu, near Thebes, Dr. E. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall had succeeded in bringing to light a large proportion of the funerary temple or mortuary chapel of King Mentuhetep-Nehkeru-ra, who reigned about the year 2500 B.C. He was proud to say that Lord Cromer was now one of their Vice-Presidents for Egypt. In *The Reports of Egypt and the Soudan for the Year 1903*, Lord Cromer remarked on the extraordinary historical interest—from the point of view of the practical administrator—of the volumes recently published (on the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*) by the Egypt Exploration Society. "These volumes," he said, "abound with evidence to show that many of the abuses which existed until very lately in Egypt, almost in their original form, are of very ancient date. For instance, plentiful allusions are made to the system of tax-farming which it is well known prevailed in Egypt, as elsewhere, from time immemorial, and which everywhere appears to have given rise to abuses very similar in character." The happy results to the people arising from the mighty dam across the Nile at Assouan seemed destined to bring about a state of affairs which archæologists could not contemplate without a feeling somewhat akin to dismay, but they must submit themselves with what grace they could to this application of the old-world maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex*.—Professor Flinders Petrie, in a brief paper, described the work at Ehnasya last winter. While waiting, he said, for the possibility of working out more of the great historical problems—which could only be solved by very few sites in Egypt, all at present unattainable—the best prospect of important results seemed to lie in the complete examination of Sinai. In Egypt the serious question for them

was how soon the supremacy of Mammon in the management of that land might leave a little opening for the higher interests of thought, and how soon political intrigue might cease to hinder scientific investigation. Although they did not ask for public money, which was so freely given by other Governments for such work, they must all strive to obtain for England liberty of research.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY, held at Edinburgh on November 19, Mr. C. J. Guthrie said that the second of the Society's forthcoming publications, *The Minutes of the New Mills Cloth Manufacturing Company*, was a book which had a very valuable introduction dealing with the whole history of trade in Scotland, and they had the minutes of this company. Many of them were delightfully quaint. They did a great deal in military uniforms, and he saw the order was given by the Privy Council to this manufactory to make the uniforms to "distinguish the 'sojers' from other vagrant and skulking persons." The manuscript also brought out that these were the delightful days for the eminent persons who maintained the principles of Protection against Free Trade. It was not a question of putting a tariff upon outside cloth—English cloth—but any person found in the possession of English cloth had to hand it over, and it was burned by the common hangman. These were the good old days for the makers of cloth; whether for the wearers might be another question. The last book they had was *Justiciary Court Records*, and the dates were quite enough—1661-1678, the killing times. Sheriff Scott Moncrieff also informed him that the book would contain a very full account of the trial of that very interesting person Major Weir.

The annual meeting of the HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY was held in November in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. The report presented by the council states that the condition of the Society, as regards its financial position and the number of its members, continues to be satisfactory, while good progress has been made during the course of the last twelve months with the various works in hand. The *Clerks Book* of 1549 and the first volume of the *Hereford Breviary* were issued in February last as the volumes for 1903; a volume of *Tracts on the Mass*, edited by Dr. Wickham Legg, is now in course of distribution as the first of two volumes for 1904; the second volume of the *Canterbury and Westminster Customary*, completing the issues for the present year, will be ready at an early date. The preparation of the *Mozarabic Psalter* and the *Martyrology of Cengus* is well advanced. The Society has also in hand a facsimile edition of the *Stowe Missal*. The Royal Irish Academy have kindly given facilities for the execution of the necessary photographic work, and the editing of the text has been undertaken by Dr. G. F. Warner, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

At a meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held in November, Mr. C. W.

Sutton, M.A., in the chair, the last paper of a series of seven on the Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire was read (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., President of the Society) by Mr. Isaac Taylor. The subject that night was "The Hundred of Salford." The other hundreds of the county previously dealt with were those of Leyland, Blackburn, West Derby, Amounderness, and Lonsdale, the first paper being of an introductory character. Since projecting this series of papers, Mr. Taylor has found it impossible to confine the subject within the original scope of the undertaking, and it has developed into what may perhaps be called a fresh archaeological survey of the county on somewhat ecclesiastical lines, giving schedules of the whole of the pre-Reformation churches and chapels and of the monastic institutions, and notes of many curious and obsolete religious customs and superstitions. The inland position of this part of Lancashire, which consisted in the Middle Ages of wild, uncultivated moors, did not tempt the monks to settle here, and, consequently, there were only two institutions of this character in the Hundred of Salford—Kersal Cell and the Manchester Collegiate Church. Amongst the ancient crosses in the hundred were those in the market-places of Manchester and Salford, both destroyed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and both probably many times rebuilt in the course of time. There were, besides, a pre-Norman cross and other early sculptures at Bolton-le-Moors; a portion of a pre-Norman cross found on the banks of the Irwell, near Eccles; and market crosses at Bolton-le-Moors, Rochdale, Eccles, Stretford, Ashton-under-Lyne, and probably in some other towns. In all Mr. Taylor has collected information about thirty ancient crosses in this hundred. The derivation of the word "Salford" has, by some, been supposed to mean the ford over which salt was brought from the Cheshire mines; but Mr. Taylor considers that the word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Sealh" (a willow), for in numerous instances throughout England the name Salford occurs (as at Tonbridge, in Kent) far away from salt-mines, and invariably in low-lying situations near the marshy banks of rivers where willows flourish. The Salford in the ancient town of Tonbridge was unquestionably the old ford by the willows, or willows, which still grow so abundantly on the banks of the Medway. In Lancashire instances occur in similar positions near Blackburn, Burnley, and Clitheroe. Again, leading from the Eccles market-place, where were anciently two market crosses, Salter's Lane takes you to the ancient ford over the Irwell at the very spot where the shaft of a pre-Norman cross was found in making the Manchester Ship Canal. It is now preserved in the Owens College Museum. Saltreford means the ford by the willow tree. Manchester had its holy well, to which cripples were carried on horseback or barrows. The site was near the New Bailey Street bridge.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

STYLE IN FURNITURE. By R. Davis Benn. With many illustrations by W. C. Baldock. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. xvi, 338. Price 21s. net.

This substantial and thoroughly illustrated book is most welcome. It is just the kind of volume that has long been needed for those who desire to acquire accurate knowledge of old English and French furniture. It is sufficiently full to prove of service to the genuine student and to be helpful to those who have to produce illustrations pertaining to particular times; but its pages go considerably beyond a mere technical handbook. Mr. Benn has, with considerable success, attempted to demonstrate the fact that domestic furnishing, more particularly in the past, may be regarded as an outward and visible expression of the spirit underlying national life.

Be that as it may, the hope expressed in the preface that this work will prove genuinely useful is sure to be abundantly fulfilled. "If any reader," says Mr. Benn, "has to decide the question whether a chair be 'Jacobean' or 'Queen Anne'; whether a 'cabriole' be French or 'Chippendale'; to distinguish between a 'Heppelwhite' and a 'Sheraton' tracery; to account conclusively for the character of any style, or to solve any other of the numerous problems which are constantly being encountered by the professional worker, I sincerely trust that material assistance will be afforded by these pages."

Moreover, it will be found that Mr. Benn has given some account of the origin and development of each style, and has clearly shown the differences that distinguish them; whilst not the least interesting part is the sketch that is given of the lives of most of the leading designers and makers.

The field of more remote antiquarian research, wherein old chests and an occasional piece of ecclesiastical or secular furniture is forthcoming, is passed by. A beginning is made with the furniture that was more or less common in English homes towards the end of Elizabeth's reign and when James I. came to the throne; and this is as it should be, for we have not sufficient information or extant pieces to generalize with safety as to domestic furnishing until about the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. From that date onwards down to modern times the information in these pages will be found to be all that can be desired.

The importance of chests and coffer, that ranked next in necessity to beds, tables, and seats, which supplied the requirements of rest and appetite, is well treated. The question "where to put things" has always been the puzzle of the tidy housewife, and thus, as clothes and domestic utensils and ornaments multiplied, the question of a store-place that combined convenience and security was always to the fore in the household, and not merely for the accommoda-

tion of vestments and church plate, or for the evidences of the lord and the court-rolls of his manor. The two first chapters put clearly before us, in happily-chosen language, how furniture that was of necessity gradually became beautified without any sacrifice of utility in the first period that is here described. Those who may desire to know what a handsome, well-furnished interior of the highest class really looked like in the Elizabethan-Jacobean days should certainly visit and study the contents and panelling of a fine room formerly in Sizergh Hall, Westmoreland, which was happily bought for the nation for the small sum of £1,000 a few years ago, and has since been re-erected in one of the courts of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. A plate is given of this exquisitely panelled and completely furnished room.



QUEEN ANNE CHAIR.

Another fine Elizabethan interior well known to furniture lovers and writers of romance is to be seen at Ye Olde Reine Deere Inn at Banbury. A cast of the ceiling of that room is at South Kensington, and Mr. Baldock has given a good plate of the whole room in this volume.

The descriptions and illustrations of "Bread-and-Cheese" cupboards and of "Gate-leg" tables of the Jacobean era are admirable, and it is interesting to note the occasional blend of Flemish influence with the more sturdy English ideals.

The distinctive feature of the "Queen Anne" period, the carved "cabriole" leg, which came in when the curvilinear began to supersede the rectangular, is admirably treated. With this period, too, are associated the oblong wall-mirrors, now so much sought after, with their great variety of straight-sided but curved-topped frames. It was also the age, *par excellence*, of

literary activity, whether for pleasure or profit, and the cabinet-maker then began to provide his clients with "safe and handy asylums for their stationery, papers, and other accessories." Not only were bureau bookcases then contrived and ingenious combinations of toilet-mirror and writing-desk, but curious attempts were made to combine reading and writing chairs. An interesting illustration, here reproduced by the courtesy of the publishers, shows a distinctly ingenious construction of this last class; it is a chair "in which, if report speaks truly, John Gay—keen admirer of Pope, and originator of the English ballad-opera—was wont to study and write at his ease."

The considerable section which deals with "Chippendale" is well worth studying, and ought to serve as a corrective to the nonsense that is often talked under the guise of that much-abused name. The term is frequently applied to styles that in no way resemble those of Thomas Chippendale, and the trade has still further confused matters by applying the word to a certain deep tone in mahogany. Chippendale was among the first English cabinet-makers to use mahogany in furniture-making, and hence exaggerated ideas are current as to that wood having never been seen in this country before his time. Among slightly-informed folk it is considered grossly ignorant to imagine that mahogany could have been used earlier even in any part of Europe; and it is refreshing to find that Mr. Benn has actually sat in old Dutch mahogany chairs that can be proved to have been used by Charles II. when in exile at the Hague. We know of two instances of mahogany in church furniture many years older than the days of Chippendale.

The sections that deal successively with "Heppelwhite," "Sheraton," "Adam," "Louis Quatorze," "Louis Quinze," "Louis Seize," "Empire," and more recent styles are all excellent of their kind, though space forbids any extended notice of their merits.

It is not too much to say that this book is masterly throughout; though eminently a work of useful and reliable reference, it is essentially interesting, and written in so bright and connected a strain that it is a pleasure to read it right through. The book will certainly also prove useful in a way not thought of by Mr. Benn. The ecclesiologist will, by its aid (though the book deals not with churches) be able to identify and date altar-rails, Communion tables, chairs, chests, or panelled pews of a later date than Jacobean in those few churches where "restorers" have dared to leave some good work of the more modern stamp.

J. CHARLES COX.

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FOCLÓIR GAEDHILGE AGUS BÉARLA: AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Compiled and edited by Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, M.A. Dublin: *M. H. Gill and Son, Ltd.*; London: *D. Nutt*; 1904. 8vo., pp. xxii, 803. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Issued under the auspices of the Irish Texts Society, and with three of its most eminent members as sponsors, this work has excellent warrant for the high position claimed for it by its editor, as the most complete and comprehensive dictionary of living Irish speech that has yet been published. And Father Dinneen does well to congratulate himself upon the

circumstance that he has been able to embody in it many words and idioms directly obtained from the vocabulary in daily use among his own kinsfolk. This personal and intimate knowledge of a language, when combined, as in this case, with the equipment of a scholar and a man of judicial mind, cannot fail to produce a most satisfactory result. The only real objection to be urged against the book is that it ignores the Roman letters in its Irish words. When O'Reilly compiled his dictionary (1817), he was careful to print each word in the Roman, as well as in the so-called "Celtic" or "Irish" character. Undoubtedly that character ought to be preserved, identified as it is with ancient Irish literature. But a modern dictionary ought not only to recognise the wisdom of O'Reilly's method of transliteration, but ought to improve upon it by making the Roman precede the Irish type. This is all the more necessary when the dictionary is intended, as this is, to be "useful to thousands of students" who are learning Gaelic; for the employment of this archaic type throws a gratuitous obstacle in the way of the beginner. It may be said, and with truth, that this difficulty is more apparent than real; but that does not afford a valid excuse for increasing the learner's task. It appears to be a dogma of the Celtic Renaissance in Ireland that Gaelic *must* be printed in the old type, although Scotch and Manx Gaelic and the Celtic tongues of Wales and Brittany are all expressed with absolute precision in Roman letters. So strong is this fetish, that in the list of donors to the "Dictionary Fund" for behoof of the work in question, one of the names (because it is given in its Gaelic and not in its Anglicized form) appears in "Celtic" type, while the designation "Rev." which precedes it, is in Roman characters. It would be quite as justifiable to print the surname of General Kuropatkin in Russian characters every time it occurred in the newspapers. But this is the only striking defect in an otherwise admirable book. Antiquaries who turn to the word *Ogham* will find that it is only defined as writing, although it is also applicable to a kind of speech, and seems to have the radical sense of "cryptic"; of which possible illustrations may be seen in such phrases as "*Tha thu bruidhinn Ogam*" and "*Cha n'eil e anns an Oigheam*."

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FAITHS AND FOLKLORE: A DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BELIEFS, SUPERSTITIONS, AND POPULAR CUSTOMS. By W. Carew Hazlitt. London: *Reeves and Turner*, 1905. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. x, 672. Price 21s.

In turning the leaves of these two very presentable volumes the critic feels inclined to exclaim, "Bless thee, Brand, bless thee! thou art translated!" Bourne's original *Antiquitates Vulgares*, of 1725, was enlarged and amplified by Brand, and Brand was enlarged and transmogrified by Ellis; and now the whole of the work of these pioneers in folk-lore, with much new matter, drawn from a great variety of sources, is cast by Mr. Hazlitt into dictionary form, under a not very happy title, in which an alphabetical arrangement of headings, not always too well chosen, replaces the old division into sections. We view the result with mingled feelings. A well-arranged dictionary of folk-lore, compiled and written on scientific

principles, would be a book of reference of immense value; but its preparation is yet to come. Mr. Hazlitt's volumes contain a wonderful variety of articles of very varied value. Some of them would be suitable for such a dictionary as we have mentioned; others would be impossible. However, we must take these volumes as they are—a kind of gigantic lucky-bag, into which, wherever you open it, you may dip with the certainty of bringing up something suggestive, or entertaining, or informing. It is not an authoritative book; but, all the same, it contains a great deal which we should find it difficult to come across readily elsewhere, and, taken as a whole, may be regarded as a vast and entertaining miscellany. One decidedly useful feature is the extent to which Mr. Hazlitt has supplied exact, or fairly exact, references to the innumerable illustrative quotations, and also references to further sources of information. With regard to the latter, we wonder that Mr. Hazlitt in some cases has not referred the reader to the most recent and complete sources. For instance, under "Evil Eye," there is no mention of Mr. Elworthy's valuable book, and under "Gypsies" George Borrow is the latest English authority given. But in such a comprehensive collection as these two volumes contain, it is easy to point out omissions. It is pleasanter and more to the point to acknowledge the industry and labour which have placed so full and so varied a feast before us. The additions which Mr. Hazlitt himself has made to the work of his predecessors are not marked or distinguished; but it is quite obvious that they are very abundant, and from literary sources—many of them out of the way—indicated on nearly every page. And, further, we are grateful to Mr. Hazlitt for putting his collections before us in dictionary form, and thus making so vast a mass of matter conveniently accessible. Making such allowances as we have indicated, we can recommend these volumes as an unfailing source of entertainment and information. They may not in any one case contain everything about something, but it is hardly too much to say that they contain something about almost everything connected with popular lore and custom.

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WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. By Charles J. Elton, K.C. London: John Murray, 1904. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 521. Price 15s. net.

To lawyers and many laymen the late Mr. Elton was known and will long be remembered as the learned author of the classic treatise on the gavel-kind "Tenures of Kent" and other legal works. Mr. Andrew Lang's delightful appreciation, which is included in this posthumous volume, shows him to have been a man whose private friendship was valued by many who knew him as landlord or neighbour, lawyer or poet, sportsman or antiquary. This is, however, not the place to dwell on this personal strain; and, as Mr. Lang here puts it, "happy nations, they say, have no history, and there is little biography in the prosperous life of a happy man."

This volume of learned notes bearing on "William Shakespeare" was left unfinished at Mr. Elton's death in 1900. The care with which it has been edited by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson fully compensates for its tardy appearance, and it would have been

a pity to rush it through the press. The intricacy of the broken narrative and the wealth of foot-note references testify alike to the minute diligence of author and editor. That the work is a valuable addition to Shakespearean literature goes without saying, and it is a dignified protest against the gratuitous folly of the Baconians. Mr. Elton's scanty references to Lord Bacon are, after all, natural and proportionate to his theme; he is silent (eloquent reticence!) as to the controversy itself. One may be content with pointing to the entertaining section on "Midland Agriculture and Natural History in Shakespeare's Plays," which show such an intimate acquaintance with Warwickshire localities and dialect as cannot have been parcel of even Bacon's "mental furniture"; he was after all but one man with an allotted span of years, for all his range of wisdom!

The method of its composition and the incompleteness, which the best editor could not avoid, give the book its limitations; but the ample index goes far to satisfy the student who may wish to consult Mr. Elton's store of learning on any point. The abundant citations from Halliwell-Phillips and other Shakespearean scholars, supplemented by Mr. Elton's own research, which appears particularly fruitful on the topographical antiquarianism of the subject (*e.g.*, the chapters on "Stratford-on-Avon," "Snitterfield, Wilmcote, and the Manor of Rowington," and "Landmarks on the Stratford Road and in London, 1586-1616," the last including a vivacious account of revels in Gray's Inn), all this makes up a full and accurate picture of the career of the great poet. Indeed, the materials seem to belie Mr. Elton's own statement that "if we could evoke some shadow of the living Shakespeare, it could only be with the help of Davenant's recollections." To give one instance: Mr. Elton corrects the view that Shakespeare had little affection for dogs, in spite of "Crab, my dog," and King Lear's "Tray, Blanch, and Sweet-heart"; Dr. Caius' Latin tract of 1536 about British dogs gives him the cue.

The references to members of the Shakespeare family are numerous and carefully indexed. The present writer, in searching for forefathers in the parish registers of Kenilworth, found an entry—"Richard Shakespeare was buried the 10th of March, 1658." Mr. Elton makes no mention of a Kenilworth branch of the family.—W. H. D.

* * *

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE FIRST VOLUME (1538-1636) OF THE PARISH REGISTER OF CHESHAM, BUCKS. With introductory notes, appendices, and index. By J. W. Garrett-Pegge. London: Elliot Stock, 1904. 8vo., pp. xvi, 420. Price 15s. net.

Chesham is rather an out-of-the-way place, but it seems to have had a considerable population for a village from an early period, due, no doubt, to its mills and its long-established industries in leather, cloth, wood, and lace. Mr. Garrett-Pegge estimates from the lists he has here transcribed that within the period covered by this volume the population ranged from 1,000 to 2,000. Although the register dates back to 1538, the records for the period previous to 1598 are not original. They are the copies made on parchment from the original paper books, as was required by the Ordinance of Convocation made in

1597, and confirmed in 1603, ratified on each occasion under the Great Seal. Mr. Garrett-Pegge supplies an interesting Introduction, giving briefly the history of the beginnings of a system of registration, a description of the books from which his transcript is made, and some very readable notes on names and industries and other local matters. The appendices contain useful lists of clergy and churchwardens and tables of Christian names and surnames, occupations—what was a "Buar"?—place-names, etc., and there is an excellent index. The book is well printed and handsomely produced, and is a welcome contribution to the genealogical library.

* * *

The issue of *Who's Who* for 1905 (London: Messrs. A. and C. Black; price 7s. 6d. net) shows signs of careful revision, and is corrected up to August 30, 1904. As a handy reference-book of contemporary biography this work has no competitor. The various useful tables and lists which were the original nucleus of the book have been crowded out by the development of *Who's Who* on purely biographical lines, and are now issued separately by the same publishers in a handy form, price 1s. net, under the title of *Who's Who Year-Book*, 1905, a most useful little book. Messrs. Black also send us the 1905 issue of the *Englishwoman's Year-Book* (price 2s. 6d. net), an encyclopædic book of reference for all that concerns women's education, employment, industries, professions, public work, art, literature, homes, charities, philanthropic work—in fact, every department of modern women's lives and activities.

* * *

The Homeland Association, Ltd., have issued as one of their handbooks (price 1s. net, paper, and 2s. net, cloth) an abridged edition of Mr. Worthington G. Smith's *Dunstable: Its History and Surroundings*, under the title of *Dunstable: The Downs and the District*. It is, like its companion handbooks, a cheap and most attractive little book. Mr. Smith speaks with authority on the archæology of the district, and the whole of his work abounds with useful information, attractively and fully illustrated. A special feature is the excellent and elaborate map, drawn by the author, showing old and new roads, lanes and public footways, and sites of antiquarian discoveries. There is also a good map of the district reproduced from the Ordnance Survey.

* * *

Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., send us another of their reproductions of the quaint little children's books of a century ago. This is *Whimsical Incidents; or, the Power of Music*, which was published originally by J. Harris, Newbery's successor, in 1805. The dumpy little book, with its quaint verses and quaint woodcuts—one on each page—is cheap at sixpence.

* * *

Several interesting pamphlets are on our table. Many students will be glad to have the opportunity of obtaining Mr. C. H. Firth's inaugural lecture as Regius Professor of Modern History, delivered at Oxford on November 9 last, which the Clarendon Press have issued, printed in good type on good paper, at the price of 1s. net. The subject is *A Plea for the Historical Teaching of History*; that is, a plea for giving future historians a proper technical training in Oxford—a "training in the methods of investigation, in

the use of original authorities, and in those auxiliary sciences which the Germans call 'Hilfswissenschaften.'" The lecture well deserves attentive study.

The London County Council have been honourably distinguished by their attention to matters of antiquarian importance both in connection with discoveries in the course of excavations and otherwise. Latterly they have been taking steps to indicate, by means of suitably inscribed tablets, houses of historic interest, and are now issuing from time to time accounts of houses so distinguished, under the title of *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London*. The first three parts of this interesting publication, well printed on good paper, and issued in orange-coloured paper wrappers, at the price of 1d. each, are before us. They contain well written accounts of the houses of Lord Macaulay, at Campden Hill; Charles Dickens, 48, Doughty Street, and 1, Devonshire Terrace; Sir Robert Peel, 4, Whitehall Gardens; Sir John Herschel, 56, Devonshire Street; Hallam, 67, Wimpole Street; and the birthplace of Benjamin Disraeli, 22, Theobald's Road. These useful and attractive little contributions to the literature of London topography should command a very large sale.

* * *

Mr. J. Pym Yeatman has issued the third edition, augmented, of his pamphlet, *The Gentle Shakespeare: A Vindication*, written to prove that the poet was a Roman Catholic. The *Architectural Review*, December, opens with a first article by the Rev. W. J. Loftie on "Bradford-on-Avon," with some charming illustrations. The frontispiece is a delightful plate of the ancient bridge with the little building thereon, which is usually described as a chapel. Another page-picture shows the fine old tithe-barn, Abbess's Barton. Among the other contents are a continuation of the discussion on "Architecture and Painting," in which Mr. R. Blomfield and Mr. D. S. MacColl take part; and a further chapter of "English Medieval Figure Sculpture," with many illustrations of fourteenth-century images. We have also before us the *East Anglian*, July and August, the latter containing, *inter alia*, some sixteenth-century Cambridgeshire wills, and sundry charters relating to the Rectory Manor of Cottenham, Cambs; and *Sale Prices*, November 30, a well-illustrated and useful record.



Correspondence.

SHEARS OR SCISSORS ON TOMBSTONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH reference to the Rev. J. B. McGovern's letter in your November issue on the above, it may interest him to learn that shears or scissors are by no means rare on coffin-lids and gravestones. Two shears will be found on one of the many carved slabs reared up against the wall of the nunnery at Iona, N.B.

In the *History of Sepulchral Cross-slabs*, by Styan, on Plate XXIV. is a figure of a cross-slab at Limpley Stoke Church, Wilts, with shears, of which he remarks: "... incised shears ... from the peculiar

shape . . . it is probable that a clothier was buried below. Shears with square ends were used then to shear . . . the nap off cloth, the blunt ends preserving the cloth from being damaged."

Scissors in relief are to be found on much later stones at Stirling churchyard and Gargunnoch (near



GRAVESTONE IN PAISLEY CHURCHYARD.

Stirling), 1749, and incised at Paisley Abbey yard, 1700. In each case a sad-iron accompanies the scissors.*

The *Stirling Guide-book* says: ". . . in Spittal Street . . . on the old house . . . an ancient tablet will be noticed with tailor's shears conspicuous. The inscription is as follows: 'THIS . HOVS . IS . FOVNDIT . FOR . YE . PVIR . BE . ROBERT . SPITTAL . TAILLOVR TO JAMES YE 4TH ANNO 1530.'"

ALFRED MEIGH.

Ash Hall,
Stoke-on-Trent.

TO THE EDITOR.

Replying to the Rev. J. B. McGovern's query, let me remark, in the first place, shears are not of necessity a feminine emblem. A reference to the late Dr. Husenbeth's *Emblems of Saints* shows that Saints Fortunatus, Cosmas, and Damian (man martyrs), as well as Saints Agatha and Macra (virgins), have shears as their emblems. Cutts, in his *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, 1849, gives illustrations of shears upon ancient gravestones at Ayliffe, Newbiggael, Hexham, Bamburgh, Horton, and East Shaftoe, all in Northumberland; at Bakewell (three distinct examples), in Derbyshire; Darlington, in Durham; and Dereham, in Westmorland. Referring to shears (page 41), he remarks: "We find

two types, one sharp-pointed, the other with square ends. The latter kind is probably that the clothier used to shear his cloth. . . . It is possible the sharp-pointed shears may also have been the emblem of the woolstapler or clothier. On early slabs in the Catacombes are found pointed shears, not unlike mediæval ones. . . . These are undoubtedly symbols of the cloth or wool merchant; yet it is almost certain that the shears were sometimes used as the symbol of a female."

Besides the illustrated examples given, the same accomplished authority quotes others as existing at Blidworth and Kirby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; Camboe Chapel, Newbigging, and Bamburg, Northumberland; Wycliffe and Rokeby, in Yorkshire; Fletching, in Sussex; and Greystoke, Cumberland.

In the late Theophilus Smith's *Symbolic Devices on Sepulchral Memorials*, 1877, will be found illustrated shears upon early slabs at St. John's, Chester, at Dronfield, in Derbyshire, and at Northleach, in Gloucestershire. The author remarks: "At St. John's Church, Chester, shears are incised on the sinister side of a cross, while upon the dexter side is indicated a glove elevated upon a slender rod, thus clearly, but expressively, denoting both the religious faith and worldly calling of some glover, whose name has long passed away and been forgotten."

The late Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., printed in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xli., p. 297) a paper entitled "An Attempt to discover the Meaning of the Shears combined with Clerical Symbols on Incised Gravestones at Dearham and Melmerby." He remarks there were two instances at the latter place, one still in the church, the other now preserved at Dovenby Hall, and he notices, by the way, sharp-pointed shears are found on an existing twelfth-century illumination recording the life and death of St. Guthlac, the Hermit of Crowland, in which the ancient rite of tonsure is shown conferred upon that saint by Bishop Hedda, of Winchester (A.D. 676-705), who uses for the purpose a pair of long, very sharp-pointed shears. His references do not agree with the one quoted by Theophilus Smith in regard to position, for he remarks: "In the examples under consideration the shears are always on the dexter side of the cross, from which we conclude they indicate some distinction of rank, some honourable office held by the ecclesiastic commemorated." The paper is summed up by the following assumption:

"Realizing as we do, the importance attached in mediæval times to the preservation of the clerical tonsure, and that the charge of this preservation was committed by the Bishops to their Archdeacons and Rural Deans, I think where we find the shears by which the tonsure was effected and preserved in conjunction with ecclesiastical symbols on gravestones, we may safely conclude that the ecclesiastic thus commemorated has either discharged archidiaconal functions or held office as a rural dean."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,
Exeter.

* Our correspondent kindly sends us photographs of several examples of shears on tombstones. We reproduce one of the stones, dated 1700, in Paisley Churchyard, showing scissors and flat-iron.—Ed.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE International Archæological Congress will be held at Athens, April 6 to 13. Excursions will be made to various interesting centres in Greece, as well as to Crete and Asia Minor, over a period of eighteen days. The Government, the University, and the Hellenic Society are preparing to give a cordial and hospitable welcome to the foreign delegates, of whom 200 have already accepted invitations.

Lecturing in December to the London Topographical Society, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price said the greatest collector of antiquities of old London was the late James Smith, a Whitechapel costermonger. A dealer in bones, scrap-iron, and kindred articles, Smith used to drive his donkey-cart to every place where old buildings were being demolished, and buy all the "finds," which were often well worth getting. At first he disposed of everything to a collector, but on the death of that gentleman he began collecting for himself, and by-and-by filled his house from top to bottom with an assortment of survivals of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval, and later periods, the value of which it would doubtless be difficult to state in figures. The coster antiquary could neither read nor write, but he had a marvellous memory, and could always recount the history of any object, even although he had not seen it for years.

VOL. I.

He was very well acquainted with the topography of ancient London, and knew the localities where Roman antiquities were likely to be found.

The valuable objects bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum by the late Mr. W. Forster, of Carlisle, have recently been put out for exhibition. The oldest of the ornaments is a massive prehistoric bracelet, found some years since in a ditch near Aspatria. It is formed of a bar of uniform thickness, except at the ends, which are enlarged, possibly foreshadowing the bell-shaped terminals common at a later date, and there are faint traces of simple engraving, consisting of lines and chevrons, near the ends. This bracelet dates from the Bronze period, probably about 500 B.C.

The necklace was found, with some coins of Marcus Aurelius and earlier Emperors, on the line of the Roman Wall in 1860, and is a good example of British goldsmith's work of the second century. There are three simple chains of figure-of-eight links, kept together by running bars, of the same pattern as the ends, which have hook-and-eye fastenings. These were probably concealed, as in another necklace found at Great Chesters, by a brooch-like jewel, which has been lost. The last object in the bequest is a silver penannular brooch, with exceptionally large ends of the thistle type, the outside thickly dotted with projecting points, and engraved knotwork on the inside. The pin measures 20 inches in length, somewhat less than another specimen in the collection. Brooches of this type were made as late as the tenth century, and the art work of this fine example is Scandinavian in character.

Professor Waldstein's scheme for the excavation of Herculaneum seems to be in some danger, owing, apparently, to lack of tact. Dr. Waldstein explained his scheme for international co-operation in resuming the work of excavation at Herculaneum, where so many literary and artistic treasures of great value were found in the eighteenth century, at a meeting held at Burlington House on December 13, and convened by

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the President and Council of the Royal Academy. Sir Edward Poynter presided, and Professor Waldstein's enthusiastic lecture was well received. He has been able to announce that he is assured of the sympathy and co-operation of King Edward, the King of Italy, the German Emperor, the Presidents of the United States and France, as well as of many humbler scholars and lovers of art. But there seems to be considerable irritation in Italy because details of the proposed scheme were not submitted in the first place to the Italian authorities. The *Giornale d'Italia*, for instance, wrote: "For our part this rumoured co-operative undertaking seems to us incredible. Can it be that we are reduced to so great intellectual and material misery as to be obliged to go begging the aid of strangers for the carrying out of explorations, restorations, and illustrations of our national monuments? If so, we become as the meanest village in the meanest province under the Turkish Protectorate." The Italian Government declares itself "unacquainted with the details of the scheme in its concrete form," but it warns those concerned that the direction of any excavations rests with Italy alone, and it "reserves to itself absolute liberty to examine and decide upon all points of any proposals that may be put forward." As a result of the remarks in the Italian press, Professor Orlando, Minister of Public Instruction, has explained that in April last Professor Waldstein, furnished with commendatory letters from estimable sources, interviewed him with respect to the usefulness of undertaking a complete exploration of the buried city of Herculaneum. To this end an honorary committee was to be formed of heads of States, presided over by the King of Italy. Professor Waldstein further proposed to give a series of lectures at various academies on the archæological and scientific value of the excavations.

Professor Orlando, as Minister of Fine Arts, could not but applaud the idea placed before him by Professor Waldstein in purely general terms. He, however, impressed upon the Professor financial and political difficulties, among them the fact that the greater portion of ancient Herculaneum was now covered by the modern city Resina, with

25,000 inhabitants. In no case, he said, could the Italian Government compromise its sovereignty by allowing excavations upon its own territory. Since his cordial conversation with Professor Waldstein eight months ago, Professor Orlando says he has had no report or communication on the subject, no definite project having been submitted to the Government. It is, therefore, an erroneous impression that Italy has pledged itself to any scheme for excavating Herculaneum. On the other hand, Professor Waldstein, who is in America, has informed the *New York Times* that he had a letter from Professor Orlando approving the entire plan, which had also been fully explained to, and approved by, the King of Italy. It will be a thousand pities if any misunderstanding or any lack of consideration for Italian *amour propre* be allowed to upset so important a scheme.



The New Year's number of the *Builder* contained a wonderful number and variety of illustrations. Readers interested in London topography should note especially the many illustrations, both in the text and on separate sheets, of the neighbourhood of Whitehall, Charing Cross, and Spring Gardens, in days gone by. The pictures were accompanied by a long and readable descriptive article.



Dr. Lewis, the Shropshire County Coroner, held an inquiry on December 15, at Oswestry, upon the discovery of 4 gold and 400 silver coins of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Charles I., found on the estate of Mr. Willding Jones at Oswestry in the course of excavations, to which we referred in one of last month's "Notes." An interesting description of the coins, written by Mr. Lloyd Kenyon, Recorder of Oswestry, and editor of Hawkins's work on silver coins, was read by the coroner, and after hearing evidence the jury found that the coins were treasure-trove, and they were formally seized by the coroner on behalf of the Treasury. A hope was expressed by the Town Clerk that some of the coins would be retained for the Oswestry Museum.



The Rev. J. A. Lloyd, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Mere, Wiltshire, has just issued a handy

little pamphlet descriptive of his fine old parish church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. The view of the exterior given on this page shows how noble and imposing a church is this village fane. The massive tower rises 94½ feet to the top of the parapet, with pinnacles rising another 27 feet, and dates from about 1460. There are chambers over both the north and the south porches, the former being now used as a church museum. The interior abounds with points

observe, adding a page or two of information regarding the parish. The pamphlet is published by Mr. H. H. Edmunds, of Mere, at the price of 6d., any proceeds being given to the Church Repair Fund.



It may surprise some of our readers to hear that jugs of leather, "black-jacks," have been in use in many old mansions, colleges, and grammar-schools down to recent times, and



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MERE.

of interest. The view given on the next page shows specially the fine screen, but barely indicates one of the finest features of the interior—the beautiful oak roof, "with its richly-moulded cornice and angels with outstretched wings, holding shields, being emblems of the Passion of our Lord, and other devices, twenty-two in all, one under each main rib." Mr. Lloyd, to whose courtesies we are indebted for the use of the two blocks, briefly describes the two chantries—the south, with its beautiful old windows; and the spacious north—and points out many other details of interest which visitors should

that bottles of that material are even now used in one or two old-fashioned villages of the Midlands. Quite a number of these instances, says a correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, occur in the district round Birmingham. For instance, at Stoneleigh Abbey Lord Leigh's servants, at Castle Ashby those of the Marquess of Northampton, and at Madresfield Court those of Earl Beauchamp, use leathern black-jacks for the circulation of home-brewed ale; while at Warwick Castle the Earl of Warwick, at Wroxton Abbey Lord North, and at Sudbury Hall Lord Vernon, each possesses grand old

specimens which are known to have been in use during the last century. There are also many others, including very large ones at Cotheridge Court, near Worcester, and Compton Winyates, Warwickshire, four at Claverdon Leys, near Stratford, and at Ragley Hall are three fine ones belonging to the

The excavations undertaken at Delos by the French School of Athens have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Among them are two figures of Silenus, dating from about the third century B.C. Each is crowned with ivy, and bears an amphora on the left shoulder. In the north-east of the island



MERE CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

Marquess of Hertford, and three more to the Earl of Craven at Coombe Abbey. At some of the old mansions of the Midlands when hounds meet there, it is still the custom to carry round home-brewed ale in great jacks of leather, emblazoned with arms, and sometimes mounted with silver.

the remains of several buildings have been uncovered, and especially several well-preserved houses surrounding a market-place. But the greatest treasure of all is a superb group of Pan and Aphrodite, in the best style of the second century B.C. Eros, seated on the left shoulder of Aphrodite, has seized

one of the horns of Pan, and is endeavouring to drive him away.

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Professor E. F. Gautier has formed a collection of copies of rock-markings from South Oran and the Sahara, which, though coming from localities nearly 500 miles distant, and attributable to different periods of time, appear to resemble each other—to belong, as one may say, to the same artistic school. Those from Zenaga, between Figuig and Beni-Ounif, are of extreme antiquity, and represent contemporary animals, like the elephant and buffalo, and a deer with rounded horns; the situation and the execution indicate that the work was done with a serious object. Another class of rock-markings is founded in the Touareg country. These include drawings of the camel, the giraffe, and many human and other figures.

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Professor Baldwin Brown contributed to the *Builder* of December 10, 17, and 24 a series of articles on "The Care of Ancient Monuments." In his second article the writer gave details of the regulations adopted in various foreign countries. English antiquaries will read the following extract with envy:

"On January 1 of the present year [1904] the Bavarian Ministers of the Interior and of Religion issued a joint minute with directions to local authorities which would have delighted the soul of the late William Morris. Civic and communal authorities are recommended to frame their local regulations on the following general lines:

"1. The ancient works of fortification, with their fosses, city walls, gates, towers, and all thereto appertaining, are to be preserved as carefully as possible; for every constructive alteration on them permission must be obtained.

"2. Constructive alterations, interior or exterior, on other buildings of historical or artistic importance must depend on official permission. It should be a condition that, in rebuilding or alteration, the style and character of the original must be conformed to.

"3. In the case of all new buildings or alterations in the vicinity of the fortifications, or of structures mentioned in the last paragraph, the character of the latter must be

taken into account. Especial attention should be paid here that the new fabric should, as regards its proportions, take its proper place in the general picture, and in its details and ornament should be in harmony with the older surroundings. In order to avoid anything that would offend the eye in the general view of the town, the form and material of the roofs should be carefully considered.

"4. When new lines of houses are in contemplation, care should be taken to safeguard the picturesque views of streets and open spaces, and the tyranny of the engineers' rule and level must of course be resisted. In general, in the case of all new buildings, especially in the older parts of cities, it should be made a matter of duty to adhere as closely as possible to the traditional building style of the place, and in this connexion again the form and the covering of the roofs become of importance.

"5. In the case of new buildings in other (suburban) situations, especially when fresh quarters have to be laid out, it would be enough to keep general æsthetic requirements in view. Directions, however, in such matters as the proper plastering of rubble walls and the correct slope of mansard roofs would always be welcome."

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Among recent archæological articles in the magazines we may note particularly a striking article on "Cyrenaica," with many plates, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, in the *Monthly Review* for January; and "The Bayeux Tapestry," by Mr. J. H. Round, in the same *Review* for December. We would also chronicle sundry newspaper items of unusual interest. The extraordinary discovery by M. Legrain of a large number of statues at Karnak, to which we referred in one of last month's "Notes," is illustrated most graphically, in the *Illustrated London News* of January 14, by a series of pictures from photographs of some of the statues themselves, and of the hiding-place in which they were found, filling four pages. The same paper, in its issue for the previous week, had an interesting page of pictures of curious clocks, as shown at the children's lectures at the Royal Institution by Mr. Cunynghame. In the *Guardian* of December 14 Sir Wyke

Bayliss, F.S.A., had a paper of the deepest interest on "The Likeness of Christ," with many illustrations, in which he maintained that the traditional likeness of our Lord has in every age and every place remained the same; that, "when the graves of the first Christian martyrs were opened, they were found to contain portraits of Christ, inscribed with His initials, and that the likeness they disclose is the likeness as we know it to-day;" and his conclusion is that in the traditional presentation we have the true portrait of the Christ.



The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund appeal for an additional sum of £1,000 to enable them to complete the excavations of Gezer, for which the Sultan has granted an extension of time. The following paragraph appears in the quarterly statement of the committee: "The tenth quarterly report is chiefly devoted to a detailed explanation of the fragments of walls which at first appeared to Mr. Macalister to belong to Crusading times. Further excavation has proved that the fragments form part of an extensive structure, which was, in all probability, of the Maccabean period, if not earlier. Of more general interest, perhaps, are the supplementary remarks upon the food deposits found in the earlier tombs of about 1200 B.C. It has been observed that with the vessels containing food there were exactly identical vessels containing one or more human bones. Most noteworthy is the fact that infant bones preponderate. Parallel customs have been found elsewhere, but the explanation of the rite is at present purely conjectural. Another interesting feature was the discovery of a sherd of pottery of Cretan origin, and it is not the least important result of the Fund's excavations up to the present that several extremely important analogies between Cretan and Palestinian culture as exemplified at Gezer have been brought to light. What is to be made of the 'spindle-whorls' of the heads of human femora it is difficult to say; they seem to form a class by themselves. Perhaps some anthropologist can furnish a clue?"



At the December meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. William Buchan,

F.S.A.Scot., gave a description of a large bronze caldron recently found on the farm of Hatton Knowe, belonging to Lord Elbank, near Eddleston, Peeblesshire. It was found by a labourer employed in opening an old drain, about 3 feet under the surface, and brought by him to Mr. Buchan, who went and examined the place, but found no other relics. The caldron, which is of spheroidal form, the bottom rather egg-shaped than spherical, is made of three sheets of thin beaten bronze, the two riveted together, the two upper sheets being riveted at the ends vertically, and the third sheet forming the bottom, riveted to them in a horizontal line round the body of the vessel. Round the mouth of the caldron the upper sheets are bent to form a flattened rim, which bends inwards to form a kind of fluted collar, about 2½ inches in depth. The caldron then swells outwards with an ogee curve to the widest part, at which the outside circumference is 5 feet 9½ inches, the diameter at the mouth being 21 inches, and the depth 15½ inches. Originally there were two ring-handles for suspension, one of which remains, and the loops at the opposite side of the rim for the other handle. The bronze is extremely thin, the whole weight of the vessel being only 5 pounds 10 ounces. These spheroidal caldrons may belong to the later Bronze Age, some centuries before the Christian era. They have been found in Scotland, England, and Ireland, but are unknown on the Continent, though smaller basin-shaped vessels of thin bronze have been found in the Iron Age settlement of La Tène, in Switzerland. In the ancient Irish and Welsh literature, caldrons are mentioned as valued possessions of kings and chiefs. Thus, in the tale known as "The Battle of Magh Rath," one of the incidents is the borrowing of the royal caldron in the King's house, and a number of other celebrated caldrons are enumerated, one especially being famous because it was of such a nature that no one went away from it unsatisfied, for, whatever quantity was put into it, there was never boiled in it but what was sufficient for the company assembled.



We are very glad to hear that an influential committee of York gentlemen has been formed to promote an exhibition of old

York views and portraits of local worthies, to be held in March and April of this year, with a view to arousing interest in the preservation of the many ancient and picturesque buildings in and around the old city, and of illustrating the vast changes that have taken place in the streets, fortifications, etc., during the last two centuries. Persons willing to lend pictures and other interesting objects for exhibition are invited by the executive committee to communicate with the hon. secretaries, Dr. Evelyn and Mr. Benson, Exhibition Buildings, York.

A very curious discovery is reported from Lancashire. Some weeks ago there was found, deep down in a garden at Birkdale, Southport, an irregular oblong stone about 8 inches each way. Cut across its face, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart, are five straight lines of hieroglyphics. After narrowly escaping the dust-bin, the stone came under the notice of Mr. John Naton, ex-President of Southport Society of Natural Science, who submitted it to Mr. F. L. Griffith and Dr. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum. The reports of these gentlemen leave no doubt that the stone is a genuine Egyptian sepulchral tablet, the age of which is about 2,500 years. Dr. Budge says: "The stone is a fragment of a sepulchral slab of a scribe who was overseer of a portion of the Amen Temple at Thebes. The first portion of his name began with 'Hern.' He is made to pray for incense, libations, etc."

Mr. F. L. Griffith reports: "It is a genuine Egyptian inscription. It belonged to a scribe of Thebes, named Horsiesi. There is no trace of vowel-writing on the tablet, which is in ordinary hieroglyphics. The date is probably about 600 B.C. The translation in English reads as follows:

... the offering given (by the King) and Osiris, chief of the people of the West (of bread, beer, oxen, fowl, etc.) ...

(Second line.)

... incense, cold water, all things (. . .)

(Third line.)

... unto the Ka of the Osiris scribe of the treasury (or territory) of the house of Amen (Thebes) Hor (. . . son of the scribe?)

(Fourth line.)

... of the treasury (?) of the house of Amen, Kapenhit (?) son of the factor of the treasury (?) of (the house of Amen . . .)

(Fifth line.)

... efonleh, son of the scribe of the treasury (?) of the house of Amen, Horsiesi, whose mother is ...

The chief difficulty of translation is caused by the fact that we have only a part of the whole slab." How such a slab came to be buried in Lancashire is a problem difficult of solution.



During ploughing operations recently at Culmore, in the South of Scotland, attention was attracted by the number of flint chippings which were turned up in an area measuring only a few square yards. Upon careful examination of the spot, which has the appearance of having been partly surrounded in early times by marshy ground, considerably more than 1,000 pieces of flint were recovered. Among these, says the *Scotsman*, are ninety flint implements such as knives, scrapers, pointed tools and wedges, some of which are exceptionally large and beautifully flaked. Arrow-points, both barbed and leaf-shaped, were also found. The scientific and archaeological value of the discovery lies not alone in the fact of the largeness of the number of contemporary and associated relics, but in the circumstance, probably unique in Scotland, that several of the flints appear to have been used as implements at an earlier time than the very remote period during which the workshop flourished. The apparently older tools have been, it is thought, picked up here and there in the district, and brought into the settlement as raw material to be then retrimmed and worked up afresh. As well as implements of flints, many hammer-stones, anvil-stones, and rubbing and smoothing stones of different materials were discovered. There are traces of fire having been used on the site. The collection has been acquired and classified by Mr. Ludovic Mann, and will be exhibited for a few weeks in the People's Palace, Glasgow.



We hear with much regret of the sudden death at Balham, on January 15, of Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., a well-known antiquary, who has long been prominently associated with the Hampshire and the London and Middlesex Archæological Societies.

The Round Towers of Ireland.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

I. ORIGIN.

IT may seem a hazardous venture to bring, thus late in the day, a subject to the surface of inquiry which is popularly regarded as long buried, fathoms deep, beneath its turbulent waters by such eminent Celtic scholars as O'Curry, Petrie, and O'Brien. But the attempt may justify its boldness, for finality on the question is as dubious as its fascination is certain. Yet the theme is thorny and apt to sting the fingers even of the reverent. *Tot homines, tot sententiæ*, or, more accurately, perhaps, *Tot scholæ, tot oracula*. Seekers after truth herd in groups and dogmatize, and the rays of truth burn palely in their divisions. Is it possible to blend these scattered shafts into one broad, many-hued stream of light? It is questionable; yet each newly-born beam may be welcomed that flashes but a sickly gleam into the circumambient gloom. To leave metaphor, is the problem of the Irish Round Towers hopelessly insolvable? or is there a *via mediâ* along which contending theorists can travel together in amity? Let the purport of this paper be a reply to these queries. An elaborate, still less an exhaustive, treatment of the subject is, of course, necessarily precluded by the limitations of space; the outer fringe of it can be but lightly touched. Yet compression is not always either mutilation or obscurity. That it may be neither, let me arrange it under three heads.

Origin of the Round Towers.—The threshold of this inquiry is choked with difficulties and vocal with discord. The very expression is a red banner before the bloodshot eyes of antiquarian bovines. Are the Irish Round Towers of pagan or of Christian origin? This is the initial crux of the whole question, and the war-cry of rival factions. But there is a third school which peremptorily disputes the theory of finality claimed by the advocates of the other two. Which is right? Let me turn the calm searchlights of dispassionate research and criticism on each.

Colonel Vallancey is the accredited

champion of the pagan theory, supported subsequently by Moore, D'Alton, Lanigan, and Betham. In the opposite ranks were marshalled Lynch, Harris, Milner, O'Donovan, O'Curry, Petrie, O'Halloran, Stokes, and a host of lesser lights. All, in both camps, *clara et venerabilia nomina*. D'Alton* contended, as evidence of the pre-Christian existence of the Round Towers, that the *Annals of Ulster* chronicle "the fall of no less than fifty-seven by an earthquake A.D. 448," while Ledwich† maintained "that the opinion of every author who has spoken of our Round Towers for the space of 542 years—that is, from Cambrensis to Molyneux—is uniform in pronouncing them Ostman or Danish work."

In the dust of battle waged round these two deliverances the real issues have been obscured. The Ovidian maxim, *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, which should have been the motto of the combatants, was designedly ignored by them—if known to them. Germs of truth lie within the womb of error, whether real or imaginary, which can be had for the unbiassed seeking. Here these were deliberately blinked, and hard names flung from mouth to mouth. The heat generated by difference of view becomes synonymous with vituperation.

D'Alton's argument is branded as baseless and inaccurate and delusive. Petrie‡ stigmatizes it as an utter misconception of a Latin passage from Marcellinus referring to a fall of towers of unspecified shape, not in Ireland, but in Constantinople. The mistake hardly merits, in my judgment, Petrie's warmth of feeling. It leaves but a narrow gap in his main thesis.

But it is upon Ledwich that Petrie pours the vials of his hottest wrath, in which he was preceded by Lanigan§ and succeeded by Canon Ulrick J. Bourke.|| He is accused of "audacious mendacity," "shameless imposture," "vain flippancy," and "stupendous effrontery." The author of this latter dis-

* *History of County Dublin*, edition 1838, p. 922.

† *Antiquities of Ireland*, edition 1804, p. 159.

‡ *Origin and Uses of the Round Towers*, 1845, p. 10.

§ *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, 1829, vol. iv., p. 406.

|| *Origin of the Gaelic Race*, 1876, p. 354.

passionate expression is "S. J.," in a paper published in 1886. The grounds of Ledwich's offence are threefold. First, he blunderingly ascribes a belief in the Danish (and therefore pagan) origin of the towers to Cambrensis, whereas this latter distinctly states they were built *more patriæ*, a phrase which gives more than the "retort courteous" to his statement. If words mean anything, Cambrensis, it is maintained, believed the towers to be of purely Irish (and therefore Christian) construction. This is open to question. I disbelieve in Ledwich's alleged *conscious* imposition. From his subsequent statement—"the Ostmen began them, and they were imitated by the Irish"—I take it that he took it for granted that what Cambrensis saw he regarded as of Danish origin, though of more recent Irish construction. *More patriæ* would embrace the two views, and there is no proof that Cambrensis did not hold both. Secondly, he has the hardihood to assert that every writer on the subject for the space of 542 years pronounces the towers to be Danish in origin. "Not a single writer has said one word upon the subject," retorts Petrie. The two assertions are in charming opposition. I hold no brief for Ledwich, and deplore his wild rhetoric, but there is no need for mock heroics or hysterics. Of course, Petrie was right in the main, and his *ipse dixit* is reliable, for few in his day possessed an equal, fewer still a wider, acquaintance with Irish literature in type or in manuscript. Thirdly, Ledwich is flooded with contumely for daring to advocate the Ostman or Danish theory. What is the value of this hypothesis? Petrie, of course, will have none of it, and Lanigan ridicules it. O'Brien's* bombast detracts altogether from his culture and argument. Sir James Ware† seems to have started the conjecture in 1639, or at all events to have witnessed to its existence before that date, by referring to a Round Tower in Cork as of probably Danish construction. Petrie disposes of the tradition somewhat arbitrarily and altogether unconvincingly in a single sentence (the italics are mine):

* *Round Towers of Ireland*, 1839, p. 9.

† *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus*, 1859.

"They *may* have founded a round-tower belfry in Cork, yet the probability is *quite* against such a supposition, as we are *altogether* without proof of their having done so."

Of greater cogency is the negative contention that no traces of these towers exist in those places most affected by the Danes, such as Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford. "Nay," adds O'Brien sententiously, "in all Denmark and Scandinavia, the original residence of the Ostmen and Danes, there is not a single parallel to be found to those columnar edifices!"

Lanigan, as "S. J." properly points out, mistakenly credits Lynch with the paternity of this Danish supposition in 1662, whereas the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* merely reports it (*dicuntur*) as having been held by some.* Twenty years later the Franciscan, Welsh,† also possibly misled by a careless reading of Lynch, contended for the theory, as did also Molyneux in 1727 in his edition of Boate's *Natural History of Ireland*. These were probably some of Ledwich's authorities which trapped him, in 1804, into characteristic exaggeration, but they considerably qualify Petrie's magisterial dictum quoted above, as does also Ware's statement that the "Danish claim" had "been advanced by writers" previous to him.‡ We shall probably never trace the genesis of this "claim" beyond Ware. Possibly it originated in a modern confusion of Dane with Danan. Here we touch the first circle of the Pagan hypothesis. Are there any grains of truth within its narrow circumference? If so, they would carry the *questio vexata* of the Round Towers to an even remoter antiquity.

Fifth in sequence of colonization, according to O'Hart,§ and some forty years subsequent to the Firbolg plantation, the Tuatha de Danans seem to stand upon surer historic ground than their semi-mythical predecessors. Yet even their name and deeds are associated in popular belief with the realm of legend. But they were historical vertebrates despite this. If the popular credulity and ignorance

* Edition 1848-1851, vol. ii., p. 257.

† *Prospect of Ireland*, 1682.

‡ *Loc. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 129.

§ *Irish Pedigrees*, 1881, p. 49.

of national history bungled Danan raths with fairy mounds, the proofs of a civilization superior to that of previous invaders are in no wise thereby impaired. There are surviving indications of their proficiency in the mechanical arts; possibly, too, they were the inventors of the Ogham alphabet, though but a crude and rude, yet distinct, step towards the *litera scripta manet*. But were they the builders of the Round Towers? Petrie says not, as they used no cement in their stone edifices. Petrie's authority is great, but it is not final, and this mortar theory, though plausible, is not final. It is at best but a negative argument, and this species of reasoning often flows from a false premiss. I believe this to do so. Because no traces of cement or mortar are observable in the known structural remains of the Danan period, it is assumed that they were not known to it. Yet assumption is not certainty. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Danans used mortar or lime cement only in constructing these towers as a measure of safety needed by their loftiness. As a matter of fact, many early Christian monastic buildings were erected without, as others were with, the aid of it. And in some remote instances "an adhesive kind of yellow clay was used instead of mortar," to use Reeves' expression.* It is not unlikely that the early Christian Irish learned the double art of building with or without cement from the Danans or their pagan Irish successors. At all events, the opposite theory still remains to be proved by something more than negative inference. Nor do "S. J.'s" arguments against the non-pagan origin of the Round Towers, based respectively on a structural and a numismatic discovery, appeal to me as conclusive—very much the contrary. The first, respecting a wall supporting the Downpatrick Round Tower, laid bare in 1789, is singularly devoid of weight. "Granting this wall to have been once connected with the ancient church" is the flimsy assumption upon which it is dogmatically settled that "there is an end at once to the supposition that the era of our Round Towers extends back to the shadowy days of our idolatrous ritual." But the initial and fundamental

difficulty of taking the matter for granted leaves us in the original position, which is scarcely less vitiated by the fact that the said wall was cemented.

The second (so considered) irrefragable proof consists in a find of coins in the early 'forties, beneath a flag of the tower of Kildare. As little weight attaches to this argument as to the other—at least, in my judgment. Its very basis is open to cavil. "Numismatists dispute as to when coins of this sort [*Bracteati*, i.e. — coins impressed on one side *only*] began to be struck." They are ascribed to the seventh, eighth, tenth, and twelfth centuries A.D. This delicious uncertainty hardly warrants the confident conclusion that "we have good grounds for inferring that the Round Tower of Kildare was not of pagan erection." The grounds for conjecturing a higher antiquity are equally good. And even if those coins be admittedly Christian, neither their presence beneath the original flooring of the tower nor their number (five or six) serves to establish the post-pagan claim for the tower. On the other hand, it would be as scientifically undemonstrable that a given temple was either pagan or Christian in origin because Ptolemaic coins, bearing the Chi-Rho monogram, were discovered in its basement as it would be, on the other, because few, not many, coins of a certain period were found therein. Fewness or greatness in number bears neither relation to the age of a structure nor to the purpose for which the treasure-trove was concealed. So *pace* "S. J." I, for one, am burdened by no "immense difficulty in accounting for the presence of these few Christian coins beneath the floor of what [I] consider a pagan structure."

But these by no means exhaust the weapons in the armoury of the protagonists of the non-pagan theory. The presence of decorated arches in the Round Towers and their absence in purely pagan buildings are held to be proof, approximately, positive of their contention. Here, again, as in the mortar question, the answer rests upon negative, and, therefore, inconclusive, conjecture. Style varied in architecture, even during the ascendancy of a certain school in far off days as remarkably as in our own.

* *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, 1847, p. 23.

What marvel, then, to find decorated arches in the Round Towers whilst noting their absence in other pagan monuments? May not the pagan Irish have reserved this species of embellishment for these structures to distinguish them, by a severe simplicity, from their sepulchral mounds and forts? The surmise is sufficiently suggestive to warrant its insertion here. Again, much insistence is laid on the place-name aspect of the question. It is conjectured that, because the pagan Irish perpetuated the memory of their residences of stone and mud by transferring their names to the locality in which they stood, they would have acted similarly in the case of the towers had they been the originators thereof. This is pure assumption. The weight of argument trends rather in an opposite direction. Duns, raths, lisses, cathairs, and brughs were royal, domestic, and military residences or dwellings, and the words, from the importance of the objects they signified, lent themselves appropriately as prefixes to town- or place-names—all of them of pagan coinage, and many of them adopted later by Christian missionaries, together with the form of structure they represent. Hence, to cull a single illustration of each, Dunluce (a singular combination of "dun" and "lis"), Rathmore, Cohersiveen, and Brughas. But it was otherwise with the Round Towers, which were neither castles, nor forts, nor dwelling-houses. Their unimportance as non-residences left them in comparative obscurity so far as place-naming was concerned. Yet surely this is scant evidence of their non-existence. One deviation is, however, extant, around which a storm of fierce controversy has raged.

North-west of Horn Head, "compass'd by the inviolate sea," seven miles out from the Donegal coast, lies Tory Island, bleak and lonely and ruin-crust, against whose fantastic cliffs the wild waters of the Atlantic lash themselves into foam impotently. And on this miniature Erin are still visible the crumbling remains of an old-world castle and a portion of a Round Tower, each defiant of the corroding tooth of Time and circled for ages by the melancholy sighing of the sea winds. Who were the builders of this tower, known as the *clog-teach*, or Bell

House, which whilom, as does the modern lighthouse, stood like a lonely sentinel in the night-watches? From the *Book of Ballymote* it is gathered that twelve centuries before the Christian era the piratical Fomorians had annexed the dreary islet, and from the *Book of Leacan* we learn that one of them, Conaing by name, built a tower thereon. The event is chronicled thus:

The Tower of the Island, the Island of the Tower,
The citadel of Conaing, the son of Fœbar.

From this documentary evidence it is clear, therefore, that the Fomorians, alias Lybians, alias Africans, were both the owners of the island and the builders of the Round Tower, but its authority—equal in respectability to any of the many so-called Irish "Books"—is euphemistically dubbed "bardic narrative" and "legend." "It is true," perforce admits Petrie, "there is a Round Tower still remaining on Tory Island, but it would require a more than ordinary share of credulity to enable one to believe that this is the Tor-Conaing of the Africans, or that its age is anterior to that of St. Columba, to whom its erection is attributed by the common tradition of the islanders and the inhabitants of the opposite coasts." It is to be feared that this "common tradition" is about as worthless as is that of Moore's Lough Neagh fishermen. One is perplexed at Petrie's "more than ordinary share of credulity" in accepting this, and more than ordinary share of incredulity in rejecting that of an authority to which he so frequently appeals.

(To be continued.)



Some Old French Doors and Door-handles.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.



THE door is the very "keeper" of the house. It is in the secret of all the goings out and the comings in. If Janus is the patron of the door, "Gruffanuff," of *Rose and the Ring* fame, is the patron of the door-knocker—

with more justice, indeed; for did he not for many months, in very deed, impersonate it himself in penance for his flagrant insolence to badly-dressed callers? whereas Janus never was cast for the door, but simply presided over it in the abstract.

The Greeks and the Romans made their doors usually in two halves, turning upon hinges and opening in the middle. Often they were covered with precious metals. In the Middle Ages doors were a serious study in art. Much skill went to the making of them; much skill, also, to the designing of their handles, knockers, and locks.

It has been remarked upon before that foreign locks have often been noted for their good designs and arabesque or floriated decoration; but they are mostly not to be compared to those in our country for strength and efficiency.

M. Viollet le Duc, the great authority on French doors and their accompaniments, gives an account in his book of the manner of their fashioning from the twelfth century onwards. He states that early illustrations show that the keyhole was always made downwards. Alas! the number of ancient doors which have survived is not numerous. M. Viollet le Duc gives three illustrations of ancient doors—one, a folding-door, fastened by a bar fixed on one leaf; another by a swing-bar, like those used in coach-houses, etc.; and the third by a bar sliding into the wall, and made of iron, one end being divided so that half of it could swing freely. This last is still used, and is called the "split-bar."

French writers state that there is an old rule in France which ordains that a width of 3 feet shall be *de rigueur* for rooms in houses, and for outside doors in small buildings, 5 feet as a medium; "seven feet for outside doors in large buildings, with seven feet or eight feet for a church." Le Muet, writing in 1670, says: "The doors within the lodging shall have two feet and an half of breadth, and three feet at the most; in great buildings four feet." French feet are equal to 2 feet 9 inches, 3 feet 3½ inches, and 4 feet 4½ inches.

Donaldson says that rings to doors are of very ancient origin; indeed, they date from the days of Homer, who mentions them in

the *Odyssey*. These rings were used as knockers, according to Xenophon. "They appear, too, on the door of a temple to Jupiter, in which also a very modern-looking knocker—a frowning lion's head holding a ring in its mouth—is given from the Ince Blundell Collection. At Pompeii an instrument something like the pestle of a mortar was found suspended to a door by a chain, with a large ring like a quoit for the pestle to strike upon, all being of bronze. In mediæval times the ring by which the latch was lifted served as a knocker, a large nail being driven into the door for the ring to strike on. This explains the common phrase in old writers: 'He knocked at the ring.' The corresponding French terms for the ring and the knob upon which it strikes are 'boucle,' 'bouton,' 'de heurtoir.' The door-handle was formerly a bow or an oval knob, with ornamented plates; some with cut escutcheons are very beautiful."*

In the *Builder's Journal* for 1854 are three examples of picturesque designs for knockers, and some of the ancient "rasp" or "tirling-pin" used in Scotland to attract people's attention to the door. At an old house at Langley, in Kent,† which Mr. Donaldson mentions in his book, there is an old nail-studded door which has a hanging handle, serving also for a knocker, in shape like a flattened ring. There is also one of similar shape at Brescia (fifteenth century), and I have myself seen some attached to old doors in Rouen, Poitiers, and Bordeaux, but these are probably of later date.

Mr. Donaldson says that Asiatic, Greek, and Roman doors seem to have been made of cypress, elm, fir, oak, and olive. At the period in which Pliny wrote, they seem to have been made of metal—i.e., bronze.

Before the days of Hippias, according to many well-known writers on the subject, the Greeks were accustomed to make the doors of their houses opening outwards into the streets—a very inconvenient practice, one would imagine, for the "man in the street" who happened to be passing at the moment! It is well known that the Romans, on the other hand, were always in the habit of

* Thomas Leverton Donaldson, *Doors and Doorways*, 1833.

† Date about end of sixteenth century.

making theirs to open inwards, with the one curious exception in favour of Valerius Publius, who was given the unusual privilege of being allowed to have his door to open outwards! There existed in those days among the Greeks the custom of treating the

comedies those who are going out strike upon the door, because they do not, as is the custom with us, open the door inwards, but on the contrarywise; for before thrusting open the door they first strike it with the hand that they who might be outside may hear and take care, lest they should be inadvertently hurt when the doors are suddenly thrust open upon the street."

There are few places in the whole of France where such an *embarras de richesses* besets the antiquary in search of old doors as is the case in Rouen, and Poitiers is not a bad second. Gwilt says definitely that there is "no city where the style of the Pointed Period" (in architecture) "can be better studied than at Rouen," and that style is very rich in doors and doorways. Some of the houses date further back still—to the twelfth century—in the Rue de St. Romain: one of those streets in the old part of Rouen where the old buildings are as abundant and as close together as daisies on a lawn untouched by the spud of the gardener. On one door in the Rue de St. Romain I noticed a curious old ring-handle, belonging to the house—No. 3, I think—which is still standing in a tottery condition at the corner. This house is on its last legs—or, perhaps, one should say its last beams—and its upper stories bulge forward in a very ominous manner. Over the ground-floor windows and doors are the letters, almost obliterated by age and weather:

EAI IOH VII

EM

LIOILLUAQ

Opposite this house is another, the door of which opens into a panelled passage. Its folding-door is of dark oak, studded with nails, and of immemorial age. There is a massive carved head upon it, and below that, an iron knob for handle, fixed on to iron plates beaten up into a pattern.

Another instance of the iron plate behind the handle, worked into a design, is in Rue Damiette, where the handle itself stands out boldly. In quite another quarter of the town, in Rue Herbière, I discovered a beautiful floriated carving upon two fine old folding-doors, belonging to some mansion of old days, whose glory was departed. The doors



OLD HOUSES: RUE EAU DE ROEC, ROUEN.

world without as the room not to be entered without the courteous "By your leave!" signal of a previous knock when any man wished to leave his house. No one thought of opening his own house-door without the premonitory warning of striking "with the hand." Pausanias says: "Therefore in

gave upon a big inner courtyard, now used for stacking timber, planks, and barrels. The street in which it is has evidently known better days—that is, always supposing that the days of the *haute noblesse* were the “better days”; for perhaps some of us might be found to-day to question it.

The doors and doorway of the house in question were exceptionally striking, and I regretted that, owing to the narrowness of the cobbled street in which it stood, I could not get far enough back for the require-

bearing a sculptured head over its arch. On the right-hand side is this notice: “Ancienne Église Sainte Gande le Jeune, fondée en 1047; par Thomas de Lépiné, sous Guillaume le conquérant.” It is, alas! as is the case with so many old churches in France (and



RUE DAMIETTE, ROUEN.

ments of my camera, and so could not photograph it.

Opposite the Rue aux Ours is a splendid old timbered house crowned with pointed gable, and another further along the street labelled “Ancienne Maison Rutort.”

There is one lamentable modern tendency in Rouen which threatens to spoil many of the old houses, and that is the tendency to disfigure so many of the frontages by painting the timber-work pink, and by defacing them with that curse of modern days—the advertisement poster or placard.

Close to “Ancienne Maison Rutort” are two old archways of blackened stone, one



GOTHIC WINDOW: RUE DES FOURCHETTES, ROUEN.

elsewhere!), fallen from its high estate, and used as a warehouse. I remember seeing a magnificent old monastery church at St. Emilion desecrated in the same way, the authorities of the town having been so little sensible of its priceless value architecturally, as to allow the interior to be used as a forge.

The doors and doorways of the "Ancienne Église" are very striking. All round the church are old passages, old houses, old courtyards. The atmosphere of the past is a potent influence as one walks through them.

At every corner, expected or unexpected, one comes upon old doorways, beautiful sculptures—chipped and defaced, it is true, by weather and time—fine old carvings, wrought-iron balconies, chaste designs. Insensibly one's mood alters, one's outlook upon life shifts. That garment of the present day that ordinarily clings so insistently, slips from one's shoulders; it seems a poor thing in such an environment. There, no sound breaks on one's ear but the slap of the sabot upon the rough pavement, the soft crooning of a dove from some gable, the plaintive melody of some countryman hawking his wares from street to street, accompanied by the loose-jointed creak of his cart-wheels as they cross slowly from cobble to cobble.

One of the most delightful old courtyards that I have ever seen lies behind that old church. The chief doorway is of brown oak, with fourteen panels (and two crossed), and over the door on either side, sculptured in stone, figures holding wreaths and olive-branches. On one side of the courtyard is an outside carved oaken staircase, very massive, with broad flagged tiles facing the steps, some octagonal-shaped.

The mansion to which the staircase was attached was four stories in height, and there was a door connecting each story with the staircase. The date is about the middle of the seventeenth century, and there is a small gate adjoining, in the style of Louis XIII. These buildings face on to Rue Ampère.

In Rue d'Amiens is a house, dated 1646, with three overhanging wooden canopies surmounting the top story. Beside each doorway are beautifully carved figures, and the door is of wrought-iron. The whole upper story of the house is slated, the slates set in heart-shaped patterns, as well as diagonally; the rest is timbered, and faced with narrow yellow bricks, slanting, some one way, some another.

In the Rue du Bac are two fine old houses, No. 30 belonging to the eighteenth, No. 28 to the seventeenth, century. Both are very elaborately ornamented and floriated,

with projecting gables supported by wooden bars. No. 30 has over the door a very graceful sculpture of a woman holding a pair of scales in her left hand. Here the door-handles are, many of them, a carved repre-



LES RESTES DU LOGIS DE LA GRANDE-BARRE,
POITIERS.

sentation of a hand, with frill round the wrist.

At Poitiers are some exceedingly interesting door-handles: some in the form of an ornamental hanging iron bar, with various designs in the iron plate to which they are affixed. They are mostly to be found in the poorer neighbourhoods, and it is curious to note the blank amazement depicted on some

of the inhabitants' faces when, coming hastily out into the street on some message or other, they find someone outside drawing the familiar face of their old knocker or door-handle with absorbed interest. I shall never forget the expression which remained *poised* literally on one woman's face as she stood rooted to the

regular lines, all over the door of which it formed the handle.

Old stone doorways, high-pitched slate roofs of the time of Joan of Arc and later, abound in Poitiers.

Pilory Square is very picturesque, with its conical steep slate turrets, and its roofs shining softly with that delicate lilac-blue sheen that gives its own peculiar character to the streets here. Opening out of Pilory Square is the Rue Cloche Perse, and here there is a wonderful old house with overhanging upper stories, and one of the most remarkable doors I have ever seen—old,



DOOR IN GRAND RUE, POITIERS.

spot where she had first caught sight of the, to her, inexplicable sight.

One of these hanging bar-handles was in shape something like an exceedingly elaborate scimitar, and was fastened to the door of an old house in Rue Scérole de St. Marthe. Nails were studded about, though not in



RUE DES FARINES, BORDEAUX.

weather-beaten, dented, and beautifully carved, some of it in a sort of perforated design.

The house, when I saw it, was being repaired by two workmen, who, pleased at my interest in it, took me to see another fine oak door belonging to an upstairs room, and then, borrowing a candle, conducted me down a narrow, dark, corkscrew staircase into the bowels of the earth, as it seemed to me. At last, however, we emerged into three huge caves, with arches, which they declared were Roman work. The walls were of enormous width, and the masonry was evidently ancient. The workmen also told me

that the outer door into the street had been proved to belong to the thirteenth century. The "Logis de la Grande-Barre" has a grand outer stone archway with carved figures. On the house adjoining it, formerly part of it, is the date 1577, surrounded by feathers.

In the Grand Rue is a very pretty door, made partly of wrought-iron in exceedingly graceful design. The grille is very like that of an Italian door (only not quite so arabesque in pattern), dating from about the middle of the eighteenth century.

It is impossible to mention a quarter of the varieties of door-handles to be met with in Rouen or in Poitiers. It is, in an article such as the present, only possible to touch the hem of the subject in a very sketchy manner; but to anyone who has begun to study them, they offer a hobby of the keenest interest: the more so that the path leads, in great measure, over comparatively untrodden country.

I give one example of a Bordeaux door-handle taken from the Rue des Farines, in the old part of the city close to the Quay.



Edward III. in Alliterative Prophecy.

BY GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

PROPHECY is a comparatively simple art compared with that of its interpretation. The wise prophet, even when he is on the sure ground afforded by the prior occurrence of the event, wishes to be obscure. Lucian somewhere speaks of one whose admirable trick it was at times to make oracles after the thing had come off so as to save the credit of such as miscarried. One tracks his prophet only by ascertaining what he actually knew, and dates him by discovering where his prophetic soul revealed his human frailty by foreseeing things that never came to pass. Alliterative critics have had to reconsider a good many things, and there are yet others. Among them is that singular poem

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on Thomas à Becket's prophecies, which so remotely as 1870 Dr. Lumby edited for the Early English Text Society in his volume *Bernardus de cura rei famularis, with some Early Scottish Prophecies*, etc.

The preface bears a very frank acknowledgment that, "with regard to the interpretation of this and the other prophecies, the editor is compelled to say: 'Davus sum non Œdipus.'" It proceeds to add, however, that "the fragment of Becket's prophecy seems to bear upon the events of the reign of Henry V." The sole reason given for this view is "that the House of Lancaster made great use of the name of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the prophecies which were circulated in the interest of their succession."

Now, as this alliterative fragment* is not only of much interest in itself, but is vitally relative to the intruded Edwardian matter in Huchown's *Morte Arthure*, the task of interpreting prophecy is imperative. It is to be demonstrated that the alliterative Becket prophecy, historically read, has no connection whatever with Henry V. Its allusions are, beyond denial, to Edward III. and his time.†

We begin with the Pope no longer holding his seat at Avignon:

- l. 19 For her sall the pope of Rome set and his see
halde
This caytive Avoyounne that na man now kepis.

* Thanks to Professor Dr. Alois Brandl, of Berlin, we are now able to complete the text (see *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen*, June, 1899, 352, article titled "Thomas Becket's Weissagung."

† The poem constitutes a unique variant (with the whole Becket machinery inserted) of a Latin prophecy found first in the time of Edward II., and then understood as relative to him, and afterwards redressed at the fall of Richard II. so as to buttress the shaky throne of Henry IV. (see the texts in Legg's *English Coronation Records*, xxxvii, 70, 169, and Walsingham's *Historia*, year 1399, regarding Henry's coronation). The original version pointed expressly to the fifth King after Henry II.—that is, to Edward II.; the alliterative version, altered *toto calce*, stands alone as a vernacular application, without Latin original, to Edward III.; in and after 1399 came the third rendering found in various states, and adapted to the meridians of Henry IV. and Henry V. Complete examination of this literature is a deep task. The Becket poem, badly in need of re-editing as a whole, offers a fine theme to a student in the joint field of history and literature.

Elsewhere the crucial word is spelt *Avyoune*. This introduces us to the Papacy certainly *ante* 1408, under conditions which distinctly suggest not only the Avignon of Becket's day, but also Avignon about, or just after, the time when Urban V. had deserted it in 1362. There follows a reference to "the vernycle of Rome," which is a first point worthy of attention as regards *Morte Arthure*. Then comes mention of "King Charles," who is to be assailed in his den by a boar of Britain. "Charles," of course, connotes the monarchy of France. That the boar is Edward III., not Henry V., is certain, not only from numerous historical allusions to Edward III. as "*aper Anglicus*" and the like,* but from the following lines about the boar's doings:

- 114 All Cretoye sall have care when he furth caryes
And be the water of Sayne sall sellyes be seyne
Wyld wyis of Wales sall wyrk feell wonderys
And gomes of Gourlande sall get up thar baneris
And styff knyghtis strek doune thar stremys
Abfyle for his bost salle balfully be brunt
- 120 And ledys lose thar lyffis that to that toun
langis
And in a forest I fynde sall feell knyghtis de.
And the best of Beein [Boem?] sal by when the
bayr buskes.
- * * * * *
- 125 And the fays put to flycht that the floure berys
And do hime draw to Sant Denyse for drede of
the bare.
- * * * * *
- 129 And then may Mount Joys murne and other moo
ceteses
Perty properly put downe for ever.
Cane ande Calyse kepe thi turne for than thi
care rysses !
Hogge sall full carfully be cast to the grunde
Valoys withtoutyne fale sall fall to the erth
In quhyte sande the ledene sal be no hous
lewyde
- 135 The bare sall busk to Calyse wyth his brode
brysses.

All this is Crecy, as may be proved line for line. Cretoye (l. 114) is Crottoy, on the Somme, where one of the preliminary exploits of Edward's invasion was accomplished in the capture of the town, which, indeed, had "care" on August 24, 1346, as the words of Galfridus le Baker attest: "*Villa de Cretoye capta et incinerata.*"

Wonders ("*sellyes*," l. 115) certainly were

* Wright's *Political Poems* (Rolls Series), i., preface xviii, 27; Hall's *Minot's Poems*, 18, 20, 31, 68.

seen on the Seine in that campaign. The Welsh archers, the wild men of Wales (l. 116), had been among the first to cross the Seine, swimming, and had done great execution then as afterwards. "*Ibi Wallici Seganam transnataverunt patriotis invitis resistentibus et plures eorum occiderunt*" (Galfridus).

The "*gomes of Gourland*" (l. 117) were the men of the land of Gower, in the south-western nook of Wales.

Forcing the passage of the Somme at Abbeville ("*Abfyle*," l. 119), the English army there captured many prisoners (Avesbury, *Rolls Series*, 368), and burnt and wasted the country there, forcing their way through "*la bonne ville d'Abbeville en Ponthyeu toudis ardent et gastant pays*" (Jehan le Bel, ii. 81).

When the prophet mentions "*a forest*" wherein many knights die (l. 121), it is that of Crecy, "*la forest de Cressy*" (Avesbury, *Rolls Series*, 368), where the "*best of Boem*," the blind King of Bohemia,* fell, and where King Philip "*that the floure berys*" (l. 125)—*i.e.*, the fleur-de-lis—was routed, compelling his flight to Paris or St. Denis (l. 126). "*Montjoie*" had cause to mourn (l. 130). The English, whilst at Poissy, ravaged the district, "*et ardient Saint Germain et le chastel de Montjoye et tout le pays*" (Jehan le Bel, ii. 79). A probable misreading occurs in the next line. For Perty (l. 130) we must understand "*Poecy*" (Galfridus, 162)—*i.e.*, Poissy, which the English army burnt. "*Rex veniens apud Poysy . . . villam combussit*" (*Eulogium Historiarum*, iii. 209). As for Caen (l. 131) and Hogge (l. 132), Valois (l. 133) and Wissant ("*quhyte sande*," l. 134), they exactly suit the poetic requirement, as he following citations will show: "*Monasterii de Came nihil relinquit inconsumptum*" (Galfridus, 160). "*Rex in villa de Hoggis hospitabatur et in crastino die Jovis [14 July, 1346] per exercitum villa combusta*" (Galfridus, 160). Valois is Valognes, of which it is written concerning Edward III.'s march: "*Deinde ad Valoynas bonam villam combustam*" (Galfridus, 160). As regards Wis-

* I thank Dr. Henry Bradley for interpreting "*Boem*" so happily for me. I had missed this, and he favoured me with the suggestion on perusal of the manuscript of this article.

sant, let me call Giovanni Villani (*Storia* xii., cap. 67) to witness: "Poi ne venne a Guizante e perche non era murato il rubo tutto e poi vi misero fuoco e tutta la villa guastaro e poi ne venne a Calese." Wissant all burnt, Villani thus tells us, Edward pushed on to Calais, in exact conformity with the prophetic lines 134, 135. He did "busk to Calais" to lay siege to it. Meanwhile fate was sharply astir in the north, and the prophetic verse leaves France and turns toward Durham:

- 137 A noyntede kyng sall come fro the North
And noy hyme ryght ryght . . .
And ryde in the bares royalme thogff he no
rycht have
140 Bot he salbe hynte with a handfull his harme
salbe the more
And claughte on a clerke laide that Cutbert is
called
And salbe lede to lond thogh lothe thinke
That renk to rest hime thar rycht mony yheris.

All this refers to the capture of David II., the first anointed King of Scots.

Oyntyd before him wes na kyng
That Scotland had in governyng.
Wyntoun's Cronykil,
viii. 3135, 3136.

In October, 1346, while Edward III. lay before Calais with his army, David invaded North England, and was captured at Durham, a fact which was attributed at the time to the vengeance of St. Cuthbert, whose sanctuary had been violated.*

How much meaning for the history of literature lies in the allusion to David's unwillingness to be a captive (ll. 142, 143) will only be determined when criticism has said its final word on my positions regarding the remarkable alliterative poems the *Awntyrs of Arthure*, *Wynnere and Wastoure*, and *Morte Arthure*. David certainly was loth to rest in England as a prisoner, but his ransom was heavy, and his country had been wasted and impoverished by war, civil and external.

Remarkably faithful to chronology in its sequence, the poem, after a reference to the slumber of the boar, tells of his awakening:

* Bower's *Scotichronicon*, ii. 341; Hall's *Minot*, 33, 119, 120; *Chronicon de Lanercost*, 351.

- 148 He salbe waknede with a burgh that Berowych
hatte
And wander in a winter tyme wyth full wale
knychtis
This kene wythtoute counter sall agayne care
And syne be comforth wyth a crowne as Cristis
wyll is.

In the latter part of 1355 the Scots captured Berwick. The awakening of the boar was Edward's prompt march to its rescue in January, 1355-1356. Undoubtedly it was a very noteworthy winter march he made: "Virtute magna usque ad Marchias pervenit" (Bower, *Scotichronicon*, ii. 352). It was an exploit reckoned worthy of praise by Jehan le Bel (*Chroniques*, ed. Polain, ii. 185), this relief of Berwick on January 13 by a forced march "au plus fort d'hiver." A detail which followed a few days later, on January 20, was the surrender to Edward III. by Edward Balliol of all his rights to the kingdom of Scotland, an act in which the "seisin" was accomplished by delivery of Balliol's crown of gold, "per traditionem presentis corone nostre auree" (*Rotuli Scotie*, i. 788). Our poetical prophet prophesied by the book!

After this comes a series of obscurities in which only some things can be recognised as historical, while some are demonstrably false. This is the material whereby to find the test of date in what has the form of prophecy. Perhaps we shall find indications enabling us to reach approximately the year in which the prediction was set a-going. First is a hint of a sea-fight; the bear is to stable his realm with bold warriors.

- 154 And nyghe tyll a navy his enmyse to noye
Ilka sarsyne may have syte quhen he to schipe
gangis
At Bolane sall byd hume a battell full hugge
And fyftyne hundreghe helmes ther salbe hewene.
A byrde wyth two bekis bring sall full mony
Fyfty thousande of fere pepyll sall folow his tayll.

On the sea-fight there can be little doubt. Boulogne ("Bolane") stands over against Winchelsea on the opposite side of the English Channel, and it was between these two ports that the sea-fight "in mare juxta Winchelsey" (Murimuth, ed. Eng. Hist. Soc., 180) took place on August 29, 1350, in which Edward III. gained a great victory over the pirate "Espagnols," an episode distinctly worked into the fabric of the

alliterative *Morte Arthure* (see my *Huchown of the Awle Ryale*, pp. 60, 62, for authorities).

The mention of the bird with two beaks introduces the Emperor, Charles IV., the bird being the double-headed imperial eagle (sable on gold, as duly blazoned in *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2026, 2027), and Charles himself having been on more than one occasion opposed to Edward III., even in the field, as at Crecy. I cannot read any clear sense into the two lines :

161 Fro the bryde [*i.e.*, bird] and the bere be busked
in a felde

Syne sall come mony sope or els war ferly.

One can only conjecture that the prophet sees a vast gathering of men when the eagle (the Emperor) and the boar (Edward III.) meet in one field. As this was never repeated after Crecy, we may, perhaps, assume that the prophetic vision here failed. Similarly—

170 For he to Paryche passe wytht his rout nobyll
He sall tuche his tuskes tyll a stone that mekyll
strenth folowys

And thai sall cast hime the keys our the clene
yhattis

He sall ryde throughe the ryche towne rewyll
it hym selvine

175 And brode bukis on brestis agaynis hume sall
thai brynge.

Historically, there the prophesy either fails or wilfully exaggerates. The boar never rode victorious through Paris, although Englishmen declared that he pursued the French, as if they had been hares, to the very walls of the capital—"usque muros Parisii velut lepores fugando" (*Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 228). Froissart's testimony is scarcely less definite, and Matteo Villani (vii., cap. 95) says that after Poitiers everybody expected Edward III. to be crowned King of France.

After these dark Parisian episodes the boar finds two allies.

191 He sall be ware in the west whare a wye comes
A lefe knyght and a lene wytht two long sydis
He salbe hardy ande hathell and her of him
selwyne

Laccede iij liberttis ande all of golde lyke
Wytht a labell full lele laide ewene our.
A rede schelde wytht a quhyt lyounne sall cum
fra the felde.

Melane mak you no myrth for murne may you
swyth

And Lumberdy lely sall lene tyll hume soun.

This considerable tangle a little heraldry will quickly unravel. The "heir" (l. 193) of the boar wears three leopards of gold (l. 194) with a label (l. 195). This can only be one person, the Black Prince, wearing the three leopards of England with the label of the eldest son—"trois lupards d'or . . . ouecque ung labell d'azur," as the old blazon had it (Glover's Roll, Nos. 1, 2; Roll of Carlaverock, etc.). But who is next? What contemporary of the Black Prince comes "fra the felde," with a red shield bearing a white lion? Why these allusions to Milan and Lombardy? Why the references in the lines which follow to Famagusta, Cyprus, and Jaffa? But first let me quote the lines :

199 Then sall this berde in his bek bring thre crowns
And bynde thame to this bare best of alle othire
Than this bare sall busk tyll a brade watter

And on to Sant Nycholase bowne hume fülle
sounne ewine

203 And redy his schippis he that the soth tellys
Wyth his pawelzounis that is proper and his
prowude folkis

205 To wende our the wane watter (and wysse hume
our Lorde !)

And sall fayr to Famagoste ferlyes to seke
And saill furth be Cipres as the buk tellis

And rynne up at Ryche Jaffe (Joys to thame all !)
To convert the cateffes that noghtt one Crystis
lewys

210 He is my contremman my comforth is the mor
For he sall lewe his trowth on Crystis owyne
grawde.

Heraldry serves well. Although no red shield with a white lion comes to the rescue, there comes a red lion with a white shield. The arms of the King of Cyprus were "Argent, a lion rampant gules" (Woodward's *Heraldry*, 467).^{*} Now, Pierre de Lusignan became King of Cyprus in 1359; he was the guest of Edward III. in 1363, endeavouring, after visiting other European Courts for the same end, to induce Edward to join the Crusade (Knyghton in *Decem Scriptores*, col. 2627); he gathered a fleet in Europe during 1363-1364; he sailed in 1365 past Cyprus and Famagusta towards the Levant; and he was in 1363 preparing for that

^{*} It is, however, true that the arms of Bohemia were "Gules, a lion rampant argent" (Woodward, 218, 252, 494). This might, therefore, alternatively be Charles IV. of Bohemia, the Emperor to whom Pierre de Lusignan used the same persuasions as to Edward III. for the Crusade, with the same results.

expedition which was to achieve the somewhat fleeting and ineffective glory of the capture of Alexandria.*

Returning to l. 197, we may recall the fact that in 1363 the great English companies were almost laying Italy at their feet. Mercenary bands, which again and again secured victory and conquest for the city or the despot whom they served for a little while, only to leave when pay ran short or a higher wage was offered to them, they spread throughout Italy the terror of the English name. Probably, therefore, in some of these allusions we may fairly enough assume that the boar embraces not merely the official action of Edward III., but the informal campaign conducted by the English companies, largely composed of his troops. Thus we at once get a clue to ll. 197, 198, for in 1362 the Grand Company, in the service of the Marquis of Ferrara, invaded Lombardy, and waged war upon the Visconti lords of Milan. In 1363 they inflicted a severe defeat upon Bernabo Visconti, in what Corio in his *Historia di Milano*, ed. 1554, fol. 236^b, describes as "una crudel battaglia," in which "l'essercito di Bernabò fu rotto et in tanto numero furono i prigionieri che si puote affermare essergli stato quasi tutta la nobiltà di Lombardia."

When the bird with the beak brings three crowns and gives them to the boar (ll. 199, 200), we at once perceive an allusion to the triple crown of the holy Roman Empire, and are reminded that in 1348 Edward III. had been elected Emperor, although, in consequence of the risks and labours its acceptance would have involved, he declined an honour as burdensome as it was great (Knyghton, cols. 2596, 2597). But now, in 1363, with Italy prostrate before the English companies, with the Black Prince master of Guyenne and victor at Poitiers, with King John of France still a prisoner at the English Court, or only at liberty by courtesy, on parole secured by hostages, there was excuse for a prophetic dream that the imperial eagle might stoop to bestow the

three crowns of the Empire on the most illustrious conqueror of the fourteenth century, the best Prince in Christendom, as in 1348 the German envoys called him.

Regard must always be had in the examination of a contemporary topical piece to the current popular conception of facts as well as to the facts themselves. To the eye of chivalry between 1346 and 1366, Edward III. and his deeds must have loomed far larger than we ordinarily conceive. Perhaps it would not be too extravagant to compare him in that age with Napoleon I. in ours. We must think rather of the standpoint of his own time than of that of the modern constitutional historian who, behind the scenes and in the treasury, discovers the vanity of chivalry and the hollowness of Edwardian glory. We must rather note the well-weighed eulogy pronounced by Murimuth's continuator upon the King, dead in 1377: "In tantum namque ejus fama percrebuit apud barbaras nationes ut in ejus magnalia prædicando astruerent, nullam terram sub cælo fuisse quæ tam nobilem regem tam generosum aut felicem unquam produxit aut eo extincto consimilem forsitan posteris suscitabit" (Murimuth, ed. Eng. Hist. Soc., 226). Besides, negotiations of State are long in coming to light. It may well be that even now the full measure of meaning which underlay the visit of Pierre, King of Cyprus, to England in 1363 is not known. The public knew that he had sought "aid against the Pagans, who had taken and kept from him his realm and heritage of Jerusalem" (Knyghton, col. 2627). They also knew that he had been organizing a great crusade for that purpose, and it was reported that he had induced King John of France to take the cross (Machaut's *Prise d'Alexandrie*, ll. 680-700).

In England Pierre was received with the utmost honour and chivalric hospitality (Knyghton, col. 2627). We may be sure that the public were not told at the very outset that Pierre's mission failed, that Edward did not grant Pierre's request to associate England with the projected expedition to the East.

We may best understand the prophetic poem now under scrutiny if we suppose it to have been written about this time, while

* Severe as is the muse that interprets prophecy, it relaxes to let us quote the fact that Pierre himself was so sea-sick that he could neither sleep, nor drink, nor eat (Machaut's *Prise d'Alexandrie*, ll. 1647-1651).

rumour had variant voices, when Pierre—in the full renown of his victorious swoop upon Satalie in 1361, where “many a Saracen, many a maid, and many a Turk, and many a child” perished in the ashes of the captured city (*Prise*, ll. 640-660)—had come to England, “cum fra the felde,” as said the prophet.

Edward, however, did not join his venturesome guest, and Pierre of Cyprus himself ultimately set sail from Venice on June 27, 1365, to proceed to Rhodes, sending to Famagusta and Cyprus by the way for his own ships and supplies, to hover about the Levant for a time, and at last to fall upon Alexandria on October 9, to take and sack part of the city on October 10, and to evacuate the place next day (*Prise d’Alexandrie*). Thus the itinerary of history differs from the route prescribed by the prophet, although both are on one line. “St. Nicholas” was the point or port of Myra, in Asia Minor, on the mainland due east of the island of Rhodes, a well-known station on the voyage (see Torkington’s *Diaries*, 57; *Early Travels in Palestine*, 33, 138) to Cyprus and the Holy Land. Had the prophet written after 1365, doubtless we should have had mention of Alexandria instead of Jaffa, which, on the other hand, was more in harmony with the recorded project of 1363. If written in 1363, on the eve of embarkation, when Pierre was about to “wend over the wan water,” the adjuration “Wyse (guide) him our Lord” (l. 205) would be perfectly explained.

The speaker in the prophecy is St. Thomas à Becket, and the statement of l. 210, that the Crusader is “my countryman,” most probably means that Edward III., like St. Thomas, was an Englishman, though it may hint that Pierre de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, was a scion of a great French house, and that Thomas à Becket was born at Rouen, according to one biographer (*Materials for History of Becket*, Rolls Series, iv. 81).

Pierre, though he failed to induce Edward to be his companion in taking the cross (l. 211), took it himself, as he had determined to do early in his career (*Prise*, ll. 328-332). In 1362 he devoted himself to the enterprise (*Prise*, ll. 661-700). On the conversion of caitiffs (l. 209), which was

to be the benign purpose of the foretold expedition, it may be sufficiently significant to quote Machaut’s account of Pierre’s ideal in life: “Not hunting, not **hawking**,” he says, “was his delight, but to destroy the enemies of the Christian faith.”

Einsois jour et nuit estudie
A destruire les annemis
De la foy: là son cuer a mis
Et ses delis et la plaiseance.
Prise, ll. 622-625.

It was the kind of conversion of caitiffs most popular with the muscular chivalry of the Crusades.

Only one other line comes readily within the ken of historical exegesis:

22 Or thar may a pestellaunce proper fall in all landis.

No annalist of the fourteenth century, whether he spoke in prophecy or in chronicle, was likely to forget the terrible second visitation of the Black Death, which, raging in France and England in 1361, devastated Scotland in 1362 (*Wyntoun’s Chronicle*, viii. 7135-7148). Such an allusion is in keeping with all the other indications of date. They converge to the proposition that as nothing in the poem is capable of historical identification with any actual occurrence later than 1363, the prophecy in this special alliterative form must be assigned to about that year.*

From the additional verses furnished by Professor Brandl’s transcript (see footnote, p. 57) there is to be gleaned one very significant allusion of the highest value towards dating the piece. St. Thomas, represented as addressing the workmen building a tower at Poitiers, says:

For there shall come bores ii fro Bretayne with
brode tuskes
And they shul toyle up your towne and your toure
after;
The first shall wyld weyes make and grete merveiles
wirk
That all that in Fraunce dwel shal hym on benke
doute
The chefe of your land for hym shall out of feld fle
And amonge the bores tuskes be gropid full evyne

* Dr. Bradley, who very kindly sent me valuable notes some time ago, was disposed to think a date between Poitiers (1356) and Breigny (1360) most likely. My grounds for preferring an origin two or three years later are given above.

That all your land shall rue that ever he cam
there
And with the bore lenge though that hym myslike.
The other bore shal pasture hym als it were his
And dight his den in the derworthest place that
your kyng hase.

BRANDL'S TEXT, ll. 79-88.

The first boar is beyond cavil the Black Prince, whose raid from Bordeaux to Carcassonne in 1355 (Galfridus, 229-245) was indeed a wild way—"transitus difficilis arctus et montuosus"—and was one of the most remarkable feats of arms ever accomplished in the times of chivalry. In 1356 King John of France saw his forces put to flight, and he was himself captured by the Black Prince, and had to stay, willy nilly—"though that hym myslike"—as a prisoner-guest in England. The second boar, Edward III. himself, was making his quarters very comfortably in the very heart of France; in 1360 he and his household lay (says Jehan le Bel, ii. 256-268) "all cosy," hunting and hawking at their pleasure, and proffering battle at the very gates of Paris. Looking narrowly at l. 86, one can hardly fail to perceive that it must have been written while the French King was still in life and a prisoner. Had it been written after 1364, the dramatic fact of his death, while still in captivity, would assuredly have been wrought into the poetic and prophetic fabric.



The Collegiate Church of St. Saviour, Southwark.*

CANON THOMPSON'S book appears opportunely, now that the Southwark bishopric is nearing its establishment, and the endowment fund therefor its completion. The noble church of St. Saviour will be South London's cathedral, and the new diocese will start with a splendid centre for its activities.

* *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour (St. Marie Overie), Southwark.* By the Rev. Canon Thompson, M.A., D.D. Eighty-six illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. 344. Price 5s. net.

The plan of the book is probably as good as any that could have been devised for the special purpose which the author has had in view, viz., that of a practical guide to the fabric and the many points of interest in the interior, and to the various literary and other associations of the church and its immediate neighbourhood. Canon Thompson takes his readers on a "Tour of the Interior." Beginning at the south transept, with its new "Jesse Tree" window, and monument to William Emerson (*ob.* 1575), "who lived and died an honest man," and who may or may not have been an ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson, our guide takes us in succession through the south aisle of the choir, the Ladye Chapel, the north choir aisle, the chapel of St. John the Divine, the north transept, north nave aisle, west end, and the choir, with excursions on the baptistery, the series of dramatic memorial windows, and one or two other special features of the church. On the way Canon Thompson points out the various features of the building and the monuments, with frequent divagations into history and ecclesiological lore of various kinds. A careful and thorough history of the fabric would have been more satisfactory in some respects, for the history is here scattered fragmentarily through the book; but the end the Canon has had in view is an excellent one—to give the visitor a great deal more than an ordinary guide-book would give, and to increase the interest of people in general in the beautiful old church—and the method he has adopted has much to recommend it.

We cannot accompany the author on the whole of his round, but we may mention one or two points of special interest, and specify a few of the many famous names connected with the church and parish. The pulpit shown in the view of the church on p. 65 as it was in the second year of Queen Anne and for a century afterwards, is that in which the notorious Henry Sacheverell preached during his chaplaincy (1705-1709), before his name became the rallying cry of a party. This view may be compared with the block on the next page, which shows the interior of the nave, looking east, as it is at the present day.

One part of the building which no visitor may miss is the beautiful Ladye Chapel.



NEW NAVE, LOOKING EAST

Seventy years or so ago it was proposed to destroy this charming example of Early English work in order to widen the approach to London Bridge. For two years a lively

struggle was maintained between the would-be destroyers and the many churchmen, headed by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Sumner, in whose diocese Southwark was then included, who were indignant at the attempted outrage.

The contest ended, happily, in victory for the defenders, and the beautifully proportioned chapel, with its perfect groined roof

try and to condemn to the flames seven of the victims of the Marian persecution. Twelve years earlier Merbecke, the musician, was tried on the same spot for heresy. To the left of the illustration above will be observed a stone coffin which was removed during the work of restoration to the north transept. Canon Thompson, we may remark by the way, records various "removals"



THE CHURCH IN 1703, LOOKING EAST.

and lancet windows of simple, symmetrical beauty, remains to rejoice the eyes of every lover of exquisite architecture. Stow tells us how sadly the chapel was desecrated of old—how it was leased as a bakehouse, and part was used as a hog-sty. It was here, too, that in 1555 Bishop Gardiner, with Bishop Bonner and his other fellow-Commissioners, sat beneath the three-light window, shown in the illustration on p. 66, to

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and alterations of this kind with a complacency which will be by no means shared by all his readers.

In the north transept there are also portions of a stone-coffin lid, probably dating from about 1180, which were found during the external repairs of the west wall of the transept. The fragment shown bears a raised cross of remarkable design. The angles of intersection, it will be observed,

are occupied above with representations of the sun and moon (half), and below with two stars. The combination of sun, moon, and stars in this position is very unusual. Another discovery in this transept was that of an aumbry, beneath the monument of Richard Blisse. The discovery confirmed the tradition that this transept was at one time used as a side-chapel, dedicated to St. Peter. "The stilted bases of the great piers on its south side," says the Canon, "so unlike the two other corresponding ones, which are moulded to the

Shakespeare, like the others named, was a parishioner when he lived near the Southwark Bear Garden. Other names of note which are in various ways associated with



LADYE CHAPEL (NORTH-EAST).

ground, are now accounted for. A screen was evidently thrown across here."

An excellent feature of Canon Thompson's book is the attention he gives to the many famous and distinguished men who have either been buried in the church, or whose names are in one way or another connected with its history and that of the immediate neighbourhood. Our author has, naturally, much to say about the dramatic associations of St. Saviour's — about Edward Alleyn, Francis Beaumont, John Fletcher and Philip Massinger, both buried in the church:



CROSS ON STONE COFFIN-LID.

the church or parish are those of Bishop Andrewes, buried in the Ladye Chapel, of whose life Canon Thompson gives a good sketch; John Harvard, the founder of the



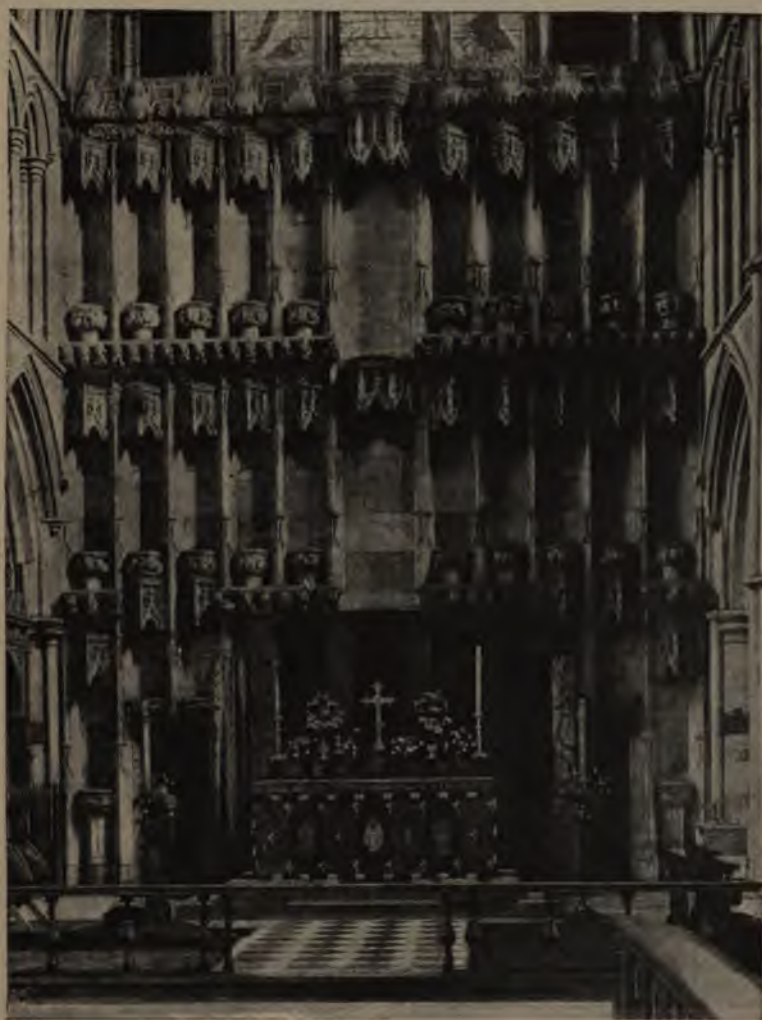
AUMBRY.

famous Massachusetts University; Bunyan, who preached at the chapel in Zoar Street near by; Cruden, of *Concordance* fame, who died in the parish of St. Saviour; Dr. John-

son; Oliver Goldsmith; and last, but not least, Chaucer and Gower.

Above the Prior's doorway in the north aisle of the new nave is the memorial window to Chaucer, the middle panel of which re-

monumental tomb. Above the recumbent figure is a three-arched canopy, embellished with cinquefoil tracery, and supported on either side by angular buttresses surmounted with carved pinnacles.



THE ALTAR-SCREEN.

presents the Canterbury Pilgrims setting forth from the Tabard Inn, which, it is hardly necessary to say, was hard by the church. Gower's connection with St. Saviour's is more tangible, for within its walls is his fine

The last noteworthy feature of the church which we have space to mention is the elaborate and striking altar-screen, which is said by tradition to have been a gift to the church in 1520 from Richard Fox, Bishop of

Winchester, who gave another screen of similar design to his own cathedral. The screen, well shown in the illustration on p. 67, is 30 feet in height. It is divided horizontally into three stages or stories, and vertically is also tripartite. Canon Thompson looks

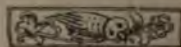


TOMB OF GOWER.

forward with enthusiasm to the filling of all these vacant niches with "appropriate statues"—"angels, and saintly men of the past, prophets, and apostles." One might have had some fears as to the result of pouring much new wine, if the figure may be allowed,

into old bottles; but it is clear that the "restoration" has been somewhat drastic, and that no small part of the screen now consists of new stone-work.

We have said but little as to the purely architectural or structural features of this great church of St. Saviour. For these and for much detailed information on all kinds of topics more or less connected with the history of the fabric we must refer the reader to Canon Thompson's very useful book, which should be in the hands of every visitor to the church. The illustrations are very numerous, and for the most part good and useful, but one or two—that on p. 13, for example—it would have been better to omit.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

LONDON VANDALISM IN 1824.

IN a number of letters in my possession, addressed by Mr. J. C. Buckler, the antiquary, to Mr. J. B. Nichols, then editor and printer of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, there are many references to London antiquities. The following example will, I believe, be of some interest to your readers. The letter is dated April 2, 1824.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"A man possessed of much taste and antiquarian feeling is sure, in these days, to meet with many mortifications. This is, I fear, very much my condition at present. I am continually hearing of the mutilation or entire destruction of some curious building or other, and I sincerely declare that if as much time and trouble would dispossess me of my taste and zeal (contemptible as they may be) for our Ancient Architecture as their acquisition has cost me, I would lose no time in undoing all that I have taken so much pains to accomplish.

"I have been almost mad at the thought of losing the three glorious monuments on the North side of the Choir of Westminster Abbey—a piece of savage havoc which I am sorry to say the Dean would have perpetrated

merely to save the expence of their repair, had not Mr. Bankes* (whose name let every antiquary honour) exerted himself for their preservation, and at length succeeded in persuading the Dean that those splendid trophies were not only worth preserving, but worth restoring.

"This object is no sooner achieved than I receive a long and doleful letter from the same good Mr. Bankes announcing that the four beautiful priests' stalls,† which are rare specimens of wood carving, and stand on the south side of the Choir of Westminster Abbey, are threatened with destruction. My feelings are again wrought to a height bordering on phrenzy. I curse my stars, and Mr. Bankes again implores the Dean's pardon for these relics. Success again attends his exertions; my pulse resumes its wonted temperature, and your letter arrives to call to my remembrance the sentence that has been passed upon St. Katherine's Church. I have long heard of the doom of this fine old building with deep regret. On this occasion I mourn like one without hope. As there is no chance of saving the poor devoted Church, silence on the side of censure had, I think, best be kept. I have no sketches of St. Katherine's Church, but if you desire it shall be glad to assist you in the work you mention. I wish you thought it worth your while to republish Ducarel with additional matter, which could be supplied by my good brother antiquary the Revd. Mr. Allen. I know he possesses ample collections for the History of that Ancient Parish. It has long been a favourite subject with him, and now, if ever, is the time for such a work. I once began to make collections for this church, but proceeded no farther than the Duke of Exeter's monument, of which I made a tolerably minute sketch."

The rest of the letter, referring only to personal matters, does not call for reproduction. There is apparently no reference in the various Histories of the Abbey to this threatened spoliation by Dean Ireland. Perhaps the successful intercession of Mr. Bankes came before any public notice had been taken.

* W. J. Bankes, M.P.

† Commonly and absurdly called St. Sebert's Tomb.

J. B. Nichols's *Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of Saint Katherine* was published a few months after the date of this letter. It is founded mainly on Dr. Ducarel's History issued in 1782, but the additional matter offered by Buckler could not have been made use of. An illustration of the church, and general lamentation over its departed glories, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1826.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE Christmas season brought the usual rain of booksellers' lists. I can only mention one or two which presented special features. From Herr L. Rosenthal, of Munich, came a stout catalogue of between 200 and 300 pages of rare and valuable books, illustrated by thirty-three facsimiles of title-pages and the like; and another which was quite a small bibliography of Russia—the History, Geography, and Literature of the Country, and the History of the Eastern Church. Of the many home lists the most noteworthy was the *International Book Circular* issued by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, marked by careful classification. Its contents, indeed, may be regarded as a bibliographical summary of recent publications in all branches of science and learning, and especially of foreign literature. The *Circular* also contained an article by Dr. Forster, of the Royal College of Science, on "Some Contemporary Foreign Chemists," with twenty portraits. I can name only two other lists—one devoted chiefly to Liverpool bibliography, and containing many rarities, from Messrs. Jaggard and Co., of Liverpool; and the other, with some interesting facsimiles of title-pages, from Mr. Albert Sutton, Manchester.

It is reported that at an old house in Sweden a copy of the undiscovered quarto edition of *Titus Andronicus*, published in 1594, has turned up almost perfect. Hitherto the first extant edition was that of 1600, and this earlier one was only believed to have been published because there was an entry of it in the Stationers' Register, and because Langbaine said in his *Dramatic Poetry*, a century later, that he had seen a copy. If genuine, this is a most interesting discovery, as it will give the form in which the play was first acted by the Earl of Sussex's men, and this may throw light on the authorship of the play.

Canon Beeching, Treasurer of Westminster Abbey, writes to the *Times* announcing the discovery of a curious contemporary reference to Ben Jonson's poverty. "Dr. Scott," he writes, "who is cataloguing our muniments, has brought to my notice an entry in the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1628, which will be of interest, I think, beyond the limits of the College :

Jan. 19 1628(9). Given by Dr. Price to Mr. Benjamin Jhonson in his sickness and want; wth consent of Dr. Price, Dr. Sutton, Dr. Grant, Dr. Holt, Dr. Darel, and my Lord of Lincoln's good likinge signified by Mr. Osbalston 5^l.

This I sent to Dr. Price, February 24, by Tho. Bush.

"Persons familiar with the ecclesiastical history of the seventeenth century will recognise several of the names chronicled in this entry. 'My Lord of Lincoln' is, of course, the celebrated John Williams, who was also Dean of Westminster. Dr. Price was Williams's sub-dean, but seems to have divided his allegiance between him and his enemy Laud, so that when he died Williams doubted whether he made a good end. Dr. Sutton was author of a devotional book, *Disce Mori*, known to the last generation from Newman's reprint. Mr. Osbalston was the Master of Westminster School (made prebendary on Sutton's death later in the year), who was Star-chambered for calling Laud, in a letter to Williams, 'the little meddling hocus-pocus.' I may add that Thomas Bush was a bell-ringer."

At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society on February 20 Mr. Strickland Gibson is to

read a paper on the "Localization of Books by their Bindings." The new president of the Society, by the way, is Mr. R. S. Faber.

The Cambridge University Press, says the *Athenæum*, have in preparation a series of photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth-century books printed in England, and now in the University Library. The reproductions will be printed on hand-made paper, and only a limited number of each will be issued. Among them will be copies of Chaucer's *Anelida and Arcite*, and Lydgate's *The Temple of Glas*, both from unique specimens of the Westminster edition of Caxton (1477-78); and Betson's *Right Profytable Treatyse* (1500), printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

I may name here one or two other forthcoming volumes which should be of special interest to antiquaries. A collection of *Literary Portraits* from the pen of Mr. Charles Whibley is promised by the Constables. As these *Portraits* will include Rabelais, Montaigne, Robert Burton, Jacques Casanova and Philippe de Comines, there will be ample scope for the exercise of Mr. Whibley's critical skill. The Macmillans promise *The Native Tribes of South-East Australia*, by Dr. A. W. Howitt. The materials for this work have been collected during the last forty years, and as a contribution to folklore and anthropology the book will probably rank with *The Native Tribes of Central Australia*, by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, which is one of the most striking anthropological works published for many years past.

Mr. W. J. Hay, of Edinburgh, will issue, during the spring, extracts from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh, under the title of *The Altar of St. Eloi in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, from A.D. 1477 to 1568*.

One of the most interesting publications issued of late years by the Society of Antiquaries is the series of illustrations in colour, recently sent out, of the Royal gold cup—once the cup of the Kings of France and England—preserved in the British

Museum. The letterpress is written by Mr. C. H. Read of the Museum, who sketches the story of the beautiful mediæval relic, and tells how the late Sir Wollaston Franks recovered it for this country. Mr. Read also contributes a drawing which shows the cup in its earlier form, before it was altered in Henry VIII.'s time by the lengthening of the stem and the addition of Tudor roses.

Ancient manuscripts of exceptional interest have recently been found in some old municipal buildings which were demolished at Schwalbenbach, near Cassel. As far as can be ascertained, the manuscripts, which number twenty-two in all, and which are ornamented with beautiful initial letters painted in many colours, date from the tenth century, as they contain hymns and psalms written in characters peculiar to that period. The manuscripts probably originate from the ancient convent at the foot of the Meissner mountain, which was secularized by Margrave Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse in the middle of the sixteenth century. Many of these valuable old manuscripts, belonging to the convent, were used by the manager of the Meissner-Brown coal mines for wrapping up his accounts.

Mr. S. Armitage Smith, whose recently published *Life of John of Gaunt* has been so favourably received, is to edit the *Register of John of Gaunt*, from the Duchy of Lancaster records, for the Camden Series of the Royal Historical Society. I hear that the cost of transcription, which must be considerable, has been provided by a generous subscriber.

The January number of *The Library* contains a description of a hitherto unknown Tindale Testament (January, 1535) with a very interesting address to the reader by George Joye, on the subject of his quarrel with Tindale; also notes of other early English books recently acquired by the British Museum.

The *Letters of Dorothy Wadham*, edited by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, have lately been published. Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, Somerset, and Dorothy his wife, being child-

less, determined to perpetuate their name by founding a college, and this led to the establishment of "Collegium Wadhams" in the University of Oxford. However, before any arrangements had been made, Nicholas Wadham died on October 20, 1609; but the widow proceeded at once to carry out her husband's wishes, and about forty letters remain in the College archives to show with what care and attention she watched the career of "her Society," the adopted child of her old age. She was seventy-five years old in 1609, and for ten years she continued to help, guide, and admonish the Warden, Fellows, and Scholars. Every one of the letters shows what a firm grip the lady kept on every detail of the college life, and with what remarkable vigour she used her controlling power.

In a recent newspaper article on "Book-Rhymes and Book Thieves" many familiar specimens of doggerel were quoted, and sundry apt quotations on old book-plates, such as that on the plate of Sherlock Willis (1756): "The ungodly borroweth and payeth not again"; and on another: "Go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." The following admirable summary of the whole duty of book-borrowers, attributed to a "Cheshire clergyman," is new to me: "Borrow bravely; keep carefully; peruse patiently; return righteously."

At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Dialect Society a communication was read from Dr. Wright, who stated that "he hoped to finish the *Dialect Grammar* some time next year, and although he would have spent a vast amount of time over it, and would have had a great number of helpers, it would not be the final work upon the subject. In order to write an ideal work upon the subject it would be necessary to have at least 250 or 300 grammars representing the various parts of the United Kingdom. He had a big scheme to carry out in the next two or three years which would take up all his time and energies. When this undertaking was well on the way he would give his undivided attention to getting dialect grammars for all parts of the United Kingdom written by competent persons and published at his

own risk through the medium of the Oxford University Press. It would then be possible." Dr. Wright concluded, "to write the grammar of the English dialects, and afterwards to end his days where his heart was—in Yorkshire."

Messrs. B. and J. F. Meehan, the well-known publishers and booksellers of Bath, send me two packets of pictorial post-cards which they are issuing, of rather novel design. One packet consists of reproductions of six original drawings of famous houses of Bath, by H. V. Lansdown, while the other consists of reproductions of six drawings by David Cox of the Bath of a bygone day. Each card has a descriptive note, and both packets are certainly interesting.

Dr. E. Ray Lankester, who is an Hon. Fellow of Exeter College, has been appointed Romanes Lecturer for 1905. In the majority of cases the subject dealt with in these lectures has been literary. The list of lecturers is a remarkable one, and comprises Mr. Gladstone—"An Academic Sketch"; Professor Huxley—"Evolution and Ethics"; Dr. Weismann—"The Effect of External Influences upon Development"; Mr. Holman Hunt—"The Obligations of the Universities towards Art"; Dr. Creighton—"The English National Character"; Mr. John Morley—"Machiavelli"; Sir Archibald Geikie—"Types of Scenery and their Influence on Literature"; Sir R. C. Jebb—"Humanism in Education"; Dr. Murray—"The Evolution of English Lexicography"; Mr. James Bryce—"Relations of the Advanced and Backward Races of Mankind"; Sir Oliver Lodge—"Modern Views on Matter"; and Sir Courtenay Ilbert—"Montesquieu."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received *The Ship-Money Returns for the County of Suffolk, 1639-1640*, transcribed and edited by Vincent B. Redstone, and issued under the auspices

of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History. These *Returns* are transcribed from three volumes of the Harleian MSS. (7540-7542), which relate entirely to Suffolk, but which, through being wrongly described in the calendar of the MSS., have hitherto been practically unknown to local historians. Mr. Redstone has earned the thanks of students of the county history, and especially of genealogists, by undertaking and carrying out so carefully the laborious task of transcribing and editing the *Returns*, which are those of the assessment for the last writ issued in November, 1639. They are "the actual returns made by the constables of the various parishes, and transmitted by them to the Chief Constable of each Hundred, to be forwarded to the Sheriff of the county." Why these returns were preserved after the Declaration of the Illegality of Ship-Money, August 7, 1641, is explained by Mr. Redstone in the course of his excellent Preface, in which he draws attention to many points of interest in connection with the levying and collection of the rate, and with the state of the local shipping industry at the time. The very necessary indexes are admirably full.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November 24*.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The Duke of Portland exhibited a gold standing cup enamelled and set with jewels, which was described by the Secretary as probably of the second quarter of the seventeenth century, and of South German work, perhaps from the hand of a leading craftsman of Augsburg or Nuremberg.—Mr. W. Dale exhibited a leaden grave cross found in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Southampton, in 1884. It is a roughly-made object, 14½ inches long, inscribed on one side: +HIC: IACET: VDELINA DEVOTA (?) MVLIERVVM, and on the other the angelic salutation, AVE MARIA, etc. The cross is apparently of the thirteenth century.

December 8.—Professor Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on "The Thirty Pieces of Silver," of which the following is an abstract: (1) The legend, in Western literature, seems first to occur in Godfrey of Viterbo (twelfth century). The coins (explained as being really of gold, not silver) were made by Terah. His son Abraham bought land with them, and with them the Ishmaelites bought Joseph; they came into the hands of Pharaoh and of the Queen of Sheba, who gave them to Solomon. Nebuchadnezzar carried them off, and gave them to his Sabæan allies. The Magi brought them to Christ, and the Virgin lost them in the Egyptian desert. An Armenian astrologer got possession of them, and returned them to Christ, at whose behest they were put in the Temple, thus becoming available for the payment of Judas. Godfrey gives as his source the "Hebrew discourse of St. Bartholomew to the Armenians." A Syriac version in Solomon of Basra's *Book of the Bee* (thirteenth century) differs much in detail, connecting the story with Abgarus, who plays a part similar to that of Godfrey's Armenian. Both associate the coins with the "vesture without seam." In the fourteenth

century Ludolph of Suchem and John of Hildesheim gave wide currency to the story in somewhat different forms, probably going back to a common version not quite the same as that of Godfrey of Viterbo. Yet another very simple version is represented by two fifteenth-century MSS. in the British Museum. (2) The relics. Many pieces professing to come from the thirty were or are preserved in various sanctuaries. Of the ten or eleven of which the nature is known, eight are Rhodian coins of the fourth century B.C. (e.g., those at St. Croce di Gerusalemme and at Enghien, and one formerly at Malta). The reason for the preponderance of the Rhodian coins lies in the fact that the Malta relic was previously in the castle at Rhodes, and was seen by every pilgrim who passed that way to the Holy Land. Similar Rhodian coins, being common then as now, would thus easily be regarded as belonging to the thirty pieces. A Syracusan "medallion" of about 400 B.C., and an Egyptian coin of the late thirteenth century, also figure among these relics.—Sir J. Charles Robinson exhibited: (1) A miniature shovel of agate mounted in silver-gilt, and with a carnelian handle, probably French work of the fourteenth century. It was, perhaps, used, as was suggested by Mr. Hope, in the ceremonial making of the wafers for use in the Holy Eucharist. (2) A silver-gilt spoon of the fifteenth century, probably of German manufacture, with engravings within and without the bowl, and a figure of St. Christopher forming the handle. — *Athenæum*, December 17.

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The second meeting of the Session of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on December 14. Dr. W. de Gray Birch, the Treasurer, in the chair.—Dr. Winstone exhibited a fine pewter tankard and drinking-cup, both bearing the hall stamp, and seemingly of the seventeenth century, the tankard being the older of the two. Dr. Birch having examined the coat of arms upon them, expressed the opinion that they had belonged to the Kent branch of the Baker family, which settled in Essex, whence these articles came. Dr. Winstone also exhibited a very nice example of Battersea ware in the shape of an oblong snuff-box, and the Rev. Dr. Astley a circular box enamelled on copper, similar in character to the Battersea specimen, but which Dr. Birch said was of German make, and intended for sweetmeats; both were of the eighteenth century.—Dr. Astley exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Selley, some interesting finds from the Bristol neighbourhood, including a stone knife and flint implements and a pigmy arrow-head in perfect condition.—The Chairman exhibited a Cypriote antiquity of about 500 B.C., found by Cesnola, consisting of a rude kind of toy horse, of clay, in an almost perfect state.—Mr. Emanuel Green read a paper upon "Bath Old Bridge and the Chapel thereon," which had special interest for the meeting, as the recent Congress had been held in that city. The question of the origin of early bridges, he said, is of interest, as possibly leading to a knowledge of some curious point or episode in local or personal history. Any very early notice, however, can only be met with by chance. On making a reference to local histories it will be found that the writers say little or nothing of the bridges, necessarily so, because nothing

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was known about them; yet, notwithstanding, bridges and bridge-building were matters of public importance and of general taxation, from which no one could be excused. Ducange mentions a guild of bridge-builders known as *Frates Pontis*, the habit worn being white, with a cross on the breast. The Saxon Chronicle tells us that, after his attack on London, A.D. 1013, King Swayne went "westward to Bath, and sat there with his force." To him came the Western Thanes and submitted, and gave him hostages. Whether any Thane crossed the Avon by a bridge or by a ford there is no mention. Florence of Worcester and others mention the coming of a party from Bristol in rebellion against William Rufus, when Bath was burned and pillaged, but there is no intimation that it was approached by a bridge. In 1209, 1212, 1213, and again in 1216, when King John came to Bath, he must have crossed the river, but there is no reference to a bridge or a ford. Licenses for pontage—i.e., a duty paid on all articles carried across a bridge—can be occasionally found for other cities—Bristol, for example—but there is not one for Bath. This arises from the fact that the early bridge there was at some distance from the South Gate, was not united to it, and did not form actually a part of the city. The first and only early mention of a bridge at Bath is in 1273, in the Hundred Rolls, Edward I.; but there must have been, with fair certainty, a bridge before that date, probably built mostly of wood. The early local historians, knowing nothing of the early bridge, were in difficulties, and their descriptions of the bridge and the chapel are quite wrong. The chapel spoken of by them was built upon one of the piers of the bridge, and was too small to have been anything more than a resting-place for some painting or image of a saint, or a housing (to use a word found in early writers), or a place for a passing prayer. The paper was illustrated by reproductions of the unique and exquisite views, now in the British Museum, which were taken in 1718; they preserve for us a clear idea of the structure, chapel, piers, gate, and abutments complete.—The Chairman, Mr. Ker-shaw, Mr. Gould, Rev. Dr. Astley, Mr. Bagster, Mr. Patrick, and others joined in the discussion which followed.

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At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on December 7, a paper on "The Pfahlgraben and Saalburg in Germany," by Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., was read, and photographic illustrations thereof exhibited.—Mr. P. M. Johnson then read a paper on "The Mural Paintings recently discovered in Trotton Church, Sussex." The present building, erected by the Camoys family, replaced the church mentioned in Domesday, and dated from about 1290 A.D. During the recent restoration it was found that the west wall was covered with paintings, and, after much labour, the outer coat of lime, applied by an iconoclastic incumbent about 1850, was removed. The wall area is about 30 feet square, and the subjects depicted were the seven deadly sins, of which quaint representations were grouped round the sinner, and the seven corporal works of mercy as practised by the good man. Over these was the Divine Judge, seated on a rainbow, and under him Moses, with the Tables of the Law; while on each side an angel brought up

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a departed soul for judgment. On the north wall the legend of St. Hubert was represented, and on the south wall a figure of St. George, the patron saint, was found. Finished drawings of the decorations were exhibited, together with tracings showing details.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 9, Colonel McIlhenny in the chair.—The first paper was a description, with drawings, of the interesting ancient building known as the Regent Mar's Lodging in Stirling by Mr. J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. Scot. Its roofless walls consist of an ivy-covered front elevation, with two hexagonal towers flanking an archway, extending about 120 feet across the head of Broad Street, and showing, among other sculptures, the royal arms of Scotland, with the date "1570" over the archway. The history of its erection is obscure, but there seems to be little foundation for the popular tradition that it was constructed with the stones of Cambuskenneth Abbey, the architectural details showing evidence of careful design, and the inscriptions founded on in support of the tradition being mere moral and religious mottoes, as was the fashion of the period. Its architecture has more affinity to the Gothic style than to that of the Jacobean Renaissance, in some respects resembling the palace in Stirling Castle and the palace at Falkland. It is elaborately decorated with a series of sculptured figures, life size, and with a profusion of emblems, mottoes, and monograms, with shields of arms in the more prominent positions. The object of the paper was to supply detailed descriptions, with accurate drawings, of the best-preserved examples of these sculptures, of which limelight illustrations were shown.—In the second paper Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., described the more interesting points in the history of Colinton Church and parish, and gave examples of the quaint and curious sculptured emblems and memorials to be found among its kirkyard monuments.—In the next paper the great dolmen of Saumur, France, was described by Rev. J. E. Somerville, F.S.A. Scot., Mentone. This dolmen, or chamber formed of immense slabs placed erect in the ground and close together, forming the walls, and supporting other great slabs laid across as a roof, is the largest in Europe, and is situated a short distance to the south of the town of Saumur, on the lower Loire in France. Its megalithic structure is 65 feet in length, 24 feet in width, and 15 feet in height. The whole consists of fifteen stones, of which four compose each side, one closes in the back, one partially closes the front, four form the roof, and one in the interior supports the largest of the roof-stones, which is split. The largest roof-stone is 24 feet in length, 22 feet 9 inches in width, and nearly 3 feet in thickness. The stones, which formerly made a passage leading up to the chamber, were demolished and broken up for road metal when the neighbouring road was made. The dolmens of France are chiefly found to the west of a line drawn from the Mediterranean through Nîmes and Auvergne, sloping westwards to Bretagne, and on the east of this line circles and barrows are the common form of sepulchral monuments.—In the last paper Mr. Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A. Scot., communicated some notes on the account-book of Dame

Magdalen Nicolson, widow of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Baronet of Stobs, 1671 to 1693. She was a daughter of Sir John Nicolson, of Lasswade, of the family from whom Nicolson Street, in the city of Edinburgh, takes its name. The widow resided at Wolfelee, having that property with some neighbouring lands in life-rent, and her account-book is interesting as showing the expenditure of her establishment in the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Ordinary meeting, followed by the first anniversary meeting, November 30, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The annual report of the Council was read, showing that the limit of 500 ordinary members had been attained, and the total—including the Royal and honorary members, but excluding candidates for election—was 509. The treasurer's accounts carried forward a surplus on the year of £373 12s. 9d. to capital account. The following were elected officers and Council for the forthcoming year: President, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton; Vice-Presidents, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Powis, Lord Grantley, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart., and Messrs. G. R. Askwith and Bernard Roth; director, Mr. L. A. Lawrence; treasurer, Mr. Russell H. Wood; librarian, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, D.Litt.; secretary, Mr. W. J. Andrew. Members of the Council: Messrs. A. H. Baldwin, J. B. Caldecott, F. A. Crisp, Major W. J. Freer, Messrs. H. Lambert, P. G. Laver, J. E. T. Loveday, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrisson, Dr. Philip Nelson, W. S. Ogden, W. T. Ready, F. Stroud, Edward Upton, Professor W. J. Whittaker, and Mr. Charles Welch.—The paper for the evening was "Treasure-Trove: the Treasury and the Trustees of the British Museum," by the President. After dealing at length with the present position of treasure-trove under the existing laws, and correcting several erroneous impressions generally received, he instanced the recent case in which the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, successfully established its title to certain valuable Celtic gold ornaments found at Lough Foyle in Ireland, as establishing the fact that the British Museum had no greater rights in treasure-trove than the humblest individual. Although the authorities in the Coin and Metal Department of the Museum upon various occasions to which he referred had not hesitated to threaten others with its interference in the direction of prosecution, it was most unfortunate, in view of the sympathy all of them had with the national collection, that under the existing law there were no persons more often "suspected of treasure-trove" than were the authorities themselves. As two of the many instances of this, he quoted Mr. Grueber's account of finds of Anglo-Saxon and Norman silver coins, valued at £1,500 and £150 respectively, which the Museum had obtained "fresh from the soil." In the one case the finders were rewarded with about £15, and in the other "an old labouring man in poor circumstances" who found the treasure received £13. On neither occasion were any questions asked, although in the latter instance the very hedge at Awbridge, where the coins were found, was described. There were only five employees in this department of the Museum, and he urged that extra

help should be granted to enable it to deal with the important and valuable section of the coinage of the British Empire. During the last thirty years less than 14 per cent. of the coins added to the collection came under that heading. Two parts of a catalogue only had been issued in 1887 and 1893 comprising Anglo-Saxon coins. There was no catalogue even in MS. of ancient British coins, nor of any series subsequent to Harold II. Apart from the obvious precautions demanded by ordinary prudence on the part of trustees of valuable public property, the absence of printed descriptions of nearly the whole British series was a circumstance much to be deplored, the more so as amongst the coins at present arranged in the cabinets were some obviously false pieces. Finally, after dealing with several other difficulties in this relation, the writer outlined the draft of a suggested Act of Parliament which would meet modern requirements in the law of treasure-trove, and remove it from the unpopular to the popular side of legislation, by providing for the reward to the finders being based upon the real market value of the treasure, and the curios being offered in the first instance to the British Museum, and secondly to the public museums of the county in which they were found.

At the annual meeting of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held on December 19, Mr. A. H. Huth in the chair, Mr. G. K. Fortescue read a paper on "The Thomason Tracts." George Thomason, bookseller, of the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard, was born about 1601, and died in his lodging near Barnard's Inn in April, 1666. In 1640 Thomason began to collect every book and pamphlet published in Great Britain on which he could lay his hands, and in 1642 he began to date each book with the day on which he purchased it. These dates are often of the highest value, but they are not always an infallible guide to the date of actual publication. In 1652, when Thomason was probably a suspected person, the Tracts were sent to Oxford, where they remained until 1676 in the custody of Thomas Barlow, Bodley's librarian, afterwards Provost of Queen's, thus escaping destruction in the Fire of London. Barlow did his best to secure the Tracts for the Bodleian, but his efforts were unavailing, and in 1676, when he left Oxford to take possession of the See of Lincoln, the collection came into the hands of George Thomason the younger, a clergyman. From him it was purchased for an unknown sum by Samuel Mearne, the King's Stationer, and one of the most celebrated of English bookbinders. Mearne tried to sell the collection by advertising it as having been begun in 1640 "by the special command of King Charles I.," and as "designed only for his Majesty's Use." There was no foundation for either statement. The collection is next heard of as being in the possession of Mearne's grandson, Henry Sisson, in 1745. Ultimately it was purchased from Sisson's daughter by King George III. for £300, and presented to the British Museum in 1762. Mr. Fortescue estimated that the numbers of newspapers which are bound up in chronological order with the other pamphlets amount to about 5,330, leaving some 17,500 pamphlets, broadsides, and manuscripts to complete the

total. So far as books, pamphlets, and other matter printed in London are concerned, the collection is nearly perfect; but in those printed elsewhere it is less complete. Mr. Fortescue analyzed the Tracts printed in the years 1646-47, illustrating the fantastic titles then in vogue; the length and incoherence of the sermons which were published in such quantities; the virulence of party spirit, and, at the same time, the extraordinary freedom of the press, which offers so great a contrast to its treatment under the French Revolution.

At the December meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY Mr. William Scruton read a paper entitled "Stray Notes on the Antiquities and Traditions of Baildon." Mr. Scruton said that, although he had been a resident at Baildon for eight years only, he had found it to be full of natural, archaeological, and historical interest. The subject was so vast that he could only deal with it in stray notes. Referring briefly to Baildon Moor, he said it was a wonder to him that, considering its contiguity to large towns, it was so rarely visited by the toilers and moilers. Beginning with Domesday Book, Mr. Scruton referred to the various names attributed to early Baildon, and then turned to the history of the manor. The earliest lord of the manor recorded was Hugh, son of William de Laley, who lived in the reign of Henry III.; but the subsequent descent of the title was a complicated one, and many points required clearing up. This much was known, however, that the Baildon family held manorial rights for some centuries. After tracing what is known of the history of the manor until its acquirement by Mr. Maude, he said that he had been particularly struck with the tenacity with which some of the Baildon families had clung to the place. There were representatives living there to-day of families whose names were recorded in the poll-tax lists five hundred years ago. Mr. Scruton proceeded to sketch the history of several important families, of whom the Baidons naturally came first. Another family often referred to in old deeds was that of the Lamberts, who occupied a fine old homestead at Low Baildon, known then as Baildon House, but now styled the Rookery. In the same house was born James Theodore Bent, who was descended from the Lamberts, and who became famous as a great traveller. There was also a Garnett family at Baildon, said to have been forebears of Sir Richard Garnett. To clear up the point, Mr. Scruton wrote to Sir Richard, who replied that he was connected with the Eldwick Garnetts, and that he had derived his information from the Bingley parish register. He was also related to the Otley Garnetts. Sir Richard's relationship had been claimed for the Garnetts of Rawdon and Idle, so that it was interesting to have the point cleared up. Considering the nature of the Baildon surroundings, it was no cause for wonder that weird tales of the moor had been handed down. It was on record that a belief in witchcraft was rife in the village as late as 1858. One of the worthies of Baildon was Joshua Briggs, who, early in the nineteenth century, combined the work of besom-maker and schoolmaster in a lonely spot on the moor known as Horncliffe, and one of his pupils was John Nicholson, the Aire-

dale poet. A brief reference to eccentric characters that the village had produced and to several epitaphs in the burial-ground concluded a very interesting paper. A number of photographs and prints were handed round to illustrate various points in the paper.

Dr. Pinches read a paper on "Nina and Nineveh" at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on January 11.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CELTIC ART IN PAGAN AND CHRISTIAN TIMES.
By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii, 315. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Since the appearance of *Horæ Ferales* in 1863, the need of a handbook on early British art has become acute, and Mr. Romilly Allen was well advised to put forth, as a connected whole, the material he has been collecting for some time past. During the last forty years several important finds have extended our knowledge of the subject, and Dr. Arthur Evans' papers in *Archæologia* on the Aylesford cemetery, the Acsica brooches, and the Irish gold ornaments have become classical. Now that the main types are better known, our museums have acquired a number of minor articles, but evidential discoveries are rare, and some of the largest hoards came to light before the days of scientific excavation. What little evidence of date is forthcoming shows that pagan Celtic art flourished for at least three hundred years, till about the end of the second century A.D., when the activity of the native artist seems to have been suspended or diverted by the growing influence of Rome in this province of the empire. There was, indeed, a period of transition, and Mr. Allen has been led to include in his lists certain ornaments which surely belong to Roman provincial art, common to Western Europe. Some confusion, too, is noticeable in the classification of a well-known class of bronze bowls ornamented with enamelled discs, which were in 1898 assigned by the author "to the end of the late Celtic period and the beginning of the Saxon period." The renaissance of Celtic art after the Roman occupation is an obscure subject, but the evidence is in favour of a Christian origin for these bowls.

Mr. Allen's classification is faulty in another way. His title being what it is, any criticism from a purely archæological standpoint may be beside the mark; but the author lays himself open to the charge of ignoring Celtic art on the Continent. A disclaimer in the preface is no excuse, and the careful reader, especially if an artist, will fail to see the

proper connection between the second and third chapters. The introductory chapter contains a contradiction with regard to the Cisalpine Gauls (pp. 3, 13), due to a misreading of the French authority. Granted that the Bronze Age population of Britain was Celtic, the immense advance of late Celtic art on the geometrical forms of the preceding period can only be explained, as Dr. Evans has pointed out, by reference to the Continent, where the transformation of classical motives by barbarian artists can be traced almost step by step.

In his chapters on Christian art the author is at his best, and has evidently realized the importance of numerous and faithful illustrations. Most of these are excellent reproductions, and some are derived from practically inaccessible sources. In spite of certain blemishes, this handbook will be of great service to all interested in its fascinating subject; and many will find it hard to believe that the greatest artistic triumphs of the period were altogether insular, and stand to the credit of "the barbarians who dwell in Ocean."

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SOME CONSEQUENCES OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST.
By the Rev. Geoffrey Hill. London: Elliot Stock, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 251. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a thoughtful and suggestive book, written on somewhat novel lines. Mr. Hill, who is the author of that useful book, *English Dioceses*, sets out to trace some of the lesser and more indirect results of the Norman Conquest. The first chapter, dealing with "The Change in Population," is the weightiest. The racial changes which resulted from William's victory at Hastings, were effected chiefly between 1066 and 1300, and are traced in a lesser degree for another hundred years. In William's army were three main divisions, racially speaking: (1) The Bretons, Poitevins, and the men of Maine; (2) the French, mostly from the north-east of present-day France; and (3) the Normans. In subsequent years more immigrants of all three classes arrived, besides very many Flemings, Picards, and others, the Flemings in special abundance. Mr. Hill works out the various lines of immigration and their results very carefully, and in the main we agree with his conclusions. But sometimes we think he is tempted to push his arguments a little too far, and so to put forward assertions and conclusions which can only be regarded as highly speculative and even fanciful. For instance, on p. 35, after speaking of the Norman influence in stimulating and developing trade, Mr. Hill says: "Taking, therefore, into consideration the Norman character, we may fairly assert that from 1400 to the present time the volume of immigration would not have been so large if the Norman Conquest had not taken place; for, though many immigrants have been driven to our shores to escape persecution, yet a far larger number have been induced to come by reasons connected with trade"; and again, on p. 38: "But we may say with truth that England's commerce, largely increased by the Norman Conquest, brought to England more Huguenots than would otherwise have come."

The second chapter deals with "Safety from Invasion," and the third with "French Abuse."

The latter is largely taken up with a discussion of the origin and meaning of the gibe against Englishmen as "tailed men," a subject dealt with from a slightly different point of view by Dr. George Neilson's *Caudatus Anglicus*.

The next chapter, on "Charges of Overeating and Overdrinking," is interesting, if somewhat slight, but its connection with the book's theme is not too apparent. In "English Inaccuracy," Mr. Hill next attempts to show that "the inaccuracy of English men and women in speaking and writing their own language is one of the results of the Norman Conquest." This is a most entertaining chapter, but, ingenious as Mr. Hill's arguments are, we cannot say we have found them quite convincing. Chapters on "An Old English Genitive," and "Christian Names in England"—the latter dealing partly with surnames and largely with the origin and history of "Godfrey" and its derivatives—conclude a book which we have read with attention and interest from the first page to the last. It is most readable and suggestive, and will stimulate thought not least where it provokes dissent.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE BENEFACCTIONS OF BRAINTREE. By Herbert J. Cunningham. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 87. Price 5s.

The contents of this book are chiefly of local interest. Mr. Cunningham, whose name has evidently been familiar in Braintree for generations past, gives a careful account of some twenty or more charities, adding, in many cases, biographical particulars of local worthies. At pp. 4-7 he gives a list of a much larger number of ancient charities which have been disposed of or lost. It is rather a melancholy reflection that the proportion here shown between charities and benefactions which have been lost or misappropriated and those still surviving, in one form or another probably hold good in many other, if not in most, English parishes. Students interested in social history should make a note of Mr. Cunningham's statement that the "ancient parish books of Braintree exist almost without a break since the year 1581," and abound in curious information regarding poor relief. And *à propos* of this, we may note that the section in this book of most general interest is, perhaps, that relating to the parish workhouse, which gives particulars of payments and dietary in 1720. An appendix gives the various orders of the Charity Commissioners affecting the Braintree charities.

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THE OLD ROAD. By H. Belloc. With illustrations by William Hyde, and maps. London: *Constable and Co.*, 1904. Demy 4to., pp. x, 172. Price 31s. 6d. net.

To his friends and to the reading public, who are by no means his enemies, Mr. Belloc's versatility is amazing. For a Parliamentary candidate, it would be difficult to say whether he more enjoyed the holiday of tramping the old Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury, or of penning that piece of satirical but veracious satire on "imperial finance," the story of "Mr. Emmanuel Burden." It is, at any rate, probably true that Mr. Belloc, ever since he was a youth a few years ago (perhaps earlier), has liked

tramps and tramping! His generous temperament runs to them. Does he remember that Sunday in Oxford days when he haled into his lodging a poor old French waiter, tramping hungrily from Dover, and—

But, says Mr. Editor, that is another story!

In "The Old Road" the publishers present us with a strange delight. Mr. Belloc has written the pages and Mr. Hyde has drawn the pictures, to which the printer has given of his best. To classify the book, to call it poetry or topography, is difficult. We can only be quite sure of one thing—that in a very attractive form it tells and shows us much about a famous English road. Mr. Belloc's part of it is done with a curious admixture of detailed and particular observation of facts, actual if often obscure, and a fine imagination eloquently expressed. He begins: "There are primal things which move us . . . the least obvious but the most important is The Road." Then he finds The Road's best sanction "in that antiquity from which the quality of things sacred is drawn." And then, seventy-five pages on, we find him furiously tracing the Pilgrims' Way in three fields by Ropley Village, "marked 191, 192, and 194 on $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Ordnance Map, Hampshire, Old Series, 1870, xlii. 8."

What does this signify?

It signifies that, imbued with a lively reverence for the past and an energetic power of reclaiming it, Mr. Belloc has measured the yards which for centuries were trodden by traders and pilgrims, and has enjoyed himself mightily. He is industrious where Stevenson in the Cevennes was lazy. He has an insight which never troubled Mr. Pickwick. He feels the magic of that truth-of-things the accuracy of which is all that most antiquaries seek to find. It wanted strong humour successfully to set out, as Mr. Belloc enumerated them, the seven "habits" of a road—not of all roads, mark you, but of a road such as this, which is not straight like a Roman road, but is yet direct. And the sustained care with which he follows the extant road and recovers its many gaps makes a really valuable contribution to a special chapter of knowledge.

Mr. Hyde's drawings, with one or two exceptions which he must pardon us for attributing to photographs, if we wrongly do so, are also delightful. They suggest a return to the stately days of landscape illustration when engravers translated Turner, Clarkson Stanfield, and Harding. Mr. Hyde has the poetic faculty in interpreting the moods of nature. We are not sure about the success of his treatment of clouds; but the grim and finely-felt wood-cut opposite page 6, and the photogravure plate opposite page 102, showing the soft, moon-lit outline of the "cape" of Box Hill, are real works of art.—W. H. D.

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SAINT ASAPH: THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE. By Pearce B. Ironside Bax. With thirty illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1904. Crown 8vo., pp. 84. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The useful "Cathedral Series" is approaching completion so far as the English cathedrals are concerned. The cathedral church of St. Asaph is a building of minor interest, and of less size than many parish churches, yet it has a good claim to atten-

tion, not only as a fane included of necessity in a "Cathedral Series," but on its own account. Mr. Bax has founded this little book on a former volume on the St. Asaph Cathedral, published by him in 1896, and skilfully makes the most of every point of interest both in the fabric and in the history of the see, which, if not very eventful, yet includes the names of not a few eminent prelates from St. Kentigern, the founder, to the fifteenth-century Reginald Peacock; William Morgan (1601-1604), the first translator of the Bible into Welsh; Isaac Barrow (1669-1680); William Beveridge (1704-1707); and Thomas Vowler Short (1846-1870). The illustrations are numerous and good as usual. The one

preface which George Strahan prefixed to the first edition of the book in 1785 is here given, with a brief introduction on the religious side of Dr. Johnson's character by the Rev. Hinchcliffe Higgins. The phrasing of the latter is a little open to criticism here and there, but in the main it serves a useful purpose in directing attention to a side of the Doctor's character which has been somewhat neglected, and to an ever-present influence on his life and character which has hardly been accorded due recognition. Mr. Birrell prefaces the book, which is most attractively produced, with a few admirably expressed paragraphs. As to the *Prayers and Meditations* themselves, this is hardly the place to discuss them. They form



ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL: CHOIR AND NAVE, LOOKING WEST, FROM CHANCEL ARCH.

reproduced on this page by the courtesy of the publishers gives a good general idea of the interior of the cathedral, which, if not large, is massive and dignified. Mr. Bax's volume is a welcome addition to a most useful and handy series of books.

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PRAYERS AND MEDITATIONS OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. A new edition with Notes, and an Introduction by the Rev. H. Higgins, and a Preface by Augustine Birrell, K.C. London: Elliot Stock, 1904. 8vo., pp. x, 154. Price 5s. net.

Seeing that something like half a century has elapsed since the last issue of Johnson's *Prayers and Meditations*, the present reprint is welcome. The

an intimate revelation of a great, if occasionally morbid, soul. They deserve to be read and studied with attention and reverence both for what they contain and for what they reveal. The whole book is indeed deeply interesting.

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THE SHADE OF THE BALKANS. By Henry Bernard, Pencho Slaveikoff, and E. J. Dillon. London: David Nutt, 1904. 8vo., pp. 328. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a strikingly interesting book. Mr. Bernard supplies a lively "Introduction," and the translations of the poems and proverbs—101 of each—here for the first time rendered into English to illustrate the folk-songs and folk-lore of the Bulgarians. Mr.

Slaveikoff, the Bulgarian poet, contributes a masterly essay, historical and analytical, on "The Folk-Song of the Bulgars"; while Dr. Dillon completes the volume with a learned and able discussion of "The Origin and Language of the Primitive Bulgars." "Our folk-songs," says Mr. Slaveikoff, "do not go back beyond the frontier of the fourteenth century—that is, they do not record historic events of an earlier date." The Bulgars had no national self-consciousness in earlier days. But it is difficult to describe or in any way classify these remarkable songs. They contain the most curious medley of diverse elements. Christian and pre-Christian legend are mixed and confused in the strangest way. The shadow of the Turk darkens very many of the songs. Then there are the numerous songs which glorify the "heiducks," or popular heroes—often more than half robber-chiefs—and others which simply reveal the love-making, the every-day life of a peasant folk. The collaborators in this handsome, well-printed volume have made an original contribution of much value to the folk-lore library; and Mr. Bernard is particularly to be commended for the simple, truthful way in which he has rendered these songs and proverbs into English, without any attempt at literary sophistication whatsoever.

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THE SMITH FAMILY. By Compton Reade, M.A. Popular Edition. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 280. Price 5s. net.

When this book first appeared some years ago we were able to speak in terms of praise of the manner in which Mr. Reade had carried out a difficult undertaking, and so we welcome this new and cheaper edition. The book is well printed in bold type on good paper, and is certainly cheap at the price. Genealogists will find extracts from unpublished pedigrees; and while, of course, it is impossible for any one writer to treat fully in any one volume the history of so numerous and so varied a family as that of the Smiths, yet the book is both comprehensive and readable. Not the least interesting part of the volume is that devoted to celebrities (of various grades of fame) who have borne the name—a Smith Biographical Dictionary in little. There are two indexes, one to the pedigrees and the other of the principal names and places to which allusion is made.

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HAMPSTEAD WELLS: A Short History of their Rise and Decline. By George W. Potter. 13 illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xii, 119. Price 3s. net.

Mr. Potter is an old inhabitant of Hampstead, and has evidently found the compilation of this well printed and produced little book a labour of love. It is not a mere *réchauffé* of chit-chat about the once popular Wells and their frequenters drawn from the usual and familiar sources of information, but a contribution to the topographical history of the northern parish of considerable original value. Mr. Potter has eschewed, so far as possible, the repetition of what other people have said about Hampstead Wells, and traces their history largely by means of extracts from leases and from the pleadings in law-suits, and,

so far as regards the discoveries and changes of, the last sixty years, by the aid of his own recollections. It is an honest and useful little book, and distinctly an addition worth making to the literature of London topography. The illustrations are from sketches by the author of sites as he has seen and remembers them.

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We have received Part I., price 1s. net, of *Old Houses in Edinburgh*, drawn by Bruce J. Home (Edinburgh: W. J. Hay; London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, Ltd.). Professor G. Baldwin Brown supplies a brief and appreciative Introduction to this first part of what promises to be a most attractive and valuable work. The part contains three plates, with a page of descriptive letterpress to each. The subjects are "The House of Sir Archibald Acheson," an early seventeenth-century town-house; "Lady Stair's House" (1622), recently rescued from threatened destruction by Lord Rosebery; and "Blainstone Close," demolished not long ago. The drawings are very good indeed, both faithful in rendering of detail, and artistic in grouping and composition. Mr. Bruce Home's work will increase regret for what has been irrecoverably lost, but should do much to make the citizens of Edinburgh appreciate what yet remains to them of the storied past in building and design. The part is very welcome.

Mr. G. A. Fothergill, M.B., of Darlington, sends us Part IV. of his *Sketch Book*, now published by himself, the contents of which are as clever and diversified as those of its predecessors. There are too many misprints, and Mr. Fothergill, who sketches the pudding and the "Johnson" chair at the Cheshire Cheese, may be warned that the Johnson legend, so cherished at that old time hostelry, rests on no solid foundation of known fact.

* * *

In the *Reliquary*, January, Mr. G. F. Hill has a second paper on "Medallic Portraits of Christ in the Sixteenth Century." Mr. E. Lovett treats of a quaintly curious subject in "Money-Boxes and Thrift-Boxes." The other articles are "Fragmenta Antiquitatis in some Sussex Churches," by Mr. W. H. Legge; and "The Neolithic Dwelling," by Mr. George Clinch. The number is well illustrated throughout. The chief attractions in the *Architectural Review*, January, are the conclusion of Mr. Reginald Blomfield's study of the work of Philibert de l'Orme, finely illustrated; and Mr. W. D. Caroe's paper on "The Three Towers of Canterbury Cathedral," with many illustrations, some of which show vividly the extent to which decay has gone. We have also before us *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, January, almost entirely occupied with the continuation of Mr. J. G. Williams's study in local history, in connection with the "Lincoln Civic Insignia"; *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, December, full of notes, with many illustrations, of interest to all Yorkshire folk, and to many beyond the bounds of the county; the *American Antiquarian*, November and December; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, January, an excellent threepennyworth, specially strong in bibliography this month; *East Anglian*, September; and *Salé Prices*, December 31.

Correspondence.

SHEARS OR SCISSORS ON TOMBSTONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

REFERRING to this interesting subject in the January issue of the *Antiquary*, I note what appears to be a slip of the pen in the quotation by Mr. Harry Hems from Cutts's (1849) *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, which reads as follows: "Dereham in Westmorland." It should read "Dearham in Cumberland."

W. F. LAMONBY.

Hatcham, New Cross,
December 27, 1904.

MATTINS.*

TO THE EDITOR.

The following would seem to carry the evidence for the double "t" back to a period earlier than any mentioned by your correspondents.

In the "Customs and Franchises of the Freemen of Dean Forest" in the time of Edward III., provision is made (Article 18) for the rendering of the King's dues every Tuesday "between *Mattens* and *Masse*." I quote from two MS. copies, one of which has at the foot "written out of a parchment roll, etc., January, 1673," and also from a copy printed "at the Pelican, Little Britain, 1687." From the agreement of all three copies it is at least probable that the original fourteenth-century roll had the two t's.

JAMES G. WOOD.

Lincoln's Inn.

LAPLEY FONT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have read Mr. C. Lynam's article on "Lapley Font" with much interest, and should be glad, with your permission, to make a few observations upon it.

About eighteen months ago, when out for a Saturday afternoon's run on the cycle with my son, I visited Lapley Church in passing. The font soon attracted our attention, and we spent as much time as we could afford in attempting to read meanings into the archaic carvings on its seven sides. We made out clearly enough the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Adoration of the Magi; but the others we were unable to make anything of. I think Mr. Lynam is interpreting the panel he numbers three as the Circumcision, and the fourth as the Seizing of Christ. With regard to the next, I cannot help thinking it seems strange that the miracle of the loaves and fishes should be interpolated in a series of panels obviously intended to represent incidents connected with the Birth and the Passion of the Saviour. Logically, the panel should represent some incident immediately subsequent to the seizing. May it not be intended to depict Jesus' unresisting submission to the violence offered to Him?

With reference to No. 6 panel, I think Mr. Lynam's suggestion would be the correct one if he were to

entitle it Christ before Caiaphas instead of before Pilate. Mr. Lynam thinks the two figures pointing to the Prisoner are the two false witnesses who said, "This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days." This evidence was given in the examination before Caiaphas, not before Pilate. When Christ was taken before the Roman procurator the accusation made by the Jewish leaders was not as to matters relating to the Jewish law, but that Jesus had treasonably declared Himself a King. "We," the Jewish leaders declared, "have no King but Cæsar," and it was to this point Pilate's examination was directed. No witnesses were called, but Pilate directly interrogated the Prisoner sent to him. The figure in the chair, supposed by Mr. Lynam to be Pilate, wears a crown. May not the mediæval carver have intended this headgear for the mitre of the High Priest? It is to be noted, too, that at the side of the figure in the chair of the judge there seems to be a smaller figure, whose head only is visible, and who appears to be inflicting a blow on the Prisoner. This cannot be the scourging which Pilate ordered, but it may possibly indicate what occurred after the High Priest declared that the Prisoner had uttered blasphemy, when "some began to spit upon Him, and to cover His face and buffet Him," etc.

Then with regard to the inscription "Het Geborte Christi," it is more than strange that two of the words should be in Dutch. Whatever may be the explanation of that, it seemed to my son and myself that the inscription is certainly modern—not earlier than the eighteenth century. The letters may have been retouched in recent years, as Mr. Lynam says, but in form they are distinctly recent.

In closing this letter, I can only say that I feel indebted to Mr. Lynam for the light he has thrown upon this interesting relic of the past, and I hope that someone versed in archaeological lore may come forward and resolve all doubts as to what is obscure in connection with it.

JOHN ADDISON.

Harts Hill House,
Brierley Hill, Staffs,
January 9, 1905.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of showing my son Mr. Lynam's article. He suggests that the panel described as the Annunciation should be described as the Resurrection. It seems clear enough that the carvings are intended to represent incidents in the life of Jesus, and as this panel is obviously the seventh and last of the series, it would fall into its proper place as representing events of His sojourn on earth before His ascension.

January 12, 1905.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

* See *Antiquary* for December, p. 384.



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 12 the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Archdeacon Barber, and Messrs. J. C. Bridge, Mus.Doc.; W. H. Brierley, V. B. Crowther-Beynon, P. B. Ficklin, J. J. Foster, C. R. Haines, W. F. Irvine, R. Jones, M.D.; W. R. Lethaby, E. S. M. Perowne, H. Sands, H. Thackeray Turner, and W. H. Wing.

In a long letter to the *Times* of January 31, Dr. Waldstein maintained that his action in the matter of the international excavation of Herculaneum had been taken with the cognizance and by authority of the Italian authorities; and in view of what seemed to be contradictory reports from Italy, he wrote a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 30, in which he said: "In view of statements which find circulation in the press, I now feel constrained to publish the evidence bearing out the truth of my statements.

"I must add that, so far from 'Italian indignation,' which your correspondent reports, I have hitherto had the most friendly assurances from the official world. I have just received a batch of Italian newspapers, among them a copy of the *Giornale d'Italia*, containing a collection of various opinions on the matter. Now, in spite of the misapprehension under which the writers are labouring as to the nature of this international enterprise and my position in it (which only my first-hand statement in the

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Times clears up) the tone of these writers is excellent and essentially favourable. Commendatore Boni simply refers to the laws governing excavations of even foreigners (and these excavations are not to be classed as such). Professor Dall'Osso, of the Museum of Naples, warmly supports the project, and, with still greater emphasis, Signor Luca Beltrami. Professor Pigorini merely emphasizes the efficiency of Italian archæologists, my admiration for whose work I have consistently recorded from the beginning.

"The real mischief has been caused by an early letter to the *Tribuna* from a 'Dotto Inglese' (a learned Englishman), who apparently cannot find hospitality for his ideas in an English paper, and did not dare to write over his own name. *Viva la verità!*"

Miss E. R. Morison, of 92, Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh, asks for information regarding a small silver token or medal which came into her possession a few weeks ago. She was told it was connected with music and London. The token is oval in shape, and bears a lyre, above which is the word "Museodeum," and below the date 1807. On the reverse is written "Mr. C. Cox, 155."

The *Builder* of February 4 contained a fine two-page drawing of the west front of Beverley Minster by Mr. J. B. Fulton; and also a page of four old lead spout-heads from Bolton Hall, all dated 1678, in which year they were made and fixed for Charles, Marquis of Winchester, the first Duke of Bolton. The issue of February 11 had a noticeable article, with illustrations, on "The Crux of the Trilithon at Baalbek," by Mr. R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A.

We hear with much regret that the old Guildhall of the ancient Peakland town of Tideswell was demolished in January. The building has been ruinous for some years, no doubt, but it is sad to think that this most interesting link with the past has now entirely disappeared.

A short time ago it was announced that a number of cases of Babylonian antiquities were seized by the Turkish Custom-House authorities at Basra, and that Dr. E. J. Banks,

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an American explorer, was charged with smuggling them out of the country. The matter has now been arranged (says a correspondent of the *Globe* of February 6,) and the first consignment has reached America. Dr. Banks, acting for the Oriental Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago, has been working for two seasons upon the extensive mounds of Bismya, in the Afadj or marsh district of Babylonia, a little south of Niffer, where Dr. Hilprecht is excavating. His work has been most successful, and the extensive ruins, over a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, have been found to contain the remains of at least four superimposed cities, the latest dating about 2500 B.C., the earliest well in the fifth millennium. Large numbers of inscribed bricks, tablets, and vases, as well as statues, have been found, but most important of all was the discovery of a temple built of limestone in the lowest strata—a thing never before found in Babylonia. The inscribed records, only as yet partially examined, seem to show that this mound marks the site of the important city of Isin or Nisin, which was of great importance about 3000 B.C. Perhaps some day we shall have a Babylonian Exploration Fund working on the lines of the Egypt Exploration Fund in this country.

Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt, who resumed the excavations at Oxyrhynchus for the fourth season early in December, have recently, (says the *Athenæum* of February 11) been making large finds of Greek papyri. These range from the first century B.C. to the fifth century, the bulk of them belonging to the second, third, and fourth centuries, and include a number of literary fragments. The excavations will be continued, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, until the end of March.

Among recent antiquarian articles of interest in periodicals and newspapers we note the following: a paper brimful of information on the Taverns in "Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, by our contributor, Mr. J. H. MacMichael; a second article on "The Medals of the Italian Renaissance," by Lord Egerton of Tatton, with

four capital plates, in the *Monthly Review* for February; "Etty and the City of York" (Etty did much to preserve the antiquities of that city), in the *Yorkshire Herald*, February 10; "The Secrets of Norwich Castle," from the able pen of Miss Layard, in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, February 6; "Gibbet Irons in Bristol Infirmary Museum," in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, February 6; "Dublin Street Names and their Historical Associations," by C. Litton Falkiner, in the *Irish Independent*, January 25; and "Jacks-o'-the Clock," by D. R. Gooding, with some excellent illustrations, in *Country Life*, January 21.

Three bronze two-edged swords, in a good state of preservation, are reported to have been found by workmen engaged in cutting drains in the vicinity of Coll Castle, Argyllshire. Two of the blades were unfortunately broken by the implements of the workmen.

An interesting find has been made at Worcester, in the cellar of the house known as "King Charles's House," in the Corn Market, from which that monarch escaped beyond the city walls after the Battle of Worcester. In the course of excavation a Roman pottery kiln, in an almost perfect state, has been discovered. It is over 5 feet in diameter, and 7 feet or 8 feet high, tapering to a neck, the top of which is closed with concrete. The kiln is built of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tiles, laid one upon another and cemented round, the floor being also tiled.

In a letter to the *Times* of February 4, Mr. G. A. Macmillan, of St. Martin's Street, W.C., the hon. treasurer of the Cretan Exploration Fund, says:

"The annual report of the Cretan Exploration Fund, which was issued to subscribers about six weeks ago, summed up the results of the season of 1904, both at Knossos, where Dr. Evans was continuing his successful labours, and at Palaikastro, where Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, the Director of the British School at Athens, was, with his colleagues, carrying on the important excavations begun on that site two years before.

"The main results of both enterprises were communicated to the *Times* during the

progress of the work, and I need not, therefore, dwell upon them now. It is sufficient to say that at Knossos not only did Dr. Evans discover considerable extensions of the Palace, but also came on a paved road-way leading to important Minoan buildings, outside the Palace area, which, from various indications, seem not unlikely to have been the royal arsenal. Moreover, he found on a hill about a mile north of the Palace a series of tombs, containing both jewellery and vases of great interest and beauty; while still further away in the same direction he discovered a yet more important sepulchral monument, for which he was tempted, from its size, design, and contents, to suggest a royal attribution.

"Mr. Bosanquet's work at Palaikastro laid bare a further area of the Minoan town; cemeteries were opened and yielded interesting contents; and the discovery of a marble slab with a Doric hymn in honour of the youthful Zeus seemed to establish the site of at any rate one of the temples of Zeus Diktaios.

"I need hardly say that the managers of the Cretan Exploration Fund, and the managing committee of the British School at Athens, hope to carry on the work both at Knossos and at Palaikastro during the coming season if sufficient funds are available, and the main purpose of this letter is once more to appeal to your readers to provide the necessary sum.

"The accounts recently published show that the £1,800 raised last season was not quite sufficient to cover the expenses. The fund therefore starts the new season not merely with an empty exchequer, but with an actual deficit of more than £200. It is estimated that, to do all that Dr. Evans contemplates at Knossos during the coming season, a sum of about £2,000 will be required. At Palaikastro we can, no doubt, make good use of at least £500, though some part of the cost can be met by the school from its own resources. Towards the sum of £2,500, for which we now appeal, we have so far received in new subscriptions only about £200, while a further grant of £100 has been voted by the Hellenic Society. These facts speak for themselves as to the urgency of our need, if this

valuable work is to be carried to a successful conclusion. I feel sure that when the case is realized many of our old subscribers will help us again, and I hope, too, that we may enlist the support of new subscribers. I would only add that a prompt response is desirable, so that the explorers may make their plans and be ready to start work without delay. Subscriptions may be paid in to the account of the Cretan Exploration Fund, at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.'s, Lombard Street, E.C."



With reference to the recent treasure-trove inquiry at Oswestry, the Treasury has written to the coroner to say that 66 of the coins, including the 4 gold coins, have been purchased for the national collections, leaving 340 silver coins in the hands of the Treasury. A list of these is sent, and local museums are invited to buy at the price stated, the values assigned having been stated by the British Museum authorities. The list is as follows:

Henry VIII. groat, 1; Edward VI. sixpence, 1; Mary groats, 23; Philip and Mary shilling, 1; Philip and Mary groats, 7. Value as stated by British Museum: metal value. Elizabeth shillings, 22, 2s. 6d.; Elizabeth sixpences, 139, 1s.; Elizabeth groats, 14, metal value; Elizabeth threepences, 24, metal value. James I. shillings, 25, 2s. 6d.; James I. shillings (Irish), 6, 2s. 6d.; James I. sixpences, 17, 1s.; James I. sixpences (Irish), 1, 1s. Charles I. half-crowns (Tower), 8, 4s.; Charles I. shillings (Tower), 37, 2s. 6d.; Briot, 1, 2s. 6d.; Charles I. sixpences, 13, 1s. Total, 340.



The Irish papers report the discovery in a field near Tara of a jewel, oval in shape, 1½ inches by ¾ inch, with a substantial gold framework of exquisite workmanship. On its front is inserted a dark grayish demi-transparent stone, with lighter veins, surrounded originally by twenty-six small pearls of great brilliancy, four of which are lost.



From Spain comes news of the unearthing, during excavations at Granada, of a vase containing some hundreds of Moorish coins belonging to the end of the twelfth century. The workmen were busy selling the coins to

passers-by for a few pence, when the owner of the ground arrived and rescued the remainder of the treasure, which is valued at £3,000. Religious texts are the only inscriptions on the coins, which bear neither dates nor the name of the mint.



We note with much regret the death on January 20 of Mr. T. Blashill, F.R.I.B.A., a painstaking antiquary. His well-known good book on the history of *Sutton-in-Holderness* will long keep his memory green.



In reprinting the following note from the *Saturday Review*, we should like to add our protest against the supineness of the Alexandria authorities. Can the Society of Antiquaries do nothing to stir the official conscience? The note is as follows:

"We hear with great concern of serious neglect of the ruins of the temple of Arsenoë Aphrodite at Aboukir. Our readers will remember the announcement of the discovery not long since. The site is very probably that of the ancient Canopus, and some authorities associate these ruins with Catullus's story of the offering of Berenice's locks. One would have thought that such a monument would be safe in the keeping of the Alexandria Museum with the assistance of the Government. Negotiations were, in fact, opened with Omar Toussoun Pasha, on whose estate are the ruins, and he at once granted permission for researches to be undertaken. But there, with what appears to be a criminal neglect, the matter was allowed to rest without the slightest effort on the part of the authorities to protect the structure. The consequences are to-day sadly manifest. The greater part of the mosaic pavements, whose designs were quite intact on the day of their exposure to the light last summer, are now irremediably injured by the winter rains, as well as by the abuses of the building at the hands of the ignorant peasantry or workmen. Through one or the other of these two causes portions of the pavements, when not destroyed, have been broken apart, and the fragments lie in a confused heap.

"Still more inexcusable is the wanton tampering with the walls and catacombs, either within or adjoining the building.

Workmen apparently have been there to steal pieces of masonry, thereby spoiling the architectural form and symmetry time had left untouched. Whose workmen these were, and by whose orders they were acting, is so far a matter of pure conjecture. The circumstance has aroused deep and general indignation throughout Egypt, so that a thorough investigation of the scandal may be hoped for. It was, surely, a grave omission on the part of the Administration not to appropriate the site the moment the discovery was announced. But what is to be said for the authorities of Alexandria? Did not they also leave the remains of Taposiris totally neglected and defenceless? The Service des Antiquités, in Cairo, may not be altogether blameless, but that department, under the able direction of Monsieur Maspero, accomplishes a marvellous work around Cairo and in Upper Egypt (such as the colossal task upon which M. Legrain has been engaged at Karnak) with an extremely scanty budget at its disposal. Wealthy Alexandria can plead no such excuse."



In digging a trench for telephone wires along the City thoroughfare known as London Wall, workmen in the employ of the General Post Office have unearthed a considerable length of the foundations of the Roman wall, and it has been found convenient in many cases to lay the tubed wires upon the ancient masonry, which consists of limestone, ragstone, and plinth tiles, mortared together with chalk lime. At one point the Society of Antiquaries has obtained permission to dig to the bottom of the Roman masonry, and some interesting discoveries are anticipated.



An interesting archæological discovery has lately been made in the crypt of Sta. Maria in the Via Lata, Rome, which tradition has identified with the "hired house" in which St. Paul "dwelt two whole years." A priest, who is engaged in writing the history of this church (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*), has found there two pictures of the Roman martyrs John and Paul, who were beheaded by Julian the Apostate on the spot where the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo now stands on the Coelian, and a third picture representing two scenes from

the martyrdom of St. Erasmus, Bishop of Campania and protector of Gaeta, where the cathedral bears his name.



We are glad to hear that the members of the Essex Field Club have been taking in hand the making of a photographic and pictorial survey of their county. The scheme is now in working order, under the patronage of Lord Raleigh and the presidency of Mr. F. W. Rudler, I.S.O. The hon. secretary is Mr. Victor Taylor, of Ashleigh, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, who will be happy to receive contributions to the funds of the survey, and also photographs, prints, etc., for the permanent collection. Mr. Taylor will also be glad to correspond with societies of kindred nature, and with anyone willing to give assistance in the work of the survey.



Workmen engaged in making excavations at Markstown, Cullybackey, in the North of Ireland, have come upon two souterrains. There is a series of chambers (says the *Belfast Northern Whig* of February 9), each of which would measure about 20 feet long by about 5 feet in height, and these are, according to the opinion of an eminent authority on antiquities (Mr. William James Knowles, M.R.I.A., Ballymena), perfectly formed. The walls are built of boulders without the aid of mortar, cement, or any adhesive substance of that description, and are slanted so as to suit the length of broad, rough stone slabs that form the substantial flat roof under the apparently scooped-out earth. There are numerous glacial markings on the inside of the walls, but nothing in the shape of ogham markings—the writing then in vogue—has as yet been traced. It was the habit of those making these ancient habitations to construct them near to lands well covered with bracken, or at raths or forts, and they were so ingeniously and so craftily concealed that the popping into them so quickly and so mysteriously is presumed to have given origin to the belief in the existence of fairies. Mr. W. J. Knowles wrote in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* in 1892 about the existence of the old church of Kilmackevit in this locality, and relates a legend told by an aged resident in the district. He says:

"It was to the effect that when this church was being consecrated the Bishop was constantly interrupted by an old Druid. When the Bishop prayed for blessings the Druid called down curses, and at last the Bishop became so irritated that he shook his fist at the Druid's nose, saying, 'A bishop should be no smiter, but smell that, Macaffee.'" The church of Kilmackevit is noticed by Father O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., in the third volume of his *Down and Connor, Ancient and Modern*, p. 384.



The annual report of the curator and librarian of the Maidstone Museum, Public Library, and Art Gallery has reached us, and records much good work. Among the additions to the Museum we note a small, rudely-made clay bowl (of which a plate is given) of a blackish-brown colour, which was discovered in the course of excavations in an old cherry orchard near Maidstone. The curator remarks that it is very roughly made, having been moulded by the hands, and the shape is consequently irregular and uneven. He attributes it to Neolithic times, and says that "a crude attempt at ornamentation was made by pinching out from the plastic clay a row of nodules or small pointed lumps of various sizes and at very irregular intervals, the spaces from point to point varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches."



At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held on February 13, Mr. J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. Scot., gave a description of the discovery of two cinerary urns and a pendant of slate found in a gravel-pit at Seggiecrook, in the parish of Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire. The first urn, which is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, was found standing upright on its base, and filled nearly to the brim with burnt human bones, among which were four pieces of flint, which had also been through the fire. At a slight depth under the base of the urn a small thin pendant of slate, pierced at one end for suspension, and ornamented by straight lines drawn parallel to the sides, was also found. The second urn was found about 8 feet distant from the first. It was much broken, but had contained the burnt bones of a cremated interment like the first, and had been orna-

mented with patterns made by the impress of a twisted cord of two strands in the soft clay.

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The Hon. John Abercromby, at the same meeting, described the results of some excavations he had made last summer in Shetland, and also the exploration of a cairn on the top of Dumglow, one of the Cleish Hills, in Kinross-shire. The first site examined in Shetland was at Fethaland, a small peninsula on the north side of the parish of North-mavine. A short distance to the east of the isthmus is a low, grassy mound, not exceeding 5 feet in height, which has been supposed to be a broch. The excavation, however, showed it to be a dry-built structure, with none of the normal characteristics of a broch. It measures 49 feet in greatest length, and 37 feet in greatest width at the east side, narrowing towards the west. The entrance, about 4 feet wide, is on the south side, leading into a chamber or space of irregular shape, about 24 feet across from west to east; the wall on the east side curved, and about 5 feet thick. Recesses on the north and west sides of this space were of rectangular shape and irregularly placed. The objects found were fragments of rude unglazed pottery, some vessels of steatite, and many fragments, net-sinkers, pestles or pounders, and bones of domestic animals, and shells of edible molluscs.

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The Marquis of Northampton has quite recently published, through Mr. Arthur Humphreys, a handsome volume containing an account of his ancestral home, Compton-Wynyates. Unlike many buildings which are its coevals, Compton-Wynyates has escaped much modern patching. The original house seems to have been a square brick edifice which existed in the time of Henry VII. The main fabric was added by Sir William Compton, a great courtier and captain, in the following reign. A Queen Anne wing was subsequently built at the back of the great hall, and in later alterations the handiwork of Sir Digby Wyatt is to be traced. The Comptons, like many old families, were nearly ruined by a contested election. It occurred in 1768, and the Lord Northampton of the day, after selling timber valued at £50,000, and most of his furniture, was forced to spend the rest of his life in Switzer-

land. The mansion was actually doomed to demolition, but an able and energetic agent saved it. Compton-Wynyates remained derelict until the sixties, but reverent care has since restored its beauties, and replanted its "best garden" after a lapse of 150 years.

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A recently issued report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission deals with the papers of the Earl of Mar and Kellie. The manuscripts are full of matters of historical and local interest. For instance, there is an agreement relating to Glenkindie, under date October 20, 1669—an agreement between Alexander Strachan, elder of Glenkindie, and Mr. Robert Irving, minister at the kirk of Towy, to pay to a merchant burghess of Aberdeen such sums of money "as he shall declare upon his faithful, honest word that he shall give out in Holland for casting the bell of the said kirk of Towy new againe and for transporting of the said bell from Aberdeen to Holland and back againe to Aberdeen from thence." Andrew Strachan, lawful son to Alexander Strachan, younger of Glenkindie, is a witness. In a paper on military exercises, dated 1678, we have the following instructions, amongst others, for "the exercise of the musquett": "Blow your matches. Tye your matches in the midle of your panns. Guaird your panns with your tua foremost fingers."

Mar had trouble with the Highlanders in 1689, when the following entry was made:

"A representation of the losses sustained by the Earl of Mar in the burning of three of his houses in the Highlands by the Highlanders in rebellion to prevent garrisons being placed in them—viz.: (1) Braemar Castle, 'a great bodie of a house, a jam and a staircase, being fyve storie high,' which, with the furniture, etc., cannot be replaced under £800 sterling; (2) the Castle of Corgarf, in Strathdoun, 'consisting of a tour and a jam three storie high,' which will cost £300 sterling to replace; and (3) the Castle of Kildrummie totally burnt and destroyed. It lies in the mouth of the Highlands, and was a great building surrounded with high walls. It will cost £900 sterling."

Other devastations to his lands and tenants' sawmills bring the whole up to £3,400 sterling.

Bath Stone.

BY T. STURGE COTTERELL, J.P.



THE Bath stone of which I am about to treat is quarried on the uplands south of Bath and north-west of Wilts, the quarries having been sunk on a vast oolite—which American and Continental geologists call “Jurassic”—formation. From the time of the Roman occupation down to the present day thousands of tons have been extracted yearly from this bed, and the day is still far distant when it will be exhausted. Roman and English architects have chosen this stone to impart exquisite and enduring beauty to incomparable designs for private, public, and ecclesiastical buildings. The use of it, as well as the genius of architects, has given Bath a high place among cities, and induced Macaulay, in his *History of England*, to characterize it as “that beautiful city which charms even eyes familiar with the masterpieces of Bramante and Palladio.”

The Romans held that the hardest stone was best suited for building purposes, and the massive structures at and around the hot mineral springs which were erected two thousand years ago are still in a state of preservation, which testifies to the wisdom of the Romans and the excellence of the stone. It was quarried to the south of the city from ground adjoining the “Fosse Way” or Roman road, with ditches on each side, the place being near or opposite what is now Bloomfield Crescent. This was the site of a Roman camp, but the quarrying has effaced nearly every vestige of it; and while the spot still bears the name of Brerewick Camp, the quarry has long ceased to exist. According to the late Mr. J. T. Irving, a notable Bath antiquary, that stone may have been quarried by the Romans as far as Englishcombe Lane; there is a tradition that a Roman town once stood on this spot, and that stone coffins have been disinterred on its site. Leland, in his *Itinerary* of 1532, notes that he saw, on passing through Bradford-on-Avon, “a quarre of faire stone in a felde on the right hand of Bradford Bridge,” and, after leaving Midford on his way to Bath, “that it was all by mountaine and quarre, little wood in

site.” Coming to Holloway he says: “I came down a rokky hill, full of faire springs of water, and on this rokky hill is set a longe streate, as a suburb to the Cyte”; and it is possible that the surface quarries seen by Leland may have been opened by the Romans, or they may have tunnelled from an opening on the slope and extracted stone below the surface, where the quality both of slate and stone is generally the best.

There is nothing improbable in work having been carried on by them underground, the appearance of some of the Roman carved work showing indications in its texture of having been obtained from these finer beds, which are not found in open quarries. The Catacombs at Rome demonstrate how well they would execute such work. The votive altars to be seen in the Bath Museum are made of stone from the quarries on the “Fosse Way,” and they were probably erected during the second century. There were many Roman walls within the city boundary in which large blocks of the oolite stone could be found, but there is certainly no better evidence of the massive stonework which under the Roman dispensation found a permanent resting-place than around our mineral springs. It is strange, however, that there is but little evidence of the mason’s mark on the masonry. Under the United Hospital a Roman wall exists in which there are several blocks, on one of which may be seen the earliest mark in Bath—viz., the letter “T.” To bring great blocks of stone to the city required a large number of men and sledges, and the native Britons were doubtless enforced to supply the manual labour, just as in earlier days the men whom the Egyptians had made captive were employed to build the Pyramids. We can trace the course with ease: from Bloomfield Road direct to the city they would traverse Holloway, or Haulway, thence to the Forum over a bridge situated exactly where the old bridge stands to-day. There is evidence that quarries existed at Entry Hill, as well as on the slopes of Beechen Cliff; but at the latter place few traces remain of any quarrying. Though the excavations at the former are large, there is no evidence of working earlier than 150 years ago. Traces of Roman villas, built of Bath stone, have been dis-

covered in the neighbourhood of the city at Colerne, Box, Winsley, Warleigh, and Castlecombe.

During the Saxon occupation, and when Ceaulin took possession of the city and made it an appendage to the kingdom of Wessex, it is probable that in devastating the city he destroyed many of the architectural ornaments originally raised by Roman labour; and much of the stonework was incorporated with the walls to strengthen the bulwarks of the city, and employed in the monastic buildings. The Saxons were not noteworthy as builders or architects or road-makers, but it is to their credit that in 976 they raised a stately cathedral in Bath. The stone for this cathedral to a large extent was taken from the ruined buildings which the Romans had left behind when they evacuated the country. The Saxons had therefore at hand a quarry fully developed and ready for use, just as the Turks had when they became masters of Greece, and despoiled the Parthenon and other masterpieces of Grecian art in order to build a wall or repair a dwelling. Edgar was crowned the first King of United England in the cathedral at Bath, and from far and near the monks came to witness the grand ceremonial, an event that will ever rank amongst the most important in the annals of the city.

The city contains few specimens of Norman architecture. Wood has stated that two Norman churches existed in the early part of the eighteenth century, but all traces of them have long since disappeared. William Rufus, the destroyer of the city, sold the remains and his domain to John de Villula, a French physician from Tours. This interesting personage combined the positions of chaplain and physician to William Rufus, through whose influence he obtained the appointment of Bishop of Bath and afterwards of Wells, the two titles being conjoined. He built a Norman abbey of an extent far exceeding that of the present structure—a portion of the foundation is still to be seen—and restored the city baths. It is probable that he took the stone required from the vestiges alike of Roman and Saxon buildings. John de Villula acquired the King's legal rights in property, subject, of course, to the laws in force; his

son built a little Norman church in Holloway, outside the city, while his father was building the abbey.

Little can be said of the buildings during the Middle Ages, and therefore of the use of Bath oolite within the city; there is no evidence, with the exception of the abbey, of any great architectural effort being made from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. Even the abbey in 1539 was incomplete, the Norman structure having long ceased to exist. However, in the country around there exist many notable examples of architecture. That dwellings existed in the town is indubitable; yet, for the most part, they were but paltry thatched houses, of little note, and of short duration. Around the baths there were, however, a few buildings of a superior type, which were occupied by medical practitioners and others, who not only gave professional advice to those who came to take the waters, but provided accommodation for them also. Pepys, the prince of gossips, came to Bath in 1688, and records that he walked round the walls of the city and saw fair stone houses, probably these residences of the medical men, who made handsome fortunes. The mediæval Guildhall then stood in the centre of High Street. In 1569 the Corporation, following the example of the past, took the stone for its erection from the "Palles," or palace and abbey buildings situated on the south side of the abbey, and even from the partially built abbey itself, and probably from Hinton Abbey also. In the abbey buildings thus demolished had resided that great Oriental scholar Adelard, to whom we owe the introduction of Euclid into Europe, and where Ælfheah, who succeeded Æthelwold as Bishop of Winchester, assumed in his youth the religious habit, and lived secluded in his cell. When Inigo Jones visited Bath, the authorities took advantage of his presence to obtain new designs for the Guildhall, which were afterwards carried out. It is probable that on its demolition and the erection of the present structure in 1777 some of this stone was again utilized; thus we have a singular succession from the Romans to the present day.

Two men are conspicuous and renowned as the successful pioneers of the great in-

dustry of extracting splendid building-stone from the vast oolitic deposit, the one being Ralph Allen, the other John Wood. Ralph Allen came to Bath in 1715. Four years afterwards, at the age of twenty-six, he established the system of by and cross posts, which is the foundation of our present postal system. Foreseeing the enormous possibilities when a supply of valuable building-stone was developed, Ralph Allen, being a shrewd and thorough business man, determined to reopen the quarries on Combe Down, which had been worked only partially for many years, and subsequently to develop the deposits on Hampton Down. He was ably seconded by John Wood, who achieved fame as an architect. What Wood aimed at was a fine and effective architectural alignment as a foundation. His genius is stamped on the many edifices, streets, squares, and crescents in which the citizens of Bath now live and glory, and which command the admiration of visitors from all parts of the world.

For years this Bath stone had been worked largely for minor ornamental purposes in gardens and courtyards. The stone was taken by water, says Kilvert, to Bristol, Liverpool, London, and Ireland, and even so far as Lisbon and other parts of Europe. Wood's grand conceptions did not find favour amongst his contemporaries, and they were executed at a great financial risk and in the teeth of keen opposition. But when his palatial designs were embodied in Bath stone, the nobility and gentry who made a temporary home in Bath delighted to inhabit the houses which had been erected under his supervision. It was chiefly due to him that the efforts of Beau Nash to make the city a resort for pleasure-seekers as well as invalids were crowned with a success which is unique in the city's history.

Wood mentions quarries existing in the Lansdowne side of Bath, but traces of them do not now exist. In 1725, just after the Avon had been rendered navigable to Bristol, Allen commenced quarrying in earnest. One of the first residences erected in the city was the house occupied by Beau Nash, now the Garrick's Head. The profuseness of the ornaments, says Wood, tempted

Nash to make it his first residence. After Nash's removal to the one next door, it was occupied by Mrs. Delany and Miss Berry. At that time this was a very good advertisement for Bath stone. Allen's town house was next erected, a part of which still remains. Afterwards Wood built the North and South Parades, the former being called the Grand Parade, which were rendered famous by Sheridan's play, *The Rivals*, the houses in them being occupied at different periods by many men and women of eminence. Goldsmith, Wordsworth, and Edmund Burke are some of the great men who sojourned in the North Parade. On the South Parade Mr. and Mrs. Thrale and Frances Burney sojourned, and there Dr. Johnson and Boswell visited them; also dwelt there for some time Sir Walter Scott when a lad, John Wilkes, and the Princess Amelia. In Pierrepont Street, which runs between them, Lord Chesterfield passed several years, and wrote the *Letters to His Son*; there Quin, the wit and actor, ended his days, while Nelson lived in a house therein when he visited Bath for the recovery of his health. In this street lived Linley, the accomplished musician, and here his eldest daughter saw the light, the Miss Linley who was celebrated in prose and verse as the "Maid of Bath," who became the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who had no rival in her day as a vocalist, and whose lovely features were immortalized by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his portrait of her as St. Cecilia.

Subsequent buildings designed by Wood were Gay Street, in which Jane Austen's mother lived, and where she was married; Queen Square, in which, at No. 13, Jane Austen abode for a time, and the Circus, which, despite the disparagement of Smollett, is a fine specimen of architecture. The second Lord Stanhope and the elder Pitt were amongst the first occupiers of the Circus, which has no equal in Europe. Pitt commissioned Wood to erect Nos. 7 and 8; Lord Clive, after his return from India, broken down in health, took up his residence in the Circus; and subsequently the ill-fated Major André's family resided here, while Gainsborough painted at No. 24 many notable pictures which made his

name famous. Noblemen at this period thought it incumbent upon them to possess a Bath residence in the Circus; the Dukes of Beaufort, Monmouth, Kingston, Chandos, Bedford and Marlborough all had mansions.

Being intent upon showing the capabilities of Bath stone, Ralph Allen arranged in 1737 for the erection of a stately residence on Widcombe at Prior Park. In the erection of this stately pile, says Wood, 800 tons were used in the foundations, and 30,000 tons in the superstructure. Everywhere in the building, even to the sash bars of the basement windows, Bath stone was used, as can be verified to-day. The building from wing to wing extends over a quarter of a mile. One wing was devoted to the administrative department and the postal work. Prior Park was then the centre of the great network of cross posts which Allen instituted, and which brought him great profit and reputation. While Nash in the city itself set the fashions and conducted the entertainments, Allen entertained many men of note in the political and literary world, among them being Bishop Warburton, who became his son-in-law. Sterne, Fielding, and the elder Pitt, who was then one of the Members of Parliament for the city, delighted in it as a pleasant retreat. Allen was indebted to Pitt for the suggestion of the erection of a Palladian bridge, which forms a picturesque feature in the grounds. Pope found comfortable and congenial quarters at Prior Park. He writes: "I am here in more leisure than I can possibly enjoy in my own home." Philip Thickness describes Ralph Allen's mansion as "a noble seat which sees all Bath, and which was built probably for all Bath to see." Again, Thickness in his censorious strain says: "Allen was gaining a princely fortune by digging stone from the bowels of the earth, while in his post-office contract he has actually picked it off the surface."

Allen exercised all his faculties in the development of the trade in stone; he built cottages for the workmen near their work, some of which remain to-day, and in every conceivable way he increased the output. He established tramways to convey

the stone from Hampton Down and Combe Down to the wharves, a system which has not yet been altered, nor can it be improved upon. During this century the Assembly Rooms, Pump Room, the new Guildhall, Mineral Water Hospital, Grammar School and Royal Crescent were built, giving an immense impetus to the quarrying on Combe Down. Baldwin, another architect, followed in Wood's footsteps, and in Pulteney Street and other buildings in Bathwick established a reputation second to few. The famous Pulteney Bridge over the Avon, with shops above, forming the most curious bridge in the kingdom, is of Bath stone.

In the neighbourhood of Box Hill, both above and on each side of Brunel's famous tunnel, oolite has been extracted in large quantities even so far back as Saxon times. Haselbury "Quarre," or Quarry, has been identified as the place where the stone was taken out for building Malmesbury Abbey 1,100 years ago, from land then belonging to the Prior of Bradenstoke, and it is an interesting fact that to-day the stone is being quarried for the purposes of its restoration. This is truly remarkable evidence of historical continuity so far as the stone is concerned. The tradition of the discovery of the famous stone at Box known as Box Ground is not generally known. According to the legend, St. Aldhelm, a man of distinguished piety and virtue, being about to found the abbey at Malmesbury, indicated, by throwing down his glove, the spot where stone might be found, or, to use the words of Aubrey, the learned Wiltshire antiquary: "Haselbury Quarre (*i.e.*, Box) is not to be forgot; it is the eminentest freestone quarry in the West of England, Malmesbury, and all round the country of it. The old men's story that St. Aldhelm riding over there threw downe his glove and bade them digge and they should find great treasure, meaning the quarry." Little did this learned prelate think that the great treasure which Brunel also accidentally assisted to discover should still be worked after the lapse of 1,100 years. St. Aldhelm also built the little church of St. Lawrence at Bradford-on-Avon, probably the most perfect specimen of Saxon architecture in this country, of

which Freeman says: "This, the one surviving old English church in the land," and probably our oldest English church. The stone for this building was quarried from Haselbury.

The quarries near Box have supplied stone for the erection of many other noteworthy and historic buildings. Among them are Lacock Abbey, and such magnificent mansions as Shockerwick, Bowood, and Corsham Court. An Augustine abbey of Lacock is situated in an old Wiltshire town about three miles south of Chippenham, on the highroad between Bath and London.

surrounding out-buildings are sixteenth-century work. Mr. Breakspear states that the abbey buildings were constructed with rubble walls of hard stone and dressings of freestone, and were supplied from the Haselbury Quarry in the Manor of Box. In the Lacock Cartulary, preserved at the abbey, "Henry Cook or Crook gives to the Convent the quarry between the lands of Sampson, Lord of the Manor of Boxe, and Walter Campedene, with the liberty of ingress and egress so long as it lasts." This quarry in 1241 was an open one with an adit or tunnel into the sides of the hill over the present



MALMESBURY ABBEY.

Lacock Abbey is of historical importance. It was founded in 1232 by Ela, daughter and heiress of the Norman Earl of Salisbury. Seven years after its foundation she herself became its Abbess. When Queen Elizabeth visited Bath in 1574, she stayed at the abbey on her way thither. Lacock Abbey was fortified and garrisoned for the King during the great rebellion. It was besieged in 1645 by Parliamentary troops, and the garrison was forced to surrender on honourable terms. This structure is one of the best examples of a building of Bath stone, though much of the present building and

Box tunnel. Probably this portion of Henry Crook's domains became worked out, for one Robert Abbot, of Stanley, in Wiltshire, whose abbey was built with stone from the same quarry, "gave to the said Convent one part of his quarry at Haselbury, being in length 76 feet, and in width that which was theirs, and they may take as much stone as they can from that place in exchange for that other quarry that the Convent bought of Henry Crook."

The beautiful Renaissance mansion, Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, was built with Box stone in the sixteenth

century, John of Padua being the reputed architect. It will ever be remembered as the safe retreat for twenty years of the saintly Bishop Ken. Shockerwick, at Box, is another residence built by Wood. It was while visiting this house to view an extensive collection of Gainsborough pictures that William Pitt received, in 1805, the eventful news of the disaster of Austerlitz. He could not survive the shock, and passed away in less than two months afterwards.

Bath oolite, when cut in its green state, is of a warm yellow colour, and hardens and whitens after exposure to the air and evaporation of the moisture. The spherulitic granules or eggs (whence its name), of which the rock is composed, writes Mr. Winwood, have often been examined microscopically, and usually fail to exhibit any organic structure, consisting merely of concentric films of carbonate of lime. The stone has been used within recent times on many important buildings; Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster, and parts of Windsor Castle, Apsley House (the gift of the nation to the great Duke of Wellington), are cased in Bath stone, while portions are used in the construction of Buckingham and Lambeth Palaces. The construction of Box tunnel led to the reworking of the famous beds of oolite in the Wilts district, and what was doubtless looked upon as an unnecessary work on the part of Brunel has proved one of the most valuable assets of the G.W.R. It is probable that the enormous quantities of stone sent from this district yearly pay the railway company a handsome interest on the large sum of money involved in the construction of this tunnel. One would not be far out in stating that nearly three million cubic feet of stone is dug and sent from Bath districts yearly. I conclude by adding, with pride as a Bathonian, that colonial architects value Bath stone so highly that it is exported to Canada and South Africa, and has been extensively used for large public buildings in those countries.



San Giuseppe.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.



LENT, following on the wild revelry and excitement of Carnival, is an unusually quiet season in Southern lands; worldly entertainments cease, and are replaced by penance and fasting, while an atmosphere of gravity reigns supreme.

The *festa* of S. Giuseppe, falling as it always does in the middle of Lent, forms a bright spot amid sober surroundings. Several curious and characteristic customs survive in Italy in connection with the observance of the festival of this most popular saint, and do not appear to be in danger of dying out, as is the case with so many others of a similar nature.

In England St. Joseph is merely the name of a lowly saint, but in Italy S. Giuseppe is a living power—a strong personality exercising influence over thousands of humble worshippers.

On March 19 Rome suddenly puts on a festive appearance: shops are closed and business suspended, for it is a public holiday, on which all make merry, the more so because this *festa* has been preceded and will be followed by Lenten austerities. All churches dedicated to S. Giuseppe are decorated with scarlet and gold draperies inside and out, and crowded with worshippers. At every street corner spring up little booths where, in great caldrons of boiling oil, are fried the famous *fritelle* (fritters) *di S. Giuseppe*, indulged in by rich and poor alike. These booths are decorated with green boughs and flowers; a picture of S. Giuseppe or of the Holy Family often occupies the background, with a lamp burning before it; while, on a snowy white cloth, a cook clothed in immaculate white ladles out the popular dainty as fast as he can to a stream of customers. The poorest Roman would not dream of letting this day pass without feasting on the time-honoured *fritelle*, which are as much *de rigueur* as pancakes used to be on Shrove Tuesday in olden days in England. The *friggitorie* exist in Rome all the year round in the poorer quarters of the town, where, according to the season, artichokes,

rice-balls, cauliflower, fish, brains, liver, and the other dainties which form a large proportion of the meals of the labouring classes, are dipped in batter and fried to a bright gold colour in great pans of seething oil or lard; but the *fritelle di S. Giuseppe* are only to be had on his *fešta*. They are sweet, and consist of light fritters composed of batter, eggs, and sugar. There are two quaint reasons given to account for their being named after S. Giuseppe.

According to the first, he was in the habit of cooking his frugal mid-day meal over a fire of shavings from his workshop, as to this day you may see Roman carpenters, with supreme disregard of the danger, heating their pots of glue over a pile of shavings picked up from under the bench and set to blaze on the threshold or in a corner of the shop. The other relates how, when the Blessed Virgin went to visit St. Elizabeth, the two holy women grew so absorbed in ecstatic conversation that they were so unconscious of the flight of time that the hour of the mid-day meal passed unheeded, till poor S. Giuseppe, after vainly trying to attract their attention, and faint with hunger, finally resorted to the kitchen, where he discovered two eggs, which he broke into a frying-pan and made himself a *frittata*.

S. Giuseppe is a favourite saint among the lower orders, and in Sicily especially there is a great devotion for him. Dr. Pitré tells us how Wednesday being the day consecrated to his worship, special prayers are then addressed to him, and blind singers chant them to the accompaniment of a violin before the houses of his devotees, who pay them for the purpose. S. Giuseppe is the patron of orphans and girls, by whom he is invoked for protection, and his aid requested to find good husbands. One such prayer, centuries old, runs thus :

San Giuseppe, ajutati a li schetti
Ca li maritati s'ajutani iddi.

St. Joseph, help the maidens,
For the married help themselves.

Several of the prayers addressed to the saint take the form of legends in verse. The following is one out of many used all over the island : A man who was so poor that he had not a bed to lie upon in his miserable

hut, feeling that he was dying, sent for a notary to make his will, which was to this effect :

A sto mi figghiu, e a sta mugghieri mia
Cci lassu a San Giuseppe pri tutti ;
Pozza San Giuseppe e Maria
Arrista 'ricci sempre protetturi.

To this my daughter and this my wife
I leave St. Joseph as a guardian ;
May St. Joseph and Mary
Ever remain their protectors.

Eight days after his death an old man came to the door of the widow, and after exchanging a few words, left her some money. A week later he returned to propose a husband for the daughter. The offer seemed strange, owing to their extreme poverty ; but the visitor assured them that it was of no consequence, and bade them leave all to him. Meanwhile in the same city the son of a prince was lying dangerously ill, at the point of death. His relatives and friends stood weeping round his bed, for all hope had been given up. Suddenly an old man appeared at the gate of the palace and demanded admission ; but the porter refused to let him pass. The discussion grew so loud that their voices reached the ears of the afflicted father, who ordered the strange guest to be let in. He approached the dying youth, touched his brow, raised him up, and helped him to dress. The young man was miraculously restored to health, the bystanders looking on in amazement. Then the old man turned to his parents, and proposed a marriage for their son with a maiden "who possesses three valuable gifts—purity, poverty, and holiness." The proposition was gladly acceded to, and the bride forthwith brought to the palace ; behind her appeared "Jesus, Joseph, and Mary." At the moment when the Bishop approached the young couple to bless them, the Holy Child commanded him to desist, for He Himself must join their hands together if they were to be happy, and as He did so a wondrous light shone upon them.

Another popular legend, also in verse, and constantly recited in honour of S. Giuseppe, shows to what extent this devotion is carried, and how much power is imputed to him. I give it in the language of the people themselves, as vouched for by Dr. Pitré : Once

upon a time a famous brigand died. He had waylaid and murdered many victims; but all through his life he had been an earnest devotee of S. Giuseppe, and in dying had commended his soul to the saint's protection. Well, having died, he went straight down to hell: where else should he have gone? When S. Giuseppe heard of this, he went to his son, the Lord Christ, and said: "*Figghiu mio* (my son), this unhappy man has died and gone to hell, but I want him to be released thence, because he was a devotee of mine, and never let a Wednesday pass without reciting a paternoster and a number of beautiful prayers in my honour." "Ah! *patri mio*," answered the Lord Christ, "how can he come out of hell? During his lifetime he committed many, many. . . ." "But I tell you, *figghiu mio*, I want him to be delivered from his torments, and to be with me in paradise," interrupted S. Giuseppe. "And I tell you it cannot be." So the discussion went on for a long while. At last S. Giuseppe sat down and said: "Since it is so, let us end the matter, and talk no more about it. Let my wife come, for I shall leave paradise." The Lord Christ replied: "I am very sorry, *patri mio*, that you are going to take away My Mother; but what can I do?" "My wife," said S. Giuseppe, "had her dowry, and I demand it back." "You demand it?" "Yes; the angels belong to my wife, and I shall take them with me; the archangels belong to her, and I shall take them with me; the cherubim and seraphim, the virgins, the patriarchs, all belong to my wife, and I shall take them with me." When the Lord Christ understood that paradise would remain empty, He said: "And what shall I do all alone?" He considered and considered, and finally said: "Rest satisfied, *patri mio*, for I will take your devotee out of hell." And thus, on account of his devotion to S. Giuseppe, this great brigand came out of hell, and entered paradise.

In March, 1775, this legend having been rashly repeated during his sermon in honour of S. Giuseppe by a poor friar in the Church of S. Maria della Kelsa at Palermo, the wrath of the Inquisition was aroused against the preacher, who was imprisoned, and only escaped death through subscribing to a

formal retraction, which may still be read in Latin in the parish register of the said year, under the heading 129, duly signed and sealed by the parish priest and by a member of the Inquisition. Yet belief in the legend survives to this day.

Many and varied are the prayers addressed to S. Giuseppe. The following is one out of many in daily use:

San Giuseppe, 'un m'abbannunati
'Ntra li bisogni e li me' nicissitati.
Binidèttie e lodatu sia
Lu nnomu dè Gesù, Giuseppe, e Maria.

St. Joseph, do not abandon me
Amid my wants and needs.
Blessed and prai-èd be
The name of Jesus, Joseph, and Mary.

Throughout Sicily on March 19 the so-called "banquet of S. Giuseppe" takes place with more or less state. In Palermo, either from a sense of devotion to the saint or in fulfilment of a vow, the well-to-do invite their poorer neighbours to dinner, waiting upon them personally. The guests are selected by lot from among the poor of the parish, and generally do not exceed three persons, representing the Holy Family. An old man clothed in a blue tunic and a red cloak represents S. Giuseppe, preference being always given to an aged carpenter. He carries a branch of flowering oleander, and leads the "Child" by one hand, while Mary, whose part is personated by an orphan girl from twelve to fifteen years of age, holds the "Child" by the other. Their costumes are those pictured by the old masters in the paintings representing the flight into Egypt. Anyone may be present at the "banquet," which is a public function, and begins by a priest, and after him the "Child," blessing the table.

In some towns the banquet takes place in the church, and includes all the poor of the parish. At Polizzi, for instance, the guests number 200; but this is exceptional, and the number is usually restricted to the three representatives of the Holy Family. In some villages they each receive a special loaf, S. Giuseppe's being in the shape of a carpenter's basket, Mary's a palm, and the Child's a cross, all of immense size. The remains of the feast are carried home by the guests. At Avola their feet are washed

before the banquet, and each is presented with a new suit of clothes. At Ragusa "S. Giuseppe," who wears the traditional costume of his namesake for the rest of his life, is supported by the parish to the end of his days; and in many cases "Mary" is supplied with rolls of linen towards her dowry, and looked after till she is safely married. Besides this privileged trio, all the poor who knock at the door of their wealthier neighbours on S. Giuseppe's day are given loaves of bread in the shape of spiked caps, which go by the name of *cricchi di S. Giuseppe*, and a *Minestra viridi di S. Giuseppe*, a bowl of thick vegetable soup, in which green vegetables alone—such as spinach, lettuce, endive, fennel, and broccoli—are used.

On the eve of the *festa, luminaria*, or bonfires, composed of old baskets, rotten planks of boats, etc., are lit throughout the island, and boys try to jump across them to cries of "*Evviva S. Giuseppe!*" especially in Palermo and its neighbourhood, where there is not a piazza or open space without its blaze.

A Sicilian proverb speaks of "*l'urtima varva di S. Giuseppe*," alluding to the patriarch's white beard, and meaning that the last traces of snow disappear, if not actually on his day, at any rate with the month of March, which is a popular fallacy, as Etna has a snowy mantle long past that date.



Notes on Prehistoric Man in West Kent.

By J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

DURING the years 1902-1904 it was my pleasant task to devote some time to an investigation of a small area known as Well Hill, lying west of the river Darent, and some three and a half miles north of the point where that stream breaches the chalk escarpment. The primary object of my work was to ascertain how much reliance could be placed on the classification of surface implements without having recourse to the sinking of sections,

as that course could not be followed in the area alluded to. The evidence produced by my search accumulated in bulk, upwards of 200 implements and innumerable flakes being found either by myself or the agricultural labourers who assisted in collecting examples. As this evidence is of an interesting nature, I propose to put before the readers of the *Antiquary* some notices of the facts gleaned in the field.

The case for eoliths is not at the present time in any special need of an advocate; many of those who by practical work are competent to give an opinion have long ago expressed conviction on the authenticity of the flints as showing evidence of artificial shaping by man for definite uses. The fact that these uses are now obscured can hardly be looked upon as an adverse argument. The old objection that eoliths are forms fashioned by purely natural agencies is now practically *in extremis*, and any attempt to combat the theory is to achieve the unnecessary and inglorious exploit of killing the dead. But matters are not quite so clearly defined with regard to the antiquity or position of the implements, and it is here that the local observer begins his attempt to follow the sequence of events in his locality.

The area known as Well Hill (Fig. 1) is an elevated mass of white Chalk and Tertiaries situated one and a half miles north-west of the Kentish Shoreham. It rises to a height of 610 feet (O.D.) in Hollard's Wood, thus forming the highest point in the immediate neighbourhood. The ridge runs in a northerly direction, roughly parallel with the present course of the river Darent, and loses its distinctive character the nearer it approaches the Thames Valley. This primary slope from south to north is, of course, one imposed on the strata by the upheavals of late Pliocene times. The hill is a fine example of a minor water-parting between the rivers Cray and Darent, the drainage of the district finding its way into these streams by underground channels, there being no surface-feeders. These channels, as they approach the high land of the summit, have, owing to erosion, given rise to numerous minor subsidences, and the resultant formation of swallow-holes, now usually filled with sandy hill-wash. The summit of the chalk hill

is capped by an outlier of Lower London Tertiaries, and when it is remarked that between this small fragment and the tertiary tract to the north there is a space of some three miles of bare chalk, it becomes clear that erosion has been in progress for a vast period. The elevation does not, however, derive its interest merely as a water-parting

the Well Hill gravel above the present water-courses of the district. To allow of the deposition of this material there must once have been higher ground on either side, where now the surface slopes rapidly down to Chelsfield on the one hand and to the Darent Valley on the other. The complete disappearance of these old river-banks must

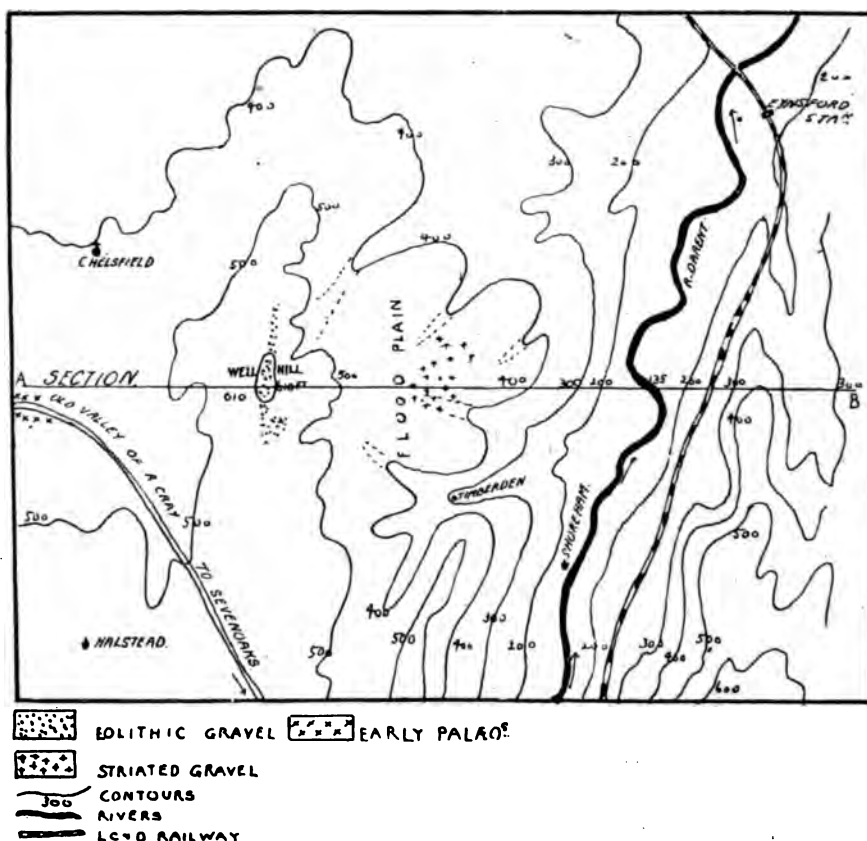


FIG. 1.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

and outlier so much as from the occurrence of a distinct river gravel on its highest level—a spread some 5 feet in depth—containing implements only to be correlated to those found by my friend, Mr. Harrison, in his sections at Terry's Lodge, and elsewhere on the North Downs. A reference to the section (Fig. 2) will show the elevation of

be a factor of some importance in substantiating the antiquity of the implements found in the high-level gravels, because the change in configuration has taken place since the beginning of man's occupancy of the soil. There is another point to which reference may be made as illustrating the antiquity of this gravel. Away to the south

is the outer ring of the Weald, the chalk escarpment forming the northern slope of the east and west Homesdale, and south of this again are the beautiful east and west vales of the Weald. It is clear that owing to the south to north dip of the beds, consequent on upheaval, the Well Hill gravel was deposited by a river running south to north, and probably parallel to the present course of the Darent. The importance of this lies in the fact that the catchment basin of this early river must have been on a land surface existing before the erosion of the east and west vales of the Weald, or, in other words, when there existed higher land of which the Well Hill summit formed a lower level. The elevation, therefore, is clearly one due entirely

to the country of the Weald not only with a thick mantle of chalk, but also with Tertiary sands and clays, as the debris of the Tertiary deposits now form the chief constituent in the Well Hill gravels. The causes which led up to the extinction of the Well Hill river and the possible diversion of its drainage into the Darent need not be entered upon here, as that question belongs rather to the domain of pure geology. It is only necessary to note the immense time requisite for the diversions, all of which must be accounted as illustrating the antiquity of man, because his implements are found in the gravels of a river system antedating such alterations in land surfaces.

The composition of the gravel may be

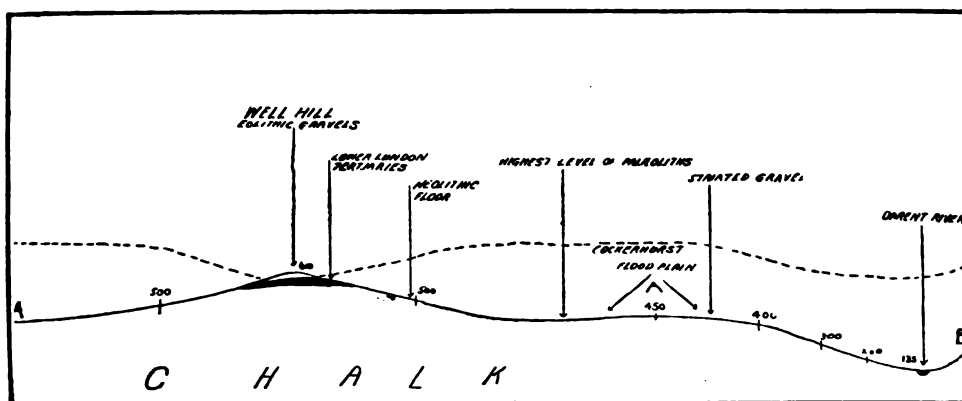


FIG. 2.

to denudation, and forms a connecting-link between the downland on the east of the Darent and the cultivated highland at Knockholt; the intervening lower levels are comparatively new land surfaces. It is only necessary to mention one other point as showing the antiquity of the Well Hill implements, and that is the simplicity of the containing gravels. It was long ago pointed out by the late Sir Joseph Prestwich that the absence of Lower Greensand debris at this point shows that at the deposition of the gravel the rivers had not cut their channels through the chalk. This must apply even to the upper stages of the river, and in order to appreciate the conditions of those times, it is necessary to cover the present undu-

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summed up as follows in order of proportion:

1. Tertiary pebbles.
2. Large chalk flints much rolled and bruised.
3. Green-coated flints.
4. Pliocene ironstone.
5. Matrix of sharp quartz sand.

The implements found in the gravels do not differ in any material respect from those found on the North Downs. In Fig. 3 is shown the characteristic types, all personal finds on the summit of the ridge. The largest example was found *in situ* 4 feet from the surface; it is bulbous on the flat face, and has such definite edge-working that

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little doubt can be entertained on the score of special design.

If it became necessary to demonstrate against the "natural" origin of these forms, the implement in the left-hand bottom corner might be very useful. In this case the exposed angles of the flints are comparatively fresh, whilst in the part least exposed to rolling a series of definite blows has been

tion being covered by rearranged deposits down to the 450 contour.

There is another point in which the hill is especially interesting, and that is in the complete absence of the implements of Palæolithic man. During the period of my work there, and the still continual outlook of the farm men, not one implement of Palæolithic type was found. This is all the more interesting,

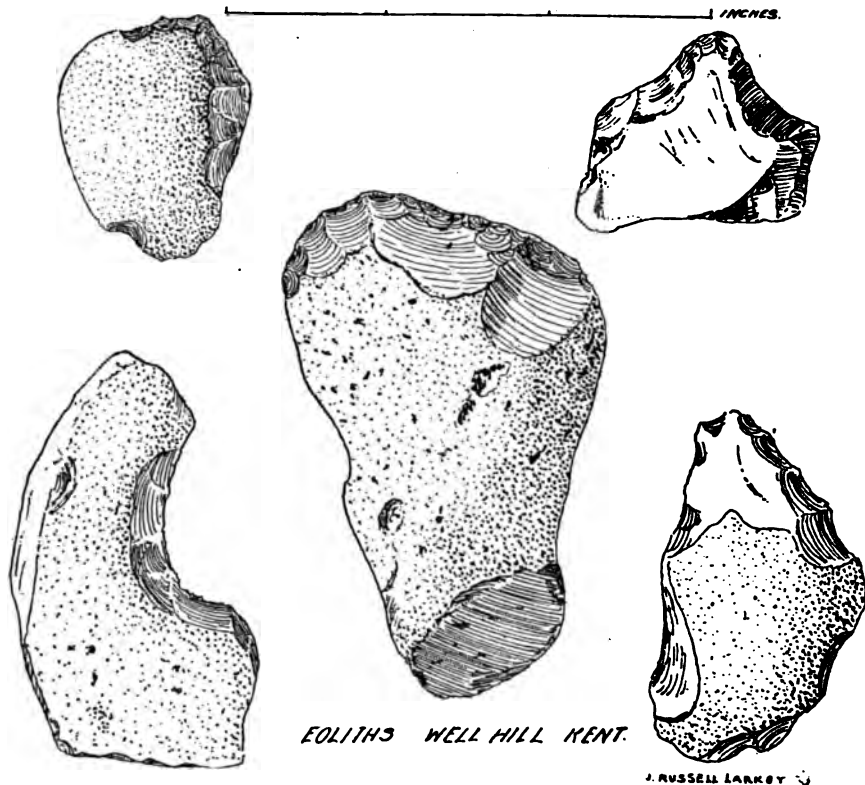


FIG. 3.

administered, resulting in the production of a fair scraping edge. The argument of special design in these cases is hard to explain away.

Both the gravel and implements are conspicuous by reason of intense bleaching, and from this it is possible to recognise the spread of the material as the rains have carried it down the hillside. This trailing is, indeed, a remarkable feature, the flanks of the eleva-

as on the lower levels implements and flakes of Palæolithic and Neolithic time occur in abundance. The few flints found on the summit level, and not forming a part of the early gravels, all bear the chipping of Neolithic man, and may therefore have been dropped by those people as they traversed the ridge. The fact, therefore, that at a surface-station eoliths occur to the total exclusion of palæoliths is, it seems to me, evidence of some

importance for the existence of a distinct period when man had not attained the Palæo-

lithic stage of his culture. This isolation of the earlier type may, perhaps, be taken as an answer to the claim that Eolithic and Palæolithic implements occur in association and belong to the same period. The substantiation of the claim must prove fatal to the position of eoliths as showing evidence of human design; at the same time, we are still awaiting a well-authenticated case of the association of eoliths and palæoliths. The circumstances requisite for the authenticity of the association are extremely simple. To displace eoliths from the pre-Palæolithic station claimed for them, it is only necessary



FIG. 4.

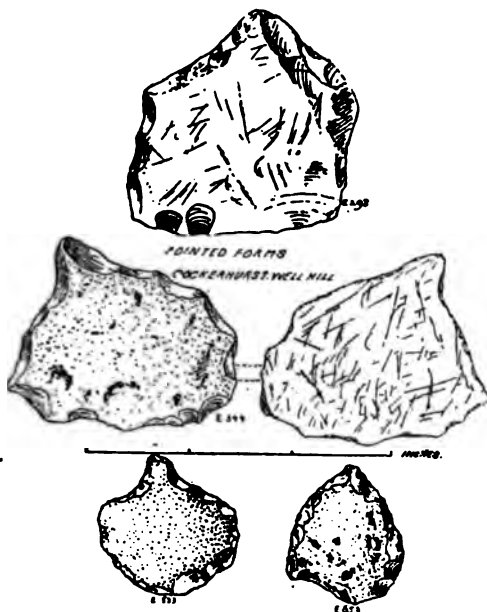


FIG. 5.

lithic stage of his culture. This isolation of the earlier type may, perhaps, be taken as an

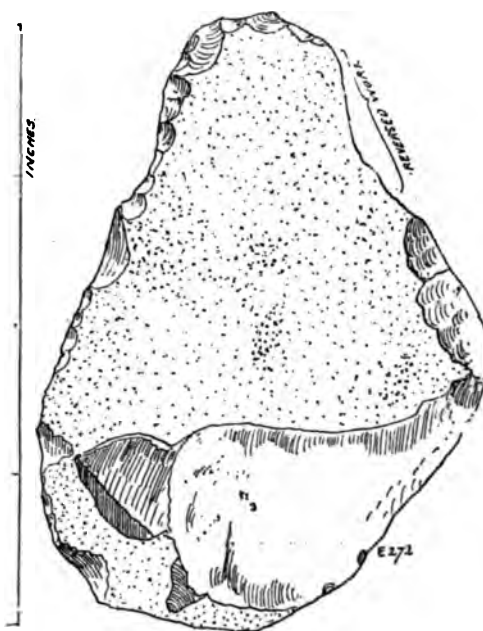


FIG. 6.

to find a few implements of both types in the high-level drifts. On the other hand, such an association in the surface accumulation—even if it exists—proves nothing as to age. Professor Boyd-Dawkins is of the opinion that such an association exists, and quotes the examples in the Prestwich Collection at South Kensington, labelled as “Palæolithic implements found with plateau gravel specimens, Shoreham, Kent.”

No true high-level drift can be located nearer Shoreham than at Well Hill, where there is a total lack of evidence for such an association. I have not found eoliths near

Shoreham, except in the base of the Darent Valley at Sepham Farm, where they occur as *derivatives* in a low-level Palæolithic gravel.* The association of type, to be conclusive, must occur in the highest deposit of the locality, but the evidence of low-level gravels cannot be admitted as evidence, except as showing how denudation has distributed the more ancient gravels of Eolithic Age.

A second reference to the map (Fig. 1) and section (Fig. 2) will show a small deposit of gravel, lettered A, lying at about 450 feet (O.D.). This very local deposit is of interest as containing a class of implements closely resembling the typical eoliths, but unstained, and in nearly all cases profusely striated. Some of these are shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6. The gravel at this point is of a diverse composition, in which the following materials occur:—

1. Sharp-edged and striated flints.
2. Chert.
3. Ironstone.
4. Tertiary pebbles.
5. Oldbury stone (red variety).
6. Quartzite.
7. Green-coated flints.
8. Deeply-stained flints of typical Eolithic forms.

(To be concluded.)



The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from Vol. xl., p. 369.)

THE sign of the *Angel* may in some cases have represented the archangel St. Michael, chief of the heavenly host, but generally, I think, signified the angel Gabriel, in reference to the part he took in the Salutation of Our Lady, which also was a not uncommon sign.

* The Sepham Farm locality shows two distinct river gravels, the lower of which seems to be a continuation of the low terrace noted by Topley at Broughton House (see *Geology of the Weald*, p. 188).

In pre-Reformation days, as may be seen by a reference to the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series), the "Angel" or the "Angel Gabriel" was of common occurrence in the nomenclature of the King's ships. Among the instructions to be observed by Martin Frobisher in his intended voyage of discovery to Meta Incognita was to take charge of the ship *Gabriel*.

Both the supporters of the arms of Richard II. were angels, and before that monarch the angel was, I think, in some way employed by Edward III., whereby he intended to represent the proclaiming of the foundation of the Order of the Garter. See, however, on this point both Nesbit and Berry. To these circumstances may, in some instances, be traceable the sign of the *Angel*, and it may also occasionally have been in allusion to St. Matthew, who in ancient art is generally depicted with an angel standing near him, no doubt in reference to the messengership or evangelical character of his office, angels being winged because they were messengers of grace and good tidings. One of the attributes of an angel is a trumpet, signifying the voice of God, and we find two angels with trumpets used as supporters of the arms of the Stationers' Company, whence it may be inferred that booksellers thence derived their sign, who traded beneath a representation of an angel, and also engravers and printers. In the shop-bill which Hogarth designed for his master the right hand of the angel has a finger too many, just as in his "Sleeping Congregation" the angel has a joint more to the thigh than is usual in works of Nature.* It becomes more evident that Gabriel, the "Angel of the Annunciation," is intended by the sign when we find two tokens among the Beaufoy Collection, one relating to a house in Drury Lane and another to one in Trinity Lane, bearing representations of the angel Gabriel, with scroll in hand.

The *Angel* in Fenchurch Street, at the time (1855) that Burn edited the *Beaufoy Tokens* remained at the Aldgate end, on the north side of the street. In 1742, "a Messuage or Tenement" is advertised to be let, "known as the Angel the Corner of Angel Alley in Fenchurch Street. Enquire of the Clerk of

* *Illustrations of Hogarth*, vol. i., p. 8.

the Vintners' Company at their Hall in Thames Street."*

In connection with the *Angel* Inn in Aldersgate frequent advertisements occur relating to the sale of horses—e.g., the *Daily Advertiser*, April 28 and June 30, 1742.

"Richard Royston, bookseller, who formerly lived at the *Angell*, in Ivy Lane, and the shopkeepers who formerly dwelt in the Round Court in St. Martin's, are now placed in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Smithfield."†

The *Angel* in Duck Lane, a locality which, though chiefly occupied by dealers in second-hand books, was closely associated by trade sympathies with Little Britain, the home of several publishers, was the sign of Thomas Slater in 1646, and of William Thackeray as late as 1692, both publishers. A large number of ballads and chap-books issued from Thackeray's, among others *The Shepherd's Prognostication for the Weather*, and *The Husbandman's Practise, or Prognostication for Ever as teacheth Albert Alkind, Haly, and Ptolemy, with the Shepherd's Perpetual Prognostication for the Weather*. He was also the publisher of Edward Forde's *Famous, Delectable, and Pleasant History of Parismus, the most renowned Prince of Bohemia*, and J. S.'s *Epitomy of Ecclesiastical History*.‡

The *Angel* in Scroope Court, facing St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, had for its landlord Stephen Macdaniel, the thief-taker, whose villainous biography has been given by Caulfield.§ The house was the rendezvous of thieves, women of notorious character, and pickpockets.

The *Angel* in Cornhill was a bookseller's sign, says Mr. Ashbee, near the Royal Exchange, from 1648 to 1681.|| *Steps upon Parnassus* was printed, "by express order from the Wits," for N. Brook at the *Angel* in Cornhill, 1658. In the same year, *Nature's Secrets; or, The Admirable and Wonderfull History of the generation of Meteors, etc., by the industry and observation of Thomas Willford, Gent.*, was printed for Nath. Brook at

the *Angel* in Cornhill. From at least 1725 to 1742 William Meadows was the publisher at this sign:

"This Day is published:

The Dangerous and Sinful Practise of Inoculating for the Small Pox. A Sermon preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, by Edmund Massey, M.A., Lecturer of St. Alban, Wood Street."* Also "Cases and Resolutions of Cases, adjudged in the Court of King's Bench concerning Settlements and Removals from the first Year of King George the First, most of them adjudged in the Time when Lord Parker sat Chief Justice there. To which is added An Appendix, being a Collection of the like Cases when Sir John Holt was Chief Justice," etc.†

The *Angel*, St. Clement Danes. See Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1876, pp. 120, 149, and 163 (vol. ii.).

From the *Angel* in Maddox Street, near Hanover Square, or, rather, from a house next door to that tavern, is advertised: "A Large Parcel of Right Irish Green and Yellow Usquebaugh . . . highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the Gout in the Stomach and Cholick," etc.‡

The *Angel* in Lombard Street was the sign of John Lyndsay in 1675.§

The *Angel* in the Poultry near the Stocks Market was the sign in 1711 of J. Lawrence, for whom was printed for publication by him *The Revolution; or, the Redemption of God's People*, a sermon by Sam. Rosewell, M.A., preached "at the Lord's Day Evening Lecture in the Old Jewry, Nov. 4, 1711, being the Birth Day of the Late K. William of Glorious Memory. Published at the Request of the Gentlemen who Encourage the Lecture, pr. 3d."|| In 1721-1722 it was Richard Ford who published at this sign *Rich Treasures in Earthen Vessels*, a funeral sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Samuel Rosewell, M.A., by Jeremiah Smith.¶ Ford also published *The Arraignment and Tryal of the late*

* *Craftsman or Country Journal*, December 6, 1729; *Evening Post*, August 24, 1725.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 22, 1742.

‡ *London Evening Post*, October 3, 1738.

§ Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

|| *Postman*, November 24-27, 1711.

¶ *London Journal*, May 26, 1722.

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 22 of that year.

† *London Gazette*, January 3, 1666-1667.

‡ *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, 1893.

§ Vol. iv., p. 79.

|| *Bibliographer*, part 10.

Reverend Mr. Thomas Rosewell for High Treason. This was prefixed by an account of his life and death by Mr. Samuel Rosewell, who was evidently a Williamite clergyman, whose relative had lived under the Stuart régime.* In 1741 the Angel in the Poultry had become the sign of Joseph Davidson, who had apparently shelved the troubles of the Revolution and taken up the publication of the classics, among which were the works of Virgil and of Horace.†

It was the Angel tavern at the top of City Road (now, I think, No. 73, at the corner of Tabernacle Row) of which Christopher Bartholomew, once the proprietor of White Conduit House, was landlord. This well-known caterer for London's pleasures at the end of the eighteenth century died in great poverty, aged sixty-eight, in Angel Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket. He was once believed to have been worth £50,000.‡

The Angel tavern, Tower Hill, of which there is a token extant,§ is mentioned by Pepys in his *Diary* in connection with the dreadful plague of London:

"September 14, 1665.—The Angel tavern, at the lower end of Tower Hill, shut up as an infected house."

"The sickness," says Beaufoy, "cleared the house of its inmates; and, in the great fire of the following September, not a vestige of the Angel tavern remained."

The Angel in Giltspur Street was the sign of Joseph Deacon, publisher, from 1684 to 1695 (? Josiah Deacon).

The Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard was, in the seventeenth century, the sign of Moses Pitt.|| Pitt was also at the *White Hart* in Little Britain in 1670. He gained some fame as the author of "*The Cry of the Oppressed, being a True and Tragical Account of the Unparalleled Sufferings of Multitudes of Poor Imprisoned Debtors, together with the Case of*

the Publisher, 18mo., 1691.* Peter Short printed for Andrew Wise in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1598.† Perrin was the name at the Angel from 1580 to 1593, in which year Andrew Wise appears to have married the widow Perrin, and the former's name occurs up to 1603.‡

At the Angel in Little Britain, the sign in the second half of the sixteenth century of T. Helder, was published the first edition of *Paradise Lost*, 1669. The first edition of R. Noble's *Compleat Troller, or the Art of Trolling*, etc., was also "Printed by T. James for Tho. Helder, at the Angel in Little Britain, 1682."§

There is an engraving of the old Angel Inn in Broad Street, Bloomsbury, in the Creed Collection of *Tavern Signs*, vols. i. and v., and a chalk drawing in the Crace Collection, British Museum, portfolio xxviii. 99. See also *Long Ago*, November, 1873, p. 349.

At the Angel in Bishopsgate Street the parish clerks (incorporated 1232 by Henry III.) kept their hall.||

The Angel in Bucklersbury. See abstracts of the *Inquisitiones Post-Mortem* for London from 1556 to 1559, in the *Index Library* published by the British Record Society: "Thomas Alsop, citizen and grocer (1558) died seized of all that tenement called the Angell, with all the shops, cellars, etc., thereto adjoining, situate in Bucklersbury, in the parish of the blessed Mary of Woolchurch, of London."¶

The Angel in Gresham College, 1668-1669; in Lombard Street, 1672; on London Bridge, a little below the Gate, 1679; in Pope's Head Alley, 1632-1665; and in Westminster Hall, 1680—all either booksellers' or printers' signs recorded by the late Mr. Ashbee in the *Bibliographer*, part 10.

At the Angel in Paternoster Row W. Boreham published *The Life, Actions, and Amours of Ferdinando, Marquis of Paleotti, with the true Origin of that Ancient and Illustrious Family . . . with full Account of his Tryal*

* See the *London Journal*, July 29, 1721; May 26, 1722; and November 17, 1722.

† See *Daily Advertiser*, December 22, 1741, and June 15, 1742.

‡ See Arliss's *Pocket Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 20; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1809, vol. lxxix., p. 284; vol. lxxxix., part 2, p. 105; and Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. ii., p. 1527.

§ Beaufoy Collection, No. 1,197.

|| Bagford Title-Pages, British Museum, 618, K., 17.

* *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, June, 1893.

† Bagford, *ibid.*

‡ Arber's *List of 847 London Publishers*, 1894.

§ *Ibid.*

|| See, further, *Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825, p. 53.

¶ *The Antiquary*, August, 1895, p. 227.

... Price 6d. *Where may be had some Reasons why it could not be expected the Government would permit the Speech or Paper of James Shephard, which he deliver'd at the Place of Execution, to be printed, with some Account of the Paper itself.* Price 6d.*

There was an *Angel and Ball* "within three doors of St. Clement's Church in the Strand, just over against the spectacle shop, near Temple Bar."[†]

The *Angel and Bible* was the sign in St. Paul's Churchyard of Stephen Austen, a religious bookseller. His advertisements occur in the *London Evening Post* of August 21-23, 1729, April 20, 1732; the *Daily Advertiser*, May 1, 1742; and the *St. James's Evening Post*, April 3, 1736, February 9, 1738, and September 23, 1738. There was also an *Angel and Bible*, a bookseller's, in the Poultry, 1682-1683.[‡] And a shopbill among the bookplates in the Banks Collection in the British Museum relates to the *Angel and Bible*, the sign of a stationer "in Fenchurch Street, next to Grace Church," one Joseph Boddington by name. Dr. W. Charleton's *Two Discourses concerning the Wits of Men and the Sicknesses of Wines* was in 1692 "printed for Will. Whitwood at the *Angel and Bible* in Little Britain."

The *Angel and Crown* in Shire Lane. See Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1876, vol. i., p. 105.

The *Angel and Crown* Tavern and Chop House in Wood Street, near Maiden Lane, City, was kept by J. Birmingham. Here "soups were always ready: an excellent larder and good accommodations. There was an entrance in Maiden Lane."[§]

The *Angel and Crown* Tavern, No. 2, Whitechapel Road, was in the eighteenth century a well-known and even a fashionable resort. Tickets were to be had here for a "Concert of Music at Spring Gardens, West Ham Abbey, Essex, by the best performers from each Theatre . . . a Ball afterwards for the Ladies, if required . . . the Turnpike of the Lane leading to the House, between Bow Bridge and Stratford Turnpike,

will for that day be free."* The Governors of the London Infirmary (now Hospital) "are desir'd to take Notice that there will be a General Meeting at the Angel and Crown Tavern, on Monday next, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, the Charity having receiv'd some considerable Benefactions, and upon other special Affairs; at which they are desir'd to be present. Richard Neal, Sec."[†] Among the entries quoted by Lysons from the parish registers of Stepney is the following: "Benjamin Kenton, buried in St. Dunstan's, in 1800, started life as a charity boy, was then apprenticed to a vintner at the sign of the Angel and Crown, near Goulston Street, Whitechapel, then became a drawer at the Crown and Magpie, Aldgate High Street. He became a vintner in the city, and when he died left £60,000 to charities, £36,000 to relatives, and £4,250 to the Vintners' Company—a great fortune in those days.

At the *Angel and Crown* in Lombard Street, Gibson's True Cordial Horse Balls are advertised in 1722 as having then been sold privately above forty years, and publicly above ten years. Their mission was to cure "Colds, Sickness, Surfeits, Gripes, Loss of Appetite, Worms, Botts or Hidebound; also his True extraordinary Preparation of Antimony at 5s. per pound: Which Cures greased Heels, prevents stiffness in the Limbs after hard Riding, disperses all Knots and Swellings, purifies the Blood better than Purging, destroys all large Worms, and makes a rough Coat occasion'd by Surfeits lie fine and smooth. . . . Are only sold at Moor's Coffee House in York, and by Mr. Samuel Gibson at the Angel and Crown, druggist."[‡] This remedy continued evidently a famous one up to at least the middle of the eighteenth century.[§] Mr. F. G. H. Price, in his *Old Signs of Lombard Street*, mentions an *Angel and Crown* in Lombard Street, the sign of John Ewing and Benjamin Worrington, of whom "nothing is known." There were signs of the *Angel and Crown* in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn;||

* *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

† Bagford Bills, Harleian MSS., 5,931, fol. 27, No. 119.

‡ See the late Mr. Ashbee's list of "Booksellers and Printers' Signs" in the *Bibliographer*, part 10.

§ *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

* *Daily Advertiser*, May 1, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, January 2, 1742.

‡ *London Journal*, June 2, 1722.

§ See *Daily Advertiser*, February 26, 1742.

|| *Beaufoy Tokens*.

in the Old Change near St. Austin's Church in 1685, a bookseller's;* in Crespin Street, Spittlefields;† in Cloth Fair, near West Smithfield;‡ in St. Paul's Churchyard, near Cheapside;§ and the most famous of all, the Angel and Crown in Threadneedle Street.

The *Angel and Sun* in the Strand, near Strand Bridge. See Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1876, vol. i., p. 259.

The only remaining sign of the *Angel and Trumpet* in the Metropolis is at No. 9, Stepney High Street. Some consider this a facetious rendering of the Bear and Staff, but it is more probably from the arms of the Stationers' Company, the supporters of which are two angels blowing trumpets. The following paragraph may perhaps be quoted here both as relating to the Angel and Trumpet, and as a characteristic instance of the way in which tavern incidents are or were sometimes reported in the newspapers:

"When a man is drinking beer at the bar of the Angel and Trumpet, thoughts of heaven might naturally be supposed to arise. Whether Charles Marshall's thoughts were that way turned or not at the time we cannot say; but if they were, then they returned to earth very promptly by an unexpected blow on his jaw, which at least cracked it. For such an unseemly interruption Charles Duggons was at the Thames Court remanded."||

The *Anodyne Necklace*. This was one of the most fraudulent examples of quackery at the beginning of the eighteenth century, presenting in its brazen audacity many points in common with the nineteenth and twentieth century "electric belt." "Gullible, however, by fit apparatus, as all publics are, and gulled with the most surprising profit,"¶ this "grand over-topping hypocrisy"*** put to the blush all who attempted to rival it in puffery. The persons who sheltered themselves behind the sign of the Anodyne Necklace always withheld their names, but asserted that the

necklace was approved, if not invented, by Hugh Chamberlen, the justly celebrated improver of obstetrical instruments. It is almost impossible, however, to believe that this eminent physician claimed for this anodyne fiddlestick any such virtues as were imputed to it. Oddly enough, in connection with the name "Hugh," the necklace is said to have been the result of some ridiculous superstition respecting the efficacy of St. Hugh's bones, and was still in 1840 gravely offered for sale to facilitate the cutting of teeth.* Its career appears to have begun, like the "sweating lantern" mentioned in *Hudibras*,† as a remedy for the evils that followed in the train of the Vaga Venus;‡ then for the gout, rheumatism, and (this vaguely) "for children's teeth."§ It is still advertised vaguely "for children's teeth" in the *London Evening Post* of 1738 (No. 1702), and in 1742 some irresponsible person was still hanging out the sign of "the Anodyne Necklace against Descieux Court, without Temple Bar," where, however, its virtues appear to have been supplanted by "the Famous Cephalick and Ophthalmic Tobacco, which by Smoaking a Pipe of it, is good for the Head, Eyes, Stomach, Lungs, Rheumatism, and Gout, Thickness of Hearing, Head-Ach, Tooth-Ach, or Vapours, etc., etc., etc. Price 4s. a Pound."|| Perhaps it was "the noted Girdle" which suggested the "electric belt." This girdle was advertised in 1737 by "Neelar of Hammersmith," and cured almost every kind of skin disease. 2s. 6d. each.¶ There were necklaces otherwise than "Anodyne." Mr. John Ashton, in his *Eighteenth-Century Waifs*, gives an excerpt from some newspaper of the period probably, although he does not say which, as follows: "A necklace that cures all sorts of fits in children, occasioned by Teeth or any other Cause; as also Fits

* See *Sketches of Imposture and Credulity*, 1840, p. 367.

† Part 2, canto iii., line 759.

‡ See advertisements in the *Weekly Journal*, February 1, 1718; the *Weekly Packet*, November 8, 22, and August 16, 1718.

§ *Weekly Journal*, December 2, 1721; *Evening Post*, August 17, 1721, and December 15, 1722; *London Evening Post*, March 14, 1723; and *Craftsman*, December 27, 1729.

|| *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

¶ *St. James's Evening Post*, November 24, 1737.

* See the *Bibliographer*, part 10, "Booksellers' and Printers' Signs."

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 30, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, March 13, 1742.

§ *Postman*, October 11, 1711.

|| *The Morning*, April 23, 1897.

¶ *Sartor Resartus*.

*** *Ibid.*

in Men and Women. To be had at Mr. Larance's in Somerset Court, near Northumberland House in the Strand; prices ten shillings, for eight days, though the cure will be performed immediately."*

It was probably the word "anodyne" that fascinated the ignorant public, for they could have had no idea of its Greek derivation, though they were probably under the tuition of someone who did, when they applied the term to the hangman's rope. I think it is George Primrose, who went to Amsterdam to teach Dutchmen English, without recollecting until he landed that he should first know something of Dutch himself, who says: "May I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey than an usher in a boarding-school."†

The earliest mention apparently of the *Antelope* as a supporter of the King's arms occurs in the Harleian MSS. (No. 2,259), as having been employed by Richard II. The dexter supporter of Henry IV. was an antelope, derived, doubtless, from the family of Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, into which he married. Hence that monarch adopted the Antelope, as well as the White (argent) Swan, as a badge, as did also Henry V. and Henry VIII.‡ The antelope of Henry VIII. occurs in connection with Lincoln's Inn. The building of the gatehouse involved the entire reconstruction of that Inn. Before this time the carriage entrance to it was from Holborn, and not by way of Chancery Lane. The new approach became necessary in consequence of the forecourt in Holborn being built over, which not only prevented access to the Inn, but blocked up the ancient lights that looked over the fields of Portpole. The new structure marked a fresh building line along the south side of Holborn, and was erected for the purpose of a licensed inn, to accommodate the gentry who visited London. The premises were of considerable range and extended westward from Chancery Lane to Gridiron Court, which in after-years formed the boundary-line of the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It is

no longer a thoroughfare, but the passage in Holborn still remains, and is known as Fenwick Buildings. The date of the rebuilding of the inn is fixed by its sign, the *Antelope*, and as a mark of loyalty to the King the building was designated the Antelope Inn.*

Only two instances of the tavern sign of the *Antelope* survive in London, in Phipps Street, E.C., and Eaton Terrace, S.W. There was an *Antelope* tavern in White Hart Yard, now I think Hart Street, Covent Garden, where, as late at least as 1825, the chair was still shown in which Macklin the actor was wont to sit and spend his evenings for thirty years of his long life, he having died in 1797 at the age of 107.† The *White Hart* in Hart Street, where Haines, the comic actor, died in 1701, is apparently identical with the *Antelope* in White Hart Yard. This White Hart is mentioned in a lease to Sir William Cecil (Lord Burghley) of September 7 1750.‡

The *Antwerp*, a famous tavern behind the Royal Exchange, is stated by Mr. H. B. Wheatley to have not survived the Great Fire. It was, however, certainly rebuilt, for it is described in the *Epicure's Almanack* as being situated at No. 58, Threadneedle Street as late as 1815, when it was celebrated for its wines. The token extant which appertains to this tavern represents a river view of Antwerp. The tavern is noticed among well-known resorts of a similar character particularized in *News from Bartholomew Fayre*. In Boyne's *Tokens* we are told that at the Antwerp, behind the Exchange, there was a Freemasons' Lodge held in the time of Queen Anne. There was another *Antwerp* in Wentworth Street (Petticoat Lane).§

* *Vide A Chronicle of Flemundsbury*, by Walter Blott, F.R.Hist.S., 1892, pp. 95, 96.

† *Vide Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., 497.

§ Boyne's *Tokens*, No. 3,373.

(To be continued.)



* Edition 1887, p. 306.

† *Vicar of Wakefield*.

‡ Harleian MS., 304, fol. 12, and 5,910, vol. ii., p. 167.

VOL. I.

Old Houses in the Cotswold District.*

THE first volume of this series of beautiful books illustrated the domestic architecture of Kent and Sussex, in which the fine timber-work is a leading feature. The second dealt similarly with half-timber buildings of the lesser kind in Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Cheshire. The third volume—that before us—illustrates the minor buildings of one of the most interesting districts of England. There are few parts of the country, indeed, which preserve so much of the charm of a bygone day, which can show so many old towns that have changed so little with the passing of the years, or so many delightful old-world villages and nooks and corners, as the district of the Cotswolds—interpreting that phrase in a fairly wide sense.

But in the Cotswold country we are in the midst of a mode of building, both as regards style and material, which has nothing in common with the quaint and picturesque timber-work of the counties illustrated in the preceding volumes. The district has always been somewhat isolated, and the minor domestic architecture presents a curious degree of uniformity, which is very far removed indeed from monotony. The material used is, of course, the stone of the locality, and the reader who is not familiar with the Cotswold country may perhaps be surprised, as he looks through the plates in this delightful picture-book, at the endless variety of the effects which the old builders obtained in the use of the one local material. The gabled farmhouses and cottages are simple in their design, but their grace is as remarkable as their simplicity. And the stone of which they are built has not only, by its enduring quality, preserved the old houses and cottages in greater numbers than those built of less lasting materials elsewhere, but in course of time has weathered beautifully.

* *Old Cottages, Farmhouses, and other Stone Buildings in the Cotswold District.* Photographs by W. G. DAVIE. Introduction by E. GUY DAWBER. London: B. T. Batsford, 1904. Crown 4to., pp. xiv, 72, and 100 colotype plates. Price 21s. net.

"When first quarried," says Mr. Dawber, "it is rather yellow in tone, but becomes bleached by exposure, and after a time turns to all manner of rich colours, and is quickly covered with lichens, for which it seems to have a peculiar attraction." These lovely touches of the finger of Time are among the most attractive features of the village and farm buildings.

Mr. Dawber, in his interesting Introduction, describes very carefully the simple plan of many of these dwellings, which, as he



PORCH AT MANOR FARM, CLIFTON, NEAR DEDDINGTON, OXON.

says, were so arranged as to carry on the mediæval tradition of one great living and sleeping room, with the "solar" opening off it. Another point to be noted in the interiors is the capaciousness of the fire-places, suggestive of comfort, much needed in an open and exposed country, many parts of which lie fairly high. Mr. Dawber has much to say, too, of the varied gables and the management of roofs and chimneys, all illustrated by many figures.

Porches are very scarce, though in the larger houses they are occasionally met with.

One of the exceptions is shown in the block above. More commonly there is a simple hood or slight projection of stone. An interesting doorway at Broadway, the carving about which must be of fairly late date, is shown below.

These two small blocks, which the courtesy of the publisher has enabled us to reproduce, are examples of some scores of figures—chiefly plans and details—which illustrate the informing Introduction. Besides these, there are 100 collotype plates, which form



DOORWAY AT BROADWAY, WORCESTER.

the chief feature of the book, and which do credit both to Mr. Davie's skill with the camera and to his eye for choice of subjects. In a district which includes such well-preserved old towns as Burford, Northleach, Campden, and the like, there is an abundance of suitable subjects, without touching the ancient mansions and the noble churches, which do not come within the scope of this volume. And, in still greater degree, the villages and the isolated farmhouses of the Cotswold district furnish plenty of excellent and unfamiliar examples.

Those readers who have visited Burford and Campden will recognise with pleasure the subjects of some of the plates, but there is an abundance of quite unfamiliar material taken from the villages. The term "Cotswold district" has been stretched a little, for there is a particularly fine plate of the old White Lion Inn at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, besides two plates of the Bull and Swan Inn and an old house at Stamford, and several others of cottages and farmhouses, all in the same county.

We offer this volume the heartiest of welcomes. Both Mr. Davie as photographer, and Mr. Dawber in his architectural notes and descriptions, have done thoroughly good work, and the result of their joint labours is a volume of sightly exterior and of internal attractions of which it is difficult to speak too highly.



Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

(Continued from vol. xl., p. 250.)

LANGUAGES.

The eloquent Master of Languages, that is, A short but fundamental Direction to the four Principal Languages, to witt: French, Italian, English, and High Dutch. . . . To which are added the Rodomontades of the invincible Spanish Captain Rodomond. . . . Hamburg, Gedruckt und verlegt durch Thomas von Wiering / . . . Anno 1693 . . . 8°. Title and Preface, 5 ll.: A—C in eights: *Grammaire Française*, A—E in eights: *Short Dialogues* in English and Dutch [German], A—E in eights, including a separate title: *Instruttione Italiana*, A—F in eights: *Rodamontate*, A—B in eights. *B. M.*

LE FEVRE, RAOUL.

The recuile of the Histories of Troie. First trāslated out of latin into Frēche by Raoul le feure in the yere from Thincarnation of our Sauioir Christ. MCCCCLXIII, and translated out of Frenche in to Englishe by Wylyyam Caxton Mercer of

London, begon in the fyrst day of Marche in the yere of our Lord god MCCCCLXVIII. and fynished in the. xix. of Septembre in the yere mencyned by the sayd Caxton in the ende of the seconde booke. Where in be declared the myghtie prowesses of Hercules, the valyant actes of Hector and the renommed dedes of many other notable persones of famous memory, worthy to bee rede and diligently to be marked of all men, and specially of men of nobilytie and high degree. Now Imprynted Anno domini. m.cccccliii. by Wylliam Coplād dwellying in Fletestrete at the Signe of the Rose Garlande nyghe vnto Flete brydge. [Col.] Now Imprynted at London in Flete-strete at the sygne of the Rose Garland, by Wylliam Copland. Folio. Title and prologue, 2 ll. : B—O ii in sixes : *second Booke*, A a—I i in sixes : *thyrde booke*, A—I in sixes. In two columns.

LITANY.

The Letanye, vsed in the Quenes Maiesties Chappel, according to the tenor of the Proclamation. Anno Christi. 1559. [Col.] Imprinted at London, by Rychard Iugge, Printer vnto the Quenes Maiestie. Cum priuilegio . . . Sm. 8°, A—C 4 in eights. By the Quene. [The Proclamation referred to in the above, enjoining the observance by preachers and audience of the Gospel and Epistle of the day] Yeven at her hignes Palais of westminster, the xxvii. day of December, the first yere of her Maiesties Raigne . . . Imprinted at London by Richard Iugge, Printer to the Quenes Maiestie. . . . A broadside.

LOVELACE, FRANCIS.

The Speech of Francis Lovelace, Esquire, Recorder of the City of Canterbury, To His Majestie, King Charles the Second. Upon his Arrivall to Kent, and coming to Canterbury that day he landed, being the 25th day of May, 1660 . . . London : Printed by S. Griffin, for Matthew Walbancke . . . 1660. 4°, 4 leaves.

MAN.

The Trve Tryall and Examination of a Mans owne selfe. . . . Done into English by Thomas Newton. Imprinted at London,

by Iohn Windet, 1586. Sm. 8°. Title preceded by a blank, dedication to Lettice, Countess of Leicester, etc. 6 leaves, the sixth blank : A (repeated)—H 6 in twelves. *B.M.*

A volume full of curious allusions to manners, amusements, etc., of the Elizabethan era. Newton dates the epistle "from my poore house at little Ilford, the 6. of June. 1586."

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



ALL possessors of the late General Pitt-Rivers's splendid volumes on his *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* will be glad to hear that Mr. H. St. George Gray, who was the General's assistant and secretary, and who is now the curator of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's Museum at Taunton,

has in hand an exhaustive index to the four volumes of the *Excavations*, together with the companion book on *King John's House*. General Pitt-Rivers had decided, conditionally, to print the Index at his own expense, and to present it to those who, through his generosity, had already been the recipients of his handsome volumes. His regretted death put an end to the possibility of publication in that form. Mr. Gray, however, has persevered with the preparation of the Index, and the volume, which will contain, besides the Index to the five volumes named, a memoir of General Pitt-Rivers, illustrated by three portraits, a bibliography of his writings, and a short preface to the Index, is ready for immediate issue. In type, paper, size (royal quarto), and binding, it will be uniform with the works indexed, and will be printed in two columns per page. The price in the uniform binding—blue and gold cloth—will be 22s. net, including packing and carriage; or, for those who wish to bind otherwise, 19s. 6d. net in plain paper wrappers. The edition will be limited. This is an enterprise which needs no words of

commendation from me. The need for such an Index to General Pitt-Rivers's monumental volumes is clamant. Mr. Gray's address is Taunton Castle, Somerset.

What will probably be the largest book sale of the season will begin on March 27, and last for eleven days. The books, which will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, formed the library of the late Mr. John Scott, C.B., of Largs, Ayrshire, and are of curiously varied interest. There is, for instance, a large collection of works relating to shipping and naval affairs, while nearly two days of the sale will be occupied with the books relating to Mary Queen of Scots. The section of the catalogue dealing with the latter collection will form, indeed, a fair attempt at a bibliography of the subject.

Dr. Mason, the Master of Pembroke College, has a book appearing with Messrs. Longman. It consists of a collection of authentic acts of the martyrs of the first three centuries. For the first time in English there are given together such records as those of St. Polycarp, and the martyrs of Lyons, of St. Perpetua and St. Cyprian, of the martyrs of Palestine under Diocletian, with the less-known stories of Pionius, of Montanus, of James and Marian, and of many others whose names deserve to be revered.

Two books of antiquarian interest are announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. One is *The Table-Book of the Cinque Ports*, which is an index to the decrees of the Courts of Brotherhood and Guestling, from 1433 to the present time. These documents are preserved in the archives of the ancient Courts at New Romney, under the care of the Solicitor of the Ports, and will throw much light on naval and commercial history. The other book is a *History of the Society of Apothecaries of London*, by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett, M.A., which will be freely illustrated.

A volume of *Tuscan Folk Stories and Sketches* will shortly be issued, collected by the late Mrs. Isabella M. Anderton-Debarbieri, who had lived for many years in Italy, and who died at Florence on January 20.

The unique copy of the 1594 quarto edition of *Titus Andronicus*, to the discovery of which in Sweden I referred last month, has been bought by Messrs. Sotheran and Co., of the Strand, with a view, it is said, to its transmission to America. The price paid is said to be £2,000. "Westward the course of" every book rarity seems to take its way.

It is not often that ancient Oriental MSS. of undoubted authenticity figure among the miscellaneous *olla podrida* of a police auction of recovered but unclaimed plunder. This rare spectacle, however, was witnessed last month in Paris. The MSS. were all Persian. One dated back to 1647 of our era. It was a volume of verse by the poet Mizliami, entitled *Makhzen el Asrar*, with many strange marginal notes. There was also a mathematical treatise, and, among others, several didactic moral essays. All were written on fine silky parchment giving off the odour of camel's milk, and the bindings were in old leather, with tooled indentings and gold or silver ornament in gilt. Most of the MSS. were contained in specially-made little cases. Nobody knows the origin of this odd treasure-trove.

Country Life of February 4 had an article from the able pen of Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., on "Some Ancient Book-Covers," with several capital illustrations of jewelled and enamelled bindings. Incidentally, Mr. Pollard pointed out the pitfalls in the path of the collector: "A few years ago there was quite an epidemic of really beautiful painted wooden covers, all supposed to come off old municipal account-books of Sienna, but really of modern manufacture; and the jewelled bindings that have come down to us, save when they have an undoubted pedigree, as in the case of the Ashburnham Gospels, which can be traced for centuries in the possession of the Abbey of Noble Canonesses at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, lie cruelly open to suspicion."

Mr. E. G. Clayton sends me a copy of his paper on *The Will of Sir William Browne, M.D. (1692-1774)*, reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*. Sir William was President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1765-

1766, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was knighted in 1748. His eccentricities were famous. Foote, it will be remembered, in his farce *The Devil on Two Sticks*, caricatured him wearing wig, and coat, and glass in eye, all in strict resemblance to the original. He made one omission, however. Sir William went to see his double on the stage, and at once sent Foote a card, complimenting him on the exactness of the imitation, but good-naturedly adding that, as he had forgotten his muff, he sent him his own. The will, as printed *verbatim* by Mr. Clayton, mirrors the eccentric but kindly nature of the man and his love of the classics. Sir William founded the Browne medals at Cambridge. He desired that on his coffin, when in the grave, there "may be deposited in its Leather Case or Coffin my Pocket Elzvir Horace, *comes via, vitæque dulcis et utilis*, worn out with, and by me." The will is very long, but curious and interesting, and Mr. Clayton has done well in reprinting it.

An exhibition in illustration of English Church history is to be held at St. Albans in the course of the coming summer. The exhibition opens on June 27, and closes on July 8; and it is now announced that the Bishop of Bristol will lecture on the opening night on "The Church in England before the Coming of Augustine," while Sir Frederick Bridge will lecture on "Church Music in the Seventeenth Century," and other lectures will be given each evening.

The Collector's Annual is the title of a new work, the first volume of which will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately. It will furnish a classified record of the prices and conditions of pictures, engravings, china, antique furniture, silver plate, miniatures, etc., which have been sold in the London auction rooms in 1904. It will give particulars of the collections from which the objects are taken, with their catalogue numbers and dates.

The three-hundredth anniversary of the issue at Madrid of *Don Quixote* was duly celebrated in London in January, although the

observance of the tercentenary in Spain, I understand, will not take place till March or April. The chief feature of the English celebration, apart from the inevitable dinner, was the admirable address on "Cervantes in England" which Mr. James Fitzmaurice Kelly delivered at a meeting of the British Academy on January 25. The commemoration has produced at least two good books, Major Martin Hume's *Spanish Influence on English Literature*, published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash, and Mr. A. F. Calvert's *Life of Cervantes*, issued by Mr. John Lane.

At a meeting of the Louth Antiquarian and Naturalists' Society on February 6 the Rev. G. G. Walker, M.A., Rector of Partney, read a paper on "The Customs of the Manor of Wainfleet." In replying to a vote of thanks, he mentioned that a Professor of European History in the State University of Pennsylvania, on hearing him name the Rev. W. O. Massingberd in connection with an old document relating to Ingoldmells, said, "Oh yes, I know that name very well; we used his *History of South Ormesby* as a text-book last year." The history of an obscure Lincolnshire village was therefore taken as a concrete illustration of English history in the classes of an American University.

Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co. will publish immediately *The Voice of the Fathers*, by Miss S. F. A. Caulfield, a work which endeavours to deal exhaustively with the question lately brought before the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the doctrine and ritual of the Church of the first six centuries.

I learn with pleasure that Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, which was privately printed some years ago, a most valuable mine of local information, but published without an index, is at last to be furnished with that very needful key.

At the January meeting of the Bibliographical Society, Mr. E. Gordon Duff read a paper on "The English Book Trade before the Incorporation of the Stationers' Com-

pany." The paper covered the whole history of English printing down to 1557, and touched upon a large number of topics. An interesting section was devoted to the earliest royal printers. In 1485 the office of Royal Stationer was granted to Peter Actors, a London stationer, born in Savoy. He was licensed "to import, so often as he likes, from parts beyond the sea, books printed and not printed into the port of the City of London and other ports and places within the Kingdom of England, and to dispose of the same by sale or otherwise, without paying customs thereon and without rendering any accmpt thereof." In 1504 Actors was succeeded by William Faques, whose successors in turn were the well-known printers Pynson, Berthelet, and Richard Grafton.



Mr. C. E. Goodspeed, the well-known bookseller and publisher of choice books, of Boston, Massachusetts, announces the issue of an exact reprint of a hitherto unknown poem by Samuel Rowlands, the poet and pamphleteer of the early seventeenth century, whose works were reprinted by the Hunterian Club. The poem in question is *The Bride*, the only record of which hitherto has been the entry in the *Stationers' Register*, under date May 22, 1617: "Master Pauier. Entred for his Copie vnder the handes of Master Tauernor and both the wardens, A Poeme intituled The Bride, written by Samuell Rowlande." A copy of this unknown poem was recently discovered in the catalogue of a German bookseller, and was secured by the library of Harvard College, and this copy will now be reprinted in a limited edition, the title-page with its quaint woodcut being reproduced in facsimile. *The Bride* is written in Rowlands's favourite six-line stanza, and occupies thirty-six small quarto pages. It is in the form of a dialogue between the bride and several of her unmarried friends. The bride exhorts them to follow her example; some of them raise objections, but are finally converted by her arguments; the bride then closes the discussion by giving eight rules for the conduct of a wife.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

AT King Street, St. James's Square, yesterday, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods disposed of a collection of objects of art, arms, and armour from various sources. The following lots sold well: A pair of duelling pistols, from the Duke of Cambridge collection, 55 guineas (Wills); an eighteenth-century small sword, of English workmanship, 38 guineas (Jones); a small quaigh of wood, said to have belonged to Prince Charles the Pretender, £2 15s. (Thomas); and two gold rings, set with enamel portraits of Charles I. and Charles II., given by the old Pretender to Alex. Gordon of Auchentoul, £32 (Simpson).—*Globe*, January 28.



Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Graves and Cronin's History of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 4 vols., £49; Engravings from the Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, £20 10s.; Ruskin's Architecture of Venice, 1851, £9 10s.; Berenson's Drawings of the Florentine Painters, 2 vols., £10 15s.; Gould's Mammals of Australasia, 3 vols., £28 10s.; Smith's Historie of Virginia (some leaves repaired), 1632, £26 10s.; Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans, with illuminated coats of arms, 1810, £10 5s.; the Huth Library, 29 vols., large paper, £13; Hakluyt's Voyages, 12 vols., £7 12s. 6d.; the Tudor Translations, 38 vols., £24; Lytton's Works, Edition de Luxe, 32 vols., £10 15s.; Journal of Botany from the commencement in 1863 to 1904, £18.—*Athenæum*, February 4.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded yesterday a two days' sale of antiquities and works of art, the most important of which was a large pennannular brooch of massive silver, of Hiberno-Scandinavian period and so-called "thistle-head" type, found in 1785 at Greystoke, near Keswick, Cumberland. This remarkable and very rare ornament is in excellent condition, but slightly imperfect, the total length of the pin and the head being 20½ inches; the ring is 7½ inches across, the ornamented head about 1½ inches diameter, the weight about 21½ ounces troy. The brooch was figured and somewhat incorrectly described in James Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, 1787, of which work a copy was sold with the brooch, and realized £51 (Ready). The sale realized £610 10s. 7d.—*Times*, February 11.



PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. i. of the Third Series of *Archæologia Eliana* appears in new and sightly garb. The widening of the page, and the substitution of boards with paper label for the old paper cover, are both great improvements. The volume is a monograph—*An Account of Jesmond*, by Frederick Walter Dendy. The township of Jesmond is at the present day part of the city and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in the

course of its absorption has undergone enormous changes. "The ancient estates," says Mr. Dendy, "have been broken up, the old landmarks have been removed, the title-deeds in private hands have been dispersed, and it has become desirable to put on record without delay the memorials of their past history." And very thoroughly Mr. Dendy has done his work. He describes the township, mentions the prehistoric remains found therein, traces the history of the common field system in Jesmond, and in detail the history and devolution of the manor, concluding with sections on the arms of the lords of Jesmond, St. Mary's Chapel, modern developments and ecclesiology, Jesmond Dene Park, etc. Incidentally, many pedigrees are given, and much matter of interest to students of northern family history. The volume is well illustrated with fourteen plates, including eight of arms in colours, and a number of blocks in the text. Lastly, there is an index, which is all that an index ought to be. We congratulate both Mr. Dendy and the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries upon the issue of this sound and thorough piece of work, and on the comely guise in which it appears.

¶ ¶ ¶
We have also received vol. iii., part ii., of the *Transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club*, edited by our valued contributor, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. The greater part of the contents is outside our scope; but there is a useful account, written by Mr. Sheppard, with excellent plates of mosaic pavements and sundry other relics, of the Roman villa discovered last year at Harpham, East Yorkshire. The Hull Club is evidently doing good work in more than one department of science.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 19.*—Sir E. M. Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Arthur J. Evans communicated a paper on "The Tombs of Minoan Cnossus," of which the following is an abstract: Mr. Evans's last season's work at Cnossus had been largely devoted to the search for tombs in relation with the Minoan palace and city. On a hill about a mile north of the palace a considerable cemetery was discovered. One hundred tombs were here opened, the contents of which showed that the bulk of them belonged to the period immediately succeeding the fall of the palace. The civilization was, however, still high, and the character of the art displayed by the relics found showed the unbroken tradition of the later palace style. Among the objects brought to light were a number of bronze vessels, implements, and arms, including swords, some of them nearly a metre in length. One of the shorter swords has a gold-plated handle engraved with a masterly design of lions hunting wild goats. The jewellery and gems discovered were of the typical "mature Mycenaean" class, and a scarab found in one of the graves is of a Late Eighteenth-Dynasty type. Among the painted ware "stirrup vases" were specially abundant, some with magnificent decorative designs. The tombs were of three main classes: (a) Chamber tombs cut in the soft

rock, and approached in each case by a *dromos*; in many cases these contained clay coffins, in which the dead had been deposited in cists, their knees drawn towards the chin. (b) Shaft graves, each with a lesser cavity below, containing the extended skeleton, and with a roofing of stone slabs. (c) Pits giving access to a walled cavity in the side below; these also contained extended skeletons. Unfortunately, owing to the character of the soil, the bones were much decayed, and only in a few cases was it possible to secure specimens for examination. A certain number of skulls are to be sent to England. On a high level called Sopata, about two miles north again of this cemetery, and forming a continuation of the same range, a still more important sepulchral monument was discovered. This consisted of a square chamber, about 8 by 6 metres in dimensions, constructed of limestone blocks, and with the side walls arching in "Cyclopean" fashion towards a high gable, though unfortunately the upper part had been quarried away. The back wall was provided with a central cell opposite the blocked entrance. This entrance, arched on the same horizontal principle, communicated with a lofty entrance-hall of similar construction, in the side walls of which, facing each other, were two cells that had been used for sepulchral purposes. A second blocked archway led from this hall to the imposing rock-cut *dromos*. In the floor of the main chamber was a pit-grave covered with slabs. Its contents had been rifled for metal objects in antiquity; but a gold hairpin, parts of two silver vases, and a large bronze mirror remained to attest its former wealth of such objects. A large number of other relics were found scattered about, including repeated clay impressions of what may have been a royal seal. Specially remarkable among the stone vessels is a porphyry bowl of Minoan workmanship, but recalling in material and execution that of the early Egyptian dynasties. Many imported Egyptian *alabaster* were also found, showing the survival of Middle Empire forms, besides others of Early Eighteenth-Dynasty type. Beads of lapis-lazuli were also found, and pendants of the same material, showing a close imitation of Egyptian models. Four large painted "amphoras" illustrate the fine "architectonic" style of the later palace of Cnossus, in connection with which the great sepulchral monument must itself be brought. The form of this mausoleum, with its square chamber, is unique, and contrasts with that of the tholos tombs of mainland Greece. The position in which it lies commands the whole South Aegean to Melos and Santorin, and Central Crete from Dicta to Ida. It was tempting to recognise in it the traditional tomb of Idomeneus; but though further researches in its immediate vicinity led to the discovery of a rock-cut chamber-tomb containing contemporary relics, it was hardly considerable enough to be taken for that of Meriones, which tradition placed beside the other. The communication was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides.—Mr. Theodore Fyfe, architect to Mr. Evans's excavations, gave an account of the architecture of the royal tomb, accompanied by plans and sections.—*Athenaeum*, January 28.

January 26.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on the iron

currency of the ancient Britons. According to one reading, a well-known passage in Caesar's *Commentaries* refers to the native use of iron bars (*talae*) as well as of bronze and gold coins at the time of his invasion, and it has hitherto been supposed that either he was misinformed, or that every currency-bar had been entirely destroyed by rust. There are, however, in the British Museum and elsewhere a number of iron ingots which have always been regarded as unforged swords; but they contain too much metal for a sword of the first century B.C., and have been found together in large quantities, arranged in a manner suggesting a hoard of treasure, often in the centre of British earthworks. Examples are recorded from the counties of Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, and Worcester, and are of three denominations, in the proportion by weight of 1, 2, 4. At Spettisbury Fort, Dorset, two of the smallest size were found with many double the weight; and in the Thames at Maidenhead Bridge seven or eight of the largest size were found in a bundle. A bronze weight of 4,770 grains, marked with the Roman numeral I, was recently found in an Early British hoard in Glamorgan; and with a trifling allowance for loss by oxidation, this agrees well enough with the smallest iron bars, and almost exactly with an isolated basalt weight, similarly marked, at Mayence. These two weights may represent a half-mina of the Attic commercial standard, the use of which was for centuries widespread in the Mediterranean and Western Europe. Further discoveries may throw more light on the commercial relations of the Britons before the last Belgic invasion, which drove the native population into the interior, away from the south-eastern maritime district; but it is meanwhile permissible to regard these bars as an exclusively British currency, and to settle once for all the true reading of Caesar's statement.—Four specimens of the medium iron bars from Dorset were exhibited by Mr. Read, and Professor Gowland reported on his analysis of the metal. In the 2,000 years at least which had elapsed since its deposit, the specimen examined had undergone a structural change, and had become crystalline, resembling meteoric iron. Slides of the micro-sections were shown and explained, and it was surmised that the change had been accelerated by the large proportion of phosphorus in the metal. Nickel was also present in some quantity, and the ore seemed to have been derived from bogs, not from the iron-fields of the Sussex Weald or the Forest of Dean. An interesting discussion followed.—*Athenaeum*, February 4.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, February 1.—Sir Henry Howorth, President, in the chair.—A paper on "Japanese Sword Blades," with lantern illustrations, was read by Mr. Alfred Dobrée, who also exhibited several fine specimens. Mr. Dobrée said that the Japanese sword-maker was a master of the art. The making of a sword in Japan was not a mere piece of smith's work as it was regarded in European countries. Instead the sword-smith looked upon the making of a sword as a religious act, and he put all his best work into it. The best swords were made of the best iron and two or three kinds of steel in successive layers. The smith's fire was composed of charcoal of a peculiar quality, and the smith was

always scrupulously clean in the matter of his anvil and hammer. The Japanese blade consisted of a series of layers of iron and steel, hammered into a wonderful amount of durability and keenness. It differed from the European in that it was uniformly sharp from point to hilt, and would cut a sheet of soft paper as a razor would, while our swords were only sharp from the point to about half-way up, and were very rarely so sharp as the Japanese. The speaker explained how much a science the Japanese had made of the work, and during the proceedings showed a number of Japanese swords and gave practical illustrations of their make and keenness.—Sir Henry Howorth, who also exhibited three Japanese swords, in the course of a brief address, spoke of the impossibility of making a science of tempering blades, and his view was borne out by Mr. Dobrée, who gave instances from the annals of the Japanese sword-smiths, showing that even with them it was purely a matter of instinct.—Lord Dillon, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Worsfold also took part in the discussion.

THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on January 18, Lord Mayo in the chair.—The Council in their report said that in the next number of the *Journal* they hoped to begin to print the index to the Kildare Diocesan wills which Captain Cary had carefully transcribed for the Society. It was hoped that this might be followed by the Kildare Diocesan administration, hearth-money rolls, and so forth, and perhaps the Diocesan wills and administrations of the neighbouring counties, which are included in the Society's scope; but as sufficient funds are not provided for such purpose, it has to be undertaken by public enterprise. The Council pointed out that it was difficult to overrate the importance in a historical and genealogical aspect of these records. It was proposed to print them in a separate issue, thus rendering them accessible for ready reference to the outside public. Notice was given that the publications of the various societies with whom the Kildare Archæological Society exchanges publications have been transferred to the Office of Arms Library, where they will be more accessible to members.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, January 18.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—It was announced that H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.M. the Queen of Portugal, had honoured the Society by becoming royal members. Three ordinary members were elected and nine further applications for ordinary membership were received.—The paper of the evening was "The Carolian Siege Pieces, 1642-1649," by Dr. Philip Nelson. In this the writer sketched the history of the troublous times of the Civil War both in England and Ireland, and illustrated his subject by about seventy magic-lantern slides, showing by maps and views the position and appearance of the strongholds whence the siege pieces were issued, as well as illustrations of the principal coins referred to. He also gave particulars of all the known varieties of siege pieces of the period, so that the paper will form a complete and amply illustrated monograph.—Mr. Baldwin, Miss Helen Farquhar, Mr. Oswald Fitch,

Dr. Nelson, Mr. Bernard Roth, Mrs. Tew, and Mr. S. M. Spink, exhibited some most interesting and, in some instances, unique siege pieces in illustration of the paper. Other exhibitions of general numismatic interest were contributed by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Maish, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, and Mr. Wells.—Presentations to the Society's library and collections were made by Mr. W. J. Andrew, Mr. W. J. Davis, Messrs. Spink and Son, and the President.

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, read a paper in January to the members of the Edinburgh district of the SCOTTISH ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY on "Royal Pilgrimages in Scotland."—The Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow, presided.—The paper dealt mainly with the pilgrimages of James IV., regarding which particulars were gleaned by the author from the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, which are at present being published under the editorship of the Lyon King-of-Arms. The Scots, Sir James said, were great pilgrims, and probably performed these acts of devotion from the days of St. Columba. They were well-known figures on the Continent as they made their way to Rome or the Holy Land. But for every one who went to foreign parts, hundreds must have gone to holy places in the home land. It was not, however, till the fifteenth century that any detailed account was to be found. After the birth of James IV., his mother, and perhaps his father, set out with a large retinue on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn, which already had a great reputation. Judging from the elaborate preparations which were made, it must have been looked on as a pleasant trip rather than a penitential exercise. Of the visits which James IV. paid almost annually to Whithorn, the paper gave many interesting particulars, the extracts from the Accounts casting a vivid and sometimes amusing light on the modes of life and travel in those days. Only second in fame to the shrine of St. Ninian was that of St. Duthac at Tain, which was the refuge of the wife and daughter of Robert the Bruce when they were compelled to flee from Kildrummy. Of the journeys thither many details could be gathered from the Accounts—the routes taken, the time the journey took, and so on. The pilgrimage of 1507 was rather remarkable. It was probably the one alluded to by Lesley, who stated that His Majesty rode 130 miles in one day. The Accounts, without actually confirming that statement, proved the great rapidity of the journey. On August 31 the King was at Perth on the way north, where his horse required shoeing, and on September 14 a man was sent to Aberdeen "to speir of the King's incoming," which seemed to show that his attendants were not sure of his movements. The incident was a curious illustration of the impetuosity of the young King, and of his personal activity. It was nonsense to call James IV. a debauchee, as had sometimes been done. The roads must have been wonderfully good to allow a man to ride 130 miles in one day, as he seemed to have done. There were other places scarcely less venerated, but as they were within easy reach of Edinburgh, there were fewer references to them in the Accounts. Whitekirk, in East Lothian, was at one time a place of much resort. In 1413 no fewer than 15,563 pilgrims visited the

place, and the offerings were equal to 1,422 merks. In 1430 James I. had houses built for the reception of the pilgrims, and it was likely that his successors visited it from time to time. The Isle of May was another place of resort. But these did not nearly exhaust the list of places which James IV. visited; in fact, he never passed a holy place without remembering it. These pilgrimages were by no means on ascetic lines, and were really equivalent to our modern summer trips. Falcons, horses, dogs, and weapons of the chase, were invariably part of the royal equipment, and the days were spent in hunting and hawking, as was shown by such entries in the Accounts as "2s. 8d. for pokes to put the laverocks in." The amusements of the evening were supplied by the King's troop of Italian minstrels, or by local harpers, singers, and story-tellers, while the King himself would occasionally touch the lute. Cards and chess were also played to pass the time. Of the religious influence and significance of these pilgrimages it was impossible to judge in our day. Among the thousands of pilgrims many, no doubt, felt their spiritual life quickened and edified. As to King James IV. himself, though we could hardly call his life saintly, there was nothing necessarily insincere in these acts of devotion. The mediæval mind was a curious mixture; pleasure and penance followed each other in quick succession.

At a meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH NATURALISTS' SOCIETY, held on January 31, Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper on "Remains of the Neolithic Age in Thetford District." Pointing out that implements of the Neolithic Age are chiefly found on the surface of existing heaths and "brecks," he said that undoubtedly the settlements were in these localities, choice being influenced by the nature of the soil, the nearness of water, and the proximity of good flint. Height above the river, or valley slopes with a particular aspect, appears not to have had any bearing on the decision. Proofs of this were then adduced from the heaths of the district, it being shown that it was useless to search those remote from water. No definite traces of the dwellings of prehistoric man, had been discovered in the neighbourhood, and they were probably above-ground residences of boughs, turf, and the like, the sites being evidenced by the quantity of pottery and flint implements on the surface. Regarding the necessity of having workable flint in the vicinity, the essayist stated that Grimes' Graves were probably one of the largest Neolithic flint quarries in England. Yet, while the flint found there and in all the chalk of the neighbourhood was pure black, the implements discovered on the surface at Grimes' Graves were white, and of 492 perfect implements from the district, only 53 could be described as black. This led to two suppositions: either the men who worked Grimes' Graves bartered their black flint for gray, blue, or yellow shades, or atmospheric changes had altered the colour of the flint. It was possible that some of the implements were made from pebbles, as out of 492, 279 had still some portion of the original crust remaining. Against the theory of barter was placed the fact that the nearer one got to Grimes' Graves the larger the implements were, and

the delicacy of chipping so characteristic of local specimens was only possible on flint newly excavated. On some of the implements which had been re-chipped, a coating different in colour to the body of the flint had been formed, presumably by atmospheric changes. Since they were re-chipped there had not in most cases been the slightest weathering, the obvious inference being that the lapse of time between the first and second chipping must have been immeasurably greater than that between the second chipping and the present time. This would be quite possible if the duration of the Neolithic Age were accepted as from 20000 to 2000 B.C. Reference was then made to the scarcity of polished flint implements and of weapons of the Bronze Age and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, and subsequently Mr. Clarke described some of the most remarkable specimens found by him in the district of late years, illustrating his remarks with about 200 examples.

The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 31, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding.—At the afternoon business meeting it was arranged that the next annual excursion of the Society would take place on July 25, with Belfast as the centre. In the evening papers were read on "The Jacobite Tract: 'A Light to the Blind,'" by Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy; "A Pillar-Stone at Leighlinbridge, co. Carlow," and "On an Ancient Pedigree of the O'More Family of Leix," by Sir Edmund T. Bewley; and "A Note on an Irish Volunteer Curtain," by Dr. Cosgrave. The Pillar-Stone, or "gallaun," of Leighlinbridge, of which lantern views were shown, is a granite monolith, for the most part roughly cylindrical, but tapering nearly to a point at the top. Its height above the ground is almost 7 feet on the southern side. It was a matter of interest whether it was a sepulchral monument or a boundary stone.

The report of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, read at the annual meeting on January 25, referred to the efforts which had been made, successfully so far, to save the Plummer Tower from destruction. The Duke of Northumberland, who presided, said it seemed to him that this was just one of those cases which the Ancient Monuments Act, which was passed some years ago, was calculated to meet. He was one of those who thought that the ancient monuments of the country were very often quite as safe in private hands as they were in public hands. But when they came to cases like city walls, in which no person had what he might call an individual interest—except sometimes a money interest, and very often those who had that monetary interest were not alive to their importance from an antiquarian point of view—then he thought it was pre-eminently a case in which the charge of those walls should be in the hands of a public body, and not only of a public body, but of a body of more or less trained antiquaries. He suggested that if these walls and towers could by any means be acquired and handed over to a public body like that formed under the Ancient Monuments Act, he could not help thinking it would be the very best solution of the difficulty.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on February 8, Mr. G. St. Clair read a paper on "The Antediluvian Patriarchs." The next meeting will be held on March 8, when Mr. F. Legge will give a paper on "Egyptian Magic Ivories," illustrated by lantern slides.

On February 6, at a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Dr. A. C. Haddon presiding, a very interesting survey of the history of coinage, particularly that of the Britons, was contributed by the Rev. W. G. Searle.—Referring to the progress of numismatics in our own country, Mr. Searle observed that Britain was known to some extent from very early times to the civilized nations of the ancient world, the Phœnicians, the Greeks, and the Romans, through the trade in Cornish tin; but it was first distinctly brought into contact with the Continent in 55 B.C. The coinage of Britain from the earliest times to the coming of the Saxons might be divided into three classes: (1) The coinage of the different British tribes before Cæsar's time; (2) the coinage of the tribes between Cæsar's time and the subjugation of the island to the Romans; (3) the coinage of the Romans struck in Britain itself. The latter consisted of (a) the coinage of the two usurping Emperors Carausius and Allectus, struck at London, Rutupia, and Clausentum; (b) of the coinage of the Tetrarchy—the two joint Emperors, Diocletian and Maximianus, and their two Cæsars, and their successors, struck in London; (c) the coinage of Constantine the Great and his family, also struck at London; and (d) that of the usurper Magnus Maximus, who minted at London under the name of Augusta. Mr. Searle proceeded to sketch out the different classes of coins which belonged to our present England, taking Sir John Evans's work as his guide. First, there were the uninscribed coins of gold, silver, copper, brass, and tin. Many varieties of the head and horse types exist. There are also many coins with one side quite smooth and the other side bearing the horse, though not always reduced to quite such a matter of faith as that on the coin which was exhibited. Again, some had with the degraded horse a distinct trace of a human face. When Julius Cæsar visited our island he found, according to his history of the Gallic wars, that Britons used copper or iron rings, or small bars of definite weight, without any mention of coined money. But the text was uncertain, and there was manuscript authority for the insertion of the words "or gold" after the mention of copper. Gold coins were the most frequently found in Britain, and the authorities mentioned money as forming the tribute imposed by the Romans. As there was great commerce between the natives of Britain and Gaul, and as Gaul possessed coins long before Cæsar's time, it seemed probable that the art of coinage spread early from Gaul to Britain. One of the uninscribed coins was put by Sir J. Evans as late as the time of Tiberius.—Professor Ridgeway, having remarked incidentally that there were evidences at Cyprus of the beginning of coinage at least 800 B.C., asked where the Gauls learned the art. It was usually supposed that at the sack of Delphi they found vast quantities of gold coins, which were deposited as offerings at the shrine.

But not a mother's son of them went back ! They travelled on into Asia Minor, where they met the "foolish Galatians" of whom Paul wrote. There was no imitation of the Delphic coins in South Germany, the metallic currency of which appeared to have been ornamented with the regular Celtic torques. The best specimens of the imitations of the Philippus appeared to have been struck in Gaul by a great native chief, whose currency included both gold and silver coins, and who penetrated as far south as the Greek colony of Massilia, which did not strike gold pieces, but only silver. The picture of the old ruler riding about in a waggon with sacks of coins, which he distributed as largesse, was something like a King ! As regarded the date of the British coinage, it should be borne in mind that South-Eastern Britain was occupied by tribes of fair-haired Britons at the time of the Roman invasion : men who bore names, such as the Ligantes and Trinobantes, which were common on both sides of the Channel. The King of the great Belgic tribe of the Suessiones, lord of Northern France and part of Britain, was probably responsible for the earliest specimens of British coins, which were not struck before 80 or 90 B.C. The dark-haired neolithic peoples practically never struck any coins, with the exception of a few barbarous imitations of the Celtic currency.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOROUGH SEALS OF THE GOTHIC PERIOD. By Gale Pedrick. London : *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1904. 4to., pp. xii, 141, and 50 collotype plates. Price 25s. net.

It is scarcely possible to praise the illustrations of this book too highly. The fifty plates are beautiful photographic reproductions of a hundred of the best seals of English towns of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The delicacy and finish of many of them, considering the time at which they were cut, is not a little surprising. Several of the examples are now illustrated for the first time, and there is a valuable dissertation in the introduction on the different characteristics of the designs. England, as the sea-girt kingdom, had a far larger proportion of maritime towns than any other country, and her corporate seals are therefore exceptionally rich in the light they throw upon the shipping of different periods. Concerning the mediæval exercise of the art of navigation, borough illustration proffers some interesting details. Upon seals of a nautical character almost every operation in contemporary navigation is depicted. "A mariner on board a ship furling the mainsail is observed upon a seal at Dunwich ; two sailors on the yards are seen performing a similar task upon an example furnished by Faversham ; and one

is discovered setting the mainsail on a seal of Hastings. Folkestone supplies an instance in which a sailor is noticed in the stern steering ; Ipswich, where the ship has a rudder of large dimensions, one upon which two men are hauling at ropes ; and Pevensey another showing four similarly engaged. In a Portsmouth example the anchor is being hauled up ; and in another, of Sandwich, the ship of which contains a small boat stationed at the foot of the mast, a boat-hook is seen in readiness beside the steersman. One mariner holds a spar and another climbs the rigging on specimens supplied by Southampton and Winchelsea respectively. The addition of the bowsprit to the rig of ships, which added greatly to their sailing powers, was not made, it is generally held, until late in the reign of Edward III. In the face of this it is both remarkable and important to note upon a seal of Dover, of the year 1305, a mariner in the act of hauling in the bowsprit. Upon the ship of the seal of Rye the mainsail is set with three rows of reef-points, and from the side of the vessel shown by one of Yarmouth an anchor depends."

Mr. Pedrick is equally happy in summing up other information concerning hagiology, legends, special events, castles or walls, and heraldry, that can be gleaned from these town seals. His language is, however, at times strangely stilted and difficult to understand, whilst the short accounts of the different boroughs whose seals are represented are only of the guide-book order, and might well be omitted. It would have been of peculiar interest if the contrast between English-cut seals and those of the Continent had been dealt with and illustrated. There seems to be no doubt that this country was, as a rule, *facile princeps* in the art of seal engraving.

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GREAT ENGLISHMEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By Sidney Lee, Litt.D. With six portraits. London : *Constable and Co.*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 333. Price 7s. 6d. net.

More, Sidney, Raleigh, Spenser, Bacon, and Shakespeare !—who would not be an Englishman to claim such ancestry ! Mr. Sidney Lee, who presents their tales afresh in this volume, is a skilled artist in biography, and here reframes in book-form the portraits which he recently took on tour to America as lectures. An even wider public can thus enjoy them at leisure, with the added benefits of a really valuable chronological table and a unifying essay upon "The Spirit of the Sixteenth Century." His division of his heroes into major and minor groups, illustrating the ethical paradox of that wonderful era of English renaissance, may seem fanciful at first sight, but his analysis of the good and evil mixed in them all (saving Shakespeare alone) justifies his findings. If we might criticise one judgment only in this regard, and without quarrelling in the least with his wonder that Sidney's fame should be great compared with his achievement, Mr. Lee seems to us to show no better grounds than any previous writer of careful history for believing that Sidney's heart or mind was captured by any wild-cat scheme of transpontine buccaneering. In spite of every temptation and opportunity, he never went ; to go must have been repugnant to his spirit.

As Froude saw the Tudor period, so Mr. Lee sees

the men who made it. His method is not of the school of Freeman, nicely calculating less or more. His pen has the enthusiasm which fits a volume of this kind, intended less for the expert than the general reader of cultivated taste. For this reason we are not sure that Mr. Lee is to be blamed for "writing up" certain incidents like the command-performance of "twoe severall comedies" before Elizabeth in the week before Christmas of 1594. Given an accuracy of specific facts and dates, and a correctness in ethical and literary judgments (and Mr. Lee is to be trusted for those), we think that he confers a boon on his countrymen—the young who are old enough to learn and the old who are still young enough—in so recreating the chief *personæ* of the national drama which was played in those brave days as to make them live on the stage. The riddles of Sir Thomas More, who sacrificed a career of beautiful and lovable principles to superstition; of Raleigh, who lost the altruism which he preached in a passionate greed of gold; of Bacon, whose perfidy and worldliness just fail to mar the splendid Aristotelian range of his intellect, are here expounded if they are not explained; and, indeed, is Mr. Lee a Sphinx that he should explain them! It is his business to let us see these great forefathers more clearly, that we may emulate their virtues and eschew their defects.

The portraits are particularly well chosen; the photograph of a side-view of Shakespeare's bust shows, if we mistake not, traces as of a death-mask which by some are supposed to give it a peculiar authenticity. How striking is the Dupplin Castle painting of Edmund Spenser! And the beautiful frontispiece of "Sir Philip Sidney" from Oliver's miniature at Windsor is a possession in itself.

We should like to give a high value to the phrase in recommending this volume as a prize or gift-book to English boys who are to be English men. Its binding and printing already give it a worthy dress.

W. H. D.

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THE GARRICK CLUB. By Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A. 99 illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 4to, pp. xx, 252. Price £1 1s. net.

Mr. Fitzgerald has here a subject made to his hand. He is one of the oldest members of the Garrick Club—the "Little 'G.'" of Thackeray's affectionate phrase—and possesses a fund of reminiscence and anecdote. Consequently the handsome volume before us is a most readable and entertaining collection of story and chit-chat. There are sundry inaccuracies in matters of detail, but these will not interfere with the reader's enjoyment of the anecdotal talk about the early members of the club—when its habitation was in King Street, Covent Garden—about "Ingoldsby" Barham, "Tommy Hill," Poole, Mathews, Theodore Hook, and many other bearers of familiar names. Campbell, the poet, was excluded because, after a certain period of the evening, "he was in the habit of breaking glasses that he had emptied and decanters that had been full, to say nothing of large looking-glasses." Thackeray is naturally the hero of the book. Mr. Fitzgerald retells the story of the famous Dickens-Yates-Thackeray imbroglio, and tells many fresh anecdotes of the author of *Vanity Fair*. The second part of the book

is devoted to the most prized possession of the Garrick Club—its splendid collection of portraits of dramatic and theatrical celebrities. Mr. Fitzgerald gossips delightfully about one picture after another, and can be warranted, indeed, to hold the reader's attention from the first page to the last. The attractiveness of a charming volume is enhanced by the very numerous illustrations, mostly portraits of members or reproductions of the Garrick pictures.

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ROYAL AND HISTORIC GLOVES AND SHOES. Illustrated and described by W. B. Redfern. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1904. Large 4to., pp. xii, 110, and 79 plates. Price £2 2s. net.

Mr. Redfern's lordly volume is a model of its kind. He wisely makes his two historical introductions—one on Gloves and the other on Shoes—very brief. The history of both articles of apparel has been often and fully treated elsewhere, and in such a sumptuously produced book as that before us the plates are the chief attraction. We may say at once that these could hardly be better. They are taken from photographs or water-colour drawings mostly by the author himself, which have been reproduced in the greatest perfection. Several are in colour, and it would be difficult to imagine anything better done. The glove plates are specially good. Many of the examples have gauntlets with most elaborate and delicate embroidery, and every detail is beautifully brought out. Mr. Redfern accompanies each plate with a brief descriptive note, in which he gives wherever possible the provenance of the article shown, and points out its distinguishing features or characteristics. Here we may see the hand-gear of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I. and II., Henry VI., Lord Darnley, Mary Queen of Scots, Cromwell, and other famous men and women, besides beautiful specimens—the original ownership of which is unknown—of gloves worn by men and women of the seventeenth century and earlier. The plates of shoes are equally good in their way, though naturally they are not so decorative as those of the gloves. Here are the shoes of Queen Anne and Queen Elizabeth, the boots of Henry VI., and many other examples of foot-gear from mediæval times to the end of the eighteenth century, with a few plates of Oriental shoes, African sandals, and American moccasins. Mr. Redfern has done his work exceedingly well, while the manner in which the book is produced reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

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CASTLES OF IRELAND: SOME FORTRESS HISTORIES AND LEGENDS. By C. L. Adams. With many illustrations by Rev. Canon Lucius O'Brien. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 364. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Ireland abounds with castles and the remains of castles. From one end of the island to the other they stand as memorials of the country's troubled history. Mr. Adams has not attempted to tell the story of all these relics of a vanished mode of life; but he has selected a large number of the more important examples, including those about which he had special facilities for obtaining information. He describes seventy-five castles in all, including many

well-known names, situated in various parts of Ireland, taking them in alphabetical order, and giving a brief history and description of each. Some are modernized or have modern additions, and are still inhabited, such as Dublin, Carrick-on-Suir, Leixlip, Lismore, and other castles; others are in a state of more or less complete ruin; while of a few there are hardly any remains at all left above ground. Illustrations from effective sketches by Canon O'Brien are given of about forty of the castles. The example reproduced on this page—Leap Castle—shows the ancient stronghold of the O'Carrolls, of Ely-O'Carrol, in King's County. The curious name is of course the subject of several legends. One says that two brothers came

some cases had been a little more precise. The constant reference to "State Papers," or "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland," with no clue to volume or year, is not very helpful. The "get-up" of the book is very satisfactory. An index would have been useful.

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BIBLIOTHECA LINCOLNIENSIS. Compiled by A. R. Corns, F.R.Hist.S. Lincoln: W. K. Morton, 1904. 8vo., pp. viii, 274. Price 2s. 6d.

This substantial volume contains a catalogue of the books, pamphlets etc., relating to the city and county of Lincoln, which are preserved in the reference department of the City Public Library.



LEAP CASTLE, KING'S COUNTY.

to the rock on which the castle is built, and agreed that they would leap to the ground below, and that the survivor should erect a stronghold. One of the two was killed by the jump. A ghastly feature of the castle is the oubliette, formerly supplied with a spring death-trap. "Not so very long ago," says Mr. Adams, "three cartloads of bones were removed from it, and buried in consecrated ground. Bits of several old watches were found among the remains." Mr. Adams has done his work in a careful and painstaking way, and has produced a work of permanent value. One good feature of the book is the list of references to authorities at the end of each castle's history, but we wish that these references in

Mr. Corns, the compiler, who is the city librarian, is to be congratulated on so careful and useful a piece of work. We are glad to see that he includes references to articles of local interest in local periodicals, publications of societies—such as the *Camden Miscellany*—and the like. This is a very important point in local bibliography. The works catalogued are arranged in seven classes—County of Lincoln: (a) General Works; (b) Works relating to Particular Subjects; City of Lincoln—(a) General Works; (b) Works relating to Particular Subjects; Works relating to Towns, Villages, and Well-defined Places of the County; Works on General Subjects by Local Authors, and Biographies of Lincolnshire

Men and Women; Maps, Engravings, Prints, etc. A full Name Index completes a most useful addition to county bibliography.

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AT SHAKESPEARE'S SHRINE: A POETICAL ANTHOLOGY. Edited by Charles F. Forshaw, LL.D. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Large 8vo., pp. xvi, 380. Price 7s. 6d.

This is an extraordinary collection. Dr. Forshaw seems to be sadly wanting in the critical faculty. Many familiar poets are drawn upon, as they have been drawn upon before for similar collections; but the marked feature of this anthology is the large number of verses of writers who bear quite unknown names. The editor describes his contributors as "the most notable poets of England and America," but as we turn the leaves we wonder what meaning is to be attached to the adjective. Many of the writers' names we never heard of, and we cannot say that their verses make us desire a closer acquaintance with their work. One bard writes (p. 88)—it would be unkind to give his unknown name—

The spot is in Henley Street seen,
Which all strangers delight to cast eye on;
It stands equi-distant between
The Maidenhead Inn and White Lion.

"Notable" poetry indeed! Another poet declares (p. 96) that Shakespeare "shed affluence o'er our British isle." What is "affluence"? Dr. Murray knows it not. A reverend gentleman tells us that the poet "fills up his page with great descriptive skill" (p. 189). Really, this is one of the most extraordinary medleys we have ever met with. The great words of Ben Jonson, Dryden, Matthew Arnold, Wordsworth, Spenser (here called "Spencer"), Milton, and other real poets, stand out oddly against the versifications of the unknown notabilities. Some of the verse by living writers is welcome enough. We are glad to meet with Mr. Bertram Dobell's pleasant sonnets, for example; but much of the rest is impossible. A Mr. J. A. Allen occupies no less than the first fifty pages with a "poem" in which, referring to Milton, he speaks of his strength:

And grand barbaric splendours of his soul,
And polished keenness and dexterity,
And the clear click of genius in each line.

We do not know whether this "clear click" is a sign of Transatlantic origin or not. The book is beautifully printed and produced, and contains an excellent paper by Dr. Garnett on "Plays Partly Written by Shakespeare."

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. BONIFACE. By James M. Williamson, M.D. Four illustrations. Ventnor: *W. J. Knight*, and London: *Henry Frowde*, 1904. 8vo., pp. iv, 138. Price 5s. net.

Those who, either for the purposes of study or otherwise, are in search of a short, compact account of the great apostle of the German nation will find all they can desire in this the latest work of Dr. Williamson. The author gives the very true portrait of a scholar who burst the bonds of a mere student's life to use his talents and acquirements for the salvation of his fellows; of a statesman, in the least worldly sense

of that word, and far more besides; of a missionary, with a heart set on civilizing and Christianizing the heathen of the fatherland. The book is particularly free from fancy writing—a plain statement of fact obtained by the author from a wide and varied field of research. From the first missionaries coming to Britain from Paul in the track of the Roman legions he carries the interested reader forward to the reward of that overwhelming earnestness which earned for him a martyr's crown. To this day the vast German Empire "acknowledges her everlasting gratitude to Boniface, and Christianity in Europe has been the better for his life."

* * *

DRAWINGS OF HANS HOLBEIN. London: *George Newnes, Ltd.* [1904]. Demy 4to.; pp. vi+10, and 49 plates. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The value of any handicraft, even the most "mechanical," varies with the care given to it; and however much one may deplore the temporary quietus given to engraving and etching by "process" reproduction, there is no doubt but that for some purposes the modern method of illustration of books is very apt. In particular we are thus enabled to enjoy admirable facsimiles of the drawings and sketches of bygone days, and so, from an historical and antiquarian point of view, as well as from the artistic, re-create the past. A new series of art books, inaugurated by Messrs. Newnes, aims at the publication of such works from the hands of "Great Masters." The series opens with "Drawings of Hans Holbein," some forty-nine plates skillfully printed on toned papers from originals at Windsor and at Basle. These are mostly portraits of the men and women—from Sir Thomas More to John Poyns of Essex; Elizabeth, Lady Audley, to Mother Jak—who stood for England when Henry VIII. was King. We are inclined to think that a slight biographical footnote might have been added, especially to the portraits of the less-known folk; but Mr. A. L. Baldry gives us a few apposite pages, with notes on Holbein himself and the curious vicissitudes of the Windsor drawings. And, after all, the pictures are "the thing," and the publishers or their editor must be thanked for having added to the more familiar subjects several from the foreign collection which exhibit Holbein's range and versatility as a draughtsman. If the volumes of which this is the precursor maintain its level, the venture should give a healthy stimulus to the growing taste of cultured people for black-and-white work that is good and sketches which are works of art in themselves.

The volume, being one of large pages, is bound with a decorous elegance, and contains two slight but appropriate and dignified designs, one by Mr. Granville Fell, which strike us as good of the kind.

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ILLUSTRATED NOTES ON MANKS ANTIQUITIES. By P. M. C. Kermodé, F.S.A. Scot., and W. A. Herdman, D.Sc. Many illustrations. Liverpool, 1904. 8vo., pp. 108. Price 2s.

The Manks antiquities are of the greatest interest to all students of Celtic and of Scandinavian archæology, and in this handy little book Mr. Kermodé and Dr. Herdman have provided the student with an admirable descriptive survey of the prehistoric and later relics of antiquity in the Isle of Man. It is well

printed, abundantly illustrated, and very much to be commended. No publisher's name appears on the title-page, but we hear that it is issued by Mr. H. Young of Liverpool and by Mr. Sissons of Douglas, and can also be had from the secretary of the Isle of Man Antiquarian Society, and from the curator of the Biological Station at Port Erin. The book is exceedingly cheap, and should command a large sale.

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THE RUTLAND MAGAZINE AND COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD. Vol. I., 1903-1904. Many Illustrations. Oakham: C. Malkin, 1904. 8vo., pp. 268. Price 13s. 6d.

We welcomed the first number of this periodical when it appeared a little more than two years ago, and we are glad to see that the promise shown in that number has been well fulfilled. The volume, indeed, is a very creditable example of what may be done in a local periodical which diligently tills its home field. Among the contents may be noted descriptions of many Rutland churches; papers on details of local history; a copy, printed for the first time, of the "Plough-Monday Play" in Rutland; Rutland Place-Names; Rutland Bibliography; with much other attractive matter. There is quite a number of good plates of churches, local antiquities, tapestry, etc. We wish the *Rutland Magazine* a prosperous future.

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Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore sends us a copy of the third edition of his pamphlet on *Heralds' College and Coats-of-Arms, regarded from a Legal Aspect* (London: Phillimore and Co.; price 1s. net), which contains considerable new matter in the shape of a postscript "Concerning Prescription," in which Mr. Phillimore endeavours to controvert the arguments for prescription put forward with much force and learning by Mr. Baildon and the editor of the *Ancestor* in that magazine. There is also an appendix of Statutes and Cases. Mr. Phillimore writes well, and effectively supports the contentions put forward elsewhere by Mr. Fox-Davies; but many of his readers, we feel assured, will remain unconvinced, and will refuse to bow the knee to the *Heralds' College*.

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From Ottawa comes the report of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture on *Canadian Archives* for 1903. Its 272 pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of pamphlets in the Dominion Archives, 1902—a creditable contribution to the bibliography of the Dominion. Among many pamphlets before us we may mention the following: *An Outline of the History of the Eolithic Flint Implements*, by Benjamin Harrison (sold by the Author, Ightham, Kent, at 6d. net), in which the "father" of "eoliths" tells briefly the story of the controversy regarding these earliest of all implements; a carefully compiled list of the *Bailiffs and Mayors of Colchester*, from the Conquest to the present time, with a useful epitome of events of local interest, by George Rickword, the Borough Librarian; the *Quarterly Record of Additions to the Hull Museum* (price 1d.), which contains among other matter of interest an illustrated account of the Roman mosaic pavements discovered last year at Harpham; and *Vinisia to Nigra* (Henry Frowde; price 1s. net), in which Bodley's Librarian

gives his translation, with ample explanation and annotation, of the tablet at Bath which has hitherto baffled all students. Mr. Nicholson gives a colotype facsimile of the original inscription, and ably explains the lettering and the reasons for his own interpretation, which makes it a fourth-century Christian letter written in South Britain. This very curious pamphlet deserves attentive study.

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The *Scottish Historical Review* for January contains, like its predecessors, an abundance of good matter. In "Knox as an Historian" Mr. Andrew Lang treads familiar ground, and makes out a strong case against Knox's veracity. Dealing with the same period are two other short papers—"The Influence of Knox," by Dr. A. Fleming; and "Mary, Queen of Scots, and her Brother," by Mr. Murray Rose. A most interesting paper dealing with a subject fascinating to bibliographers is "Periodical Literature of the Eighteenth Century"—in Scotland, that is—by the Hon. G. A. Sinclair. Captain Swinton describes "Six Early Charters" found in an envelope in an Edinburgh lawyer's office last spring, and Professor Sanford Terry writes on "The Siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1689." The other contents of the number are full of interest, especially the excellent reviews.

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In the *Architectural Review* for February the Rev. W. J. Loftie continues his account of "Bradford-on-Avon," with seven splendid plates; and Mr. Mowbray Green has a first paper, with illustrations, on "Bath Doorways of the Eighteenth Century," a subject of great charm, for Bath is particularly rich in noticeable doorways. Among the other contents we welcome a further instalment of "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture," with many illustrations. Local quarterlies before us include the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, January, with articles dealing with spindle-wheels, old church bells, ancient latches and dress-fasteners, and other matters of local archaeological and bibliographical interest; the *Essex Review*, January, a good number, in which the paper on "Dr. Plume's Pocket-Book," a seventeenth-century MS., specially attracts us; and the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, full of matter with a pleasantly antiquarian flavour, and containing a kindly editorial reference to the new series of the *Antiquary*. We have also on our table *Scottish Notes and Queries*, February, with notes on Communion Tokens (illustrated). Gordons as Watchmakers, Aberdeen Periodicals, and many other matters; *East Anglian*, October, 1904; and *Sale Prices*, January 31.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, in a most interesting article which appeared in the issue of March 10, described an archaeological discovery in Egypt of the first importance. Mr. Theodore Davis, pursuing his work of removing the mounds of *débris* in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, found "a tomb which has never been visited or plundered since the age of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and is still filled with the royal treasures of a time when Egypt was the mistress of the East and the source of its supply of gold." For the details of this extraordinary discovery, we must refer our readers to the long and full article from which we have just quoted. The treasures include a wand of office, the yoke of a chariot thickly plated with gold, mummy cases encrusted with gold, huge alabaster vases, brilliantly painted and gilded chairs and boxes, a "pleasure chariot with its six-spoked wheels still covered by their wooden tires," large sealed jars of wine or oil, several pairs of sandals, and an immense number of other objects of value and interest. The writer of the article concludes: "Although some of the individual objects discovered by Mr. Davis may be matched in previous finds, the discovery, as a whole, far surpasses any that has yet been made in Egypt, and is in fact the most important ever made there, whether we regard the art and richness of the coffins and other sepulchral furniture, or the wealth of precious metal that has been lavished

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upon them. The chariot alone, for completeness and beauty of form, is unique. The discovery will not only increase our knowledge of the history and customs of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt; it must also materially enlarge our conception of the artistic taste and skilful workmanship of the ancient 'dwellers by the Nile.'"

Mr. W. R. Butterfield, of Hastings, kindly sends us a very full account of the proceedings connected with the handing over to the Corporation of Hastings, on March 1, of the museum which since 1889 has been housed in the Brassey Institute. We regret that we have space for but a brief record only of what was a noteworthy event in the history of the premier Cinque Port. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Sir A. W. Rücker, F.R.S., Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., Sir Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum, Dr. Teall, F.R.S., of the Jermyn Street Museum, Dr. Smith-Woodward, F.R.S., of the Natural History Museum, and the mayor (Councillor C. Eaton). Sir Robert Douglas, in the course of his remarks, speaking of visitors to museums, said: "There is the casual sight-seer who strolls in on a wet afternoon, and who propounds very curious and simple questions. One man asked to be shown the remains of Noah's Ark; he had heard it had been removed to Bloomsbury. And another wanted to see a letter in the handwriting of King Solomon! Only the other day a man wished me to see the marriage certificate of Venus! I asked him which marriage. It turned out afterwards it was a horoscope founded on the planet Venus! A short time ago the Museum was closed for one day, and on one of the public demanding admittance in rather an indignant manner, the doorkeeper—who was somewhat of a wit—replied, 'One of the mummies is dead, and the keepers are engaged in burying it.'" Sir Harry Johnston was reminiscent. Speaking of the value of museums, he said: "I well remember how as a little boy I used to find my way from King's College into the museum; I do not know whether I had any right there, or whether I was only allowed to pass through the kindness of the officials, but I recall that one day I was found there

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by the late Sir William Flower, carefully drawing the brain of a chimpanzee, and the encouragement he gave me in my studies enabled me to acquire much of the knowledge which has been so useful to me in later life." The Hastings Museum is exceptionally well equipped, and we trust that the Corporation will take the advice of Dr. Smith-Woodward, and appoint a well-qualified curator. Meanwhile we congratulate the ancient town on entering corporately into so goodly a heritage.



The annual Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held at Reading in the week beginning July 17.



To *L'Anthropologie* M. E. Cartailhac and L'Abbé H. Breuil contribute, says the *Athenæum*, a remarkable paper on the paintings and mural engravings discovered by them in the cavern of Altamira, at Santander, in Spain. The length of the cavern is 280 metres. In a recess to the left, a short distance from the entrance, are large frescoes; further on, a narrow recess adorned with red figures; in the terminal gallery, shield-shaped devices in black, many figures of bison, deer, and other animals, two human figures, apparently with animal heads and uplifted hands, some polychrome representations of bison and deer, and other works of great artistic skill.



We take the following interesting note from the *Builder* of March 4: "The City Council of Worcester propose to secure for purposes of a public recreation-ground the site of the Fort Royal, which was constructed in the time of the Parliamentary War, and presents many vestiges of its earthworks and circumvallation. The council are also minded to acquire the buildings of the adjacent hospital, known as the Commandery, which Bishop Wulstan founded at Sidbury, in the south-east parts of the city, *temp.* William II., for poor brethren. Cardinal Wolsey appropriated the foundation, with others of the same kind, for his two colleges at Ipswich and Oxford; Henry VIII. bestowed it upon Christ Church. The existing buildings comprise the large fifteenth-century hall, which, albeit mutilated by a carriage-way at its west end, retains

much of the carved work of its open hammer-beam roof. The upper apartments, fitted for the most part with oaken panelling, comprise the Prior's room, from which is entered a small reading-loft that overlooks the refectory, King Charles I.'s bedroom, the council chamber, the solar or lord's room, and in the roof, at the top of the staircase, a secret recess or loft—a hiding-place reputedly of King Charles II. An elaborately-carved chimney-piece in one of the rooms bears the arms per pale of Wilde and Berkeley. Thomas Wylde, clothier, leased the property from Christ Church, Oxon., and in 1577 a William Berkeley built the half-timbered house in New Street, which also is associated with Charles II. and the story of the battle of Worcester. After the fight on September 3, 1651, the wounded Duke of Hamilton died in the Commandery. Thirty-five years ago the buildings were converted into a college for the blind by the late Rev. R. H. Blair; the college migrated in 1887 to Powick in the suburbs, and they have since been occupied by a firm of printers."



Recent newspaper archæological articles include "The Ophir Problem" of the Rhodesian ruins in the *Globe* of February 24; an account of "New Caves found in Somerset" among the Mendips in the *Standard* of March 3; "In the Wookey Hole" in the *Yorkshire Daily Post*, March 13; and "Anglo-Saxon Drinking Glasses," with excellent illustrations, in *Country Life*, March 11.



The *Yorkshire Herald* says that a fresh find of Roman remains was made on February 23 by the workmen who were engaged in digging a drain in front of the new offices of the North-Eastern Railway Company in York. At a depth of about 11 feet the men found three bone articles and two coins, which must have been imbedded in the ground for at least 2,000 years. One of the bone instruments is a needle, about 4 inches in length, beautifully tapered, and still in a perfect state of preservation. There is a neatly-drilled hole in a flat portion at the top. This was evidently for the thread. The needle is roughly rounded and well pointed, the point being still quite sharp. The two other bone articles are shorter, and

appear to be pins, such as might have been used by the Romans in fastening the toga. One is a little over 2 inches in length, and has a somewhat ornamental ball top, with a small projection under it. The pin is carefully rounded and beautifully pointed, being thicker in the centre than at the top, and tapering to the point. The third article is a larger pin, with a plain round head. It is an excellent specimen of Roman bone-work, the shaft of the pin being not only smooth, but polished. It is thicker in the centre than at either end. One of the coins is in a wonderfully good state of preservation, while the other is battered and misshapen. The legible one bears on one side a portrait, evidently of a Roman Emperor, and on the other the figure of a soldier. There are inscriptions on both sides, but they are not very legible.



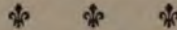
There are few cities in Britain more deeply marked with the impress of the storied past



BOOTHAM BAR, YORK.

than York. In another part of this issue of the *Antiquary* we review a noteworthy addi-

tion to the literature of York history—Mr. T. P. Cooper's work on the story of the castles and walls of the ancient city. The illustration reproduced above from that work shows Bootham Bar as it now is; but in looking through the pages of Mr. Cooper's book, the reader cannot help feeling somewhat uncharitably disposed towards the York magnates of long ago, for among the illustrations are excellent pictures of Bootham Bar, Micklegate Bar, and Monk Bar from the original etchings, by Joseph Halfpenny, all showing the picturesque old barbicans which were destroyed by the Corporation some eighty years ago. The City Fathers of the present day will always, we trust, show more appreciation of the many relics of the past which they hold in trust for the future than their predecessors did.



The Cairo correspondent of the *Globe* remarks, under date March 2, that an interesting essay in a Cairo archaeological journal from the pen of Professor Maspero, the world-famed Director of the Antiquities Service in Egypt, discusses the symbolical meaning of the doll-like figures buried in the tombs of the ancient dead. Specimens of these figures in the round were conspicuous in Mr. Naville, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Garstang's exhibition in London last year. The interment of these puny objects was, in Professor Maspero's opinion, a means of dispensing with the sacrifice of the living beings they represented. This was a benevolent change of fashion from the primordial times, when the butcher, baker, and tailor of any illustrious defunct had, *volens volens*, to be offered up as an oblation upon the self-same funeral pyre as the remains of their departed patron, in order that the latter might continue to have the benefit of their services in the hereafter. Succeeding times devised these images, acting, as it were, by proxy. Thus, a Prince or a General who died would be accompanied in his tomb by a number of mimic soldiers, to be at hand to attack his enemies, or defend him from their onslaught in the Shades. Oftentimes these miniature figures were given sepulture in a well or pit, in the event of their lord's tomb being desecrated and despoiled.

The newspapers have had a good deal to say lately about the proposed "Shakespeare Memorial." We hope that the protest, which was signed by Professor Bradley, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. Edmund Gosse, and ten other well-known men, deprecating any attempt to form a Shakespearean library, or any new museum which would only be a "rubbish heap of trivialities," will be effective. If we are to have a "Shakespeare Memorial" at all—and there is much that can be said both for and against the proposal—let it be a memorial of some monumental kind, unentangled with any "useful" purpose of a sectional kind.



The Papal Palace at Avignon, which has been used as barracks for over fifty years, is now to be turned into a museum for religious art. The chapel, the council hall, and the private apartments are to be restored, as far as possible, to their state in the time of Gregory XI.



One or two miscellaneous finds have to be chronicled this month. On Laighpark Moor, about two miles north-west of Milngavie, Lanarkshire, an interesting find of early British remains was made at the end of February. While the greenkeeper of Milngavie golf-course, which is on this moor, was removing some soil from a mound for the purpose of tee-building, he unearthed two urns containing cremated bones. The jar stands 16 inches high and some 14 inches across the opening, while the ornamentation on the upper rim is made of slanting straight lines forming a diamond above and a half diamond below. The urns are of clay, with an outer skin of red, a centre one of an ashy appearance, and an inner surface almost black. From Scarborough it is reported that, in preparing for the rebuilding of an inn at Sandside, the workmen have dug up fragments of a piscina, of a rudely-shaped octagonal form, and of a holy-water stoup. The place where the stones were found was at one time about high-water mark. The tides have in this neighbourhood receded considerably, and it is thought that the stones are relics of the old Church of St. Sepulchre, which stood in the vicinity, and which was

pulled down after Henry VIII. dissolved the community of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who owned the church.



A curious sword, believed to be a relic of the thirteenth century, has been unearthed between Loudwater and Wooburn, in the course of road widening operations. A few inches of the point of the weapon are missing, and the blade is corroded, but the guard and the knobs at the end of the hilt, being of superior metal, are in a good state of preservation. There is a very quaint-looking human head on each of the knobs.



The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society will hold its fifty-seventh annual general meeting at Weston-super-Mare on Tuesday, July 18, and the two following days, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A.



A movement is being organized in America to obtain permission from the Turkish Government to explore the ruins of the city associated with Abram and Nahor. The ruins of Eski Haran, a short distance from the modern town, give every indication of being most promising for exploration. The prominent part which the city played in the history of Aram Naharaim, or North Mesopotamia, as well as its association with the Assyrian Kings, Assurbanipal being crowned there, and the great temple of the Moon God being restored by him, and later by Nabonidus, should lead us to hope that many records of great importance are buried in the mounds. In addition to this, the city has important associations with Hebrew history, and with the early Nestorian Church.



At Dunfermline Abbey, says *The Dunfermline Journal*, workmen have opened out "the recently discovered Norman doorway in the south wall of the old portion of the Abbey. On the vault side the sculptured masonry has been revealed in a splendid state of preservation. The only flaw apparent is that two of the stones on the right side of one of the four arches have been blemished. Indeed, one of them has been almost entirely displaced."

Among recent additions to the Colchester Museum we note the following: A beautiful little pedestalled urn of the Early Iron Age and a small vase of "pinched ware," both purchased; a perforated stone hammer head, given by Mr. A. P. Wire, of Leytonstone; a fine painted vase of "pinched ware," given by Mr. B. H. Irwin, The Lindens; and a straw-plait mill, used for flattening the split straws and pressing the plait, given by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, of Loughton. Mr. Charles E. Benham has also placed on loan, in the museum, a very interesting collection of stone implements found by him in the neighbourhood of Walton-on-the-Naze.



Mr. John Moore, of Beckenham, has presented to the Sunderland Museum, through Mr. John Robinson, a peg-tankard, a beautiful specimen of ancient wood-carving, which was formerly in the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham.



The correspondent of the *Standard* at Athens says that the Museum of Medals there has received from an Italian antiquary in Cairo an interesting and important contribution to its treasures in the shape of one hundred tetradrachms, together with a bronze die, such as was used for coining money at Athens in the third century B.C. M. Svoronos, Director of the Museum, is of opinion that the die was stolen by a Greek, and used in Egypt for coining tetradrachms with false metal. As the tetradrachm was worth about 3s. 3d., a handsome income might be earned in this way. In Greece, the punishment for false coining was death, but bad money seems to have been by no means rare. Very few of these ancient Greek dies are in existence, as it seems to have been the practice to break them up when a series of coins had been minted. The tetradrachms sent with the die are all marked with the stamp by which the bankers in Egypt checked all pieces of silver passing through their hands.



At a meeting of the Dorset Field Club in February, the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, Rector of All Saints', Dorchester, sent for exhibition a silver paten of the year 1573 and a pewter alms-dish of 1682. Mr. Filleul wrote: "When I came to Dorchester the tradition was that the old silver paten exhibited had

been found buried near the altar of the old church, removed in 1845. I wrote to Mr. Alfred Spicer, now of Bishop's Caundle, an old churchwarden at that time, to know if this was the true account of it. He replied that he had found it in an old box of rubbish in the tool-house, in the corner of the churchyard, about the year 1860. It was then perfectly black, but he had it cleaned by a silversmith, and restored it to the church. It bears the date engraved 1573. It is recorded that Mrs. George Galpin, wife of a churchwarden, collected money to pay for the new plate, somewhere about the time of the church rebuilding (1845). Probably the old chalice, on which this paten may have fitted, was sold or given in part exchange, and thus an Elizabethan chalice may have been lost to the church, actually in the memory of the living. The pewter plate was found somewhere by the clerk in the year 1895. It was much out of shape, and the rim almost cracked off. I had it repaired and electroplated, and now use it for an alms-dish. The clerk remembers that there were formerly two of them. If any collector has the other one we should be most grateful to have it again."



The Rev. F. W. Galpin, of Hatfield Regis, Essex, who is well known as an authority on old church instruments of music, exhibited at the same meeting a specimen of the "humstrum" and another of the "rebec." The humstrum, he said, appeared to be a somewhat degenerate form of the rebec, a popular three-stringed fiddle in use in the Middle Ages, derived through Moorish and Arabic influence from the East, and generally used by wandering minstrels. In the humstrum the labour required to excavate the hollow body of the instrument was dispensed with, and a tin canister took its place. The strings, four in number, were of wire; and the bridge was formed by the rounded side of the tin, across which the strings were stretched. The *locus classicus* for the humstrum was in Barnes's poems, Collection III. He recited the Dorset poet's poem, "The Humstrum," and, as an effective finale, gave the meeting a taste of the instrument's quality, amply bearing out his statement that the tone was "curious and buzzy."

A lecture on the "History and Development of the Motor-car" was delivered on March 10 at the London Institution by Mr. F. Thoresby, F.C.I.S., before the members of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. The invention and development of the road-steamer was traced, slides being shown of vehicles by Sir Isaac Newton (1680), Francis Moore (1769), Murdoch (1781), Symington (1786), Trevithick (1796), Gordon (1822), Maceroni (1836), Tangye (1862), and many others. The lecturer pointed out that a light quick-speed locomotive for carrying passengers was invented by the late Richard Tangye in 1862. This engine travelled twenty miles an hour, and was under perfect control; but all future development was checked for more than thirty years by the Act of 1865, which enacted that no engine should travel more than four miles an hour.

A curious story comes from Philadelphia. Four managers and officers of the Archaeological Department of the University of Philadelphia are said to have resigned in connection with the controversy between the Rev. Mr. Peters and Professor Herman Hilprecht regarding the authenticity of the Professor's explorations in Babylonia. Professor Hilprecht is the editor of the monumental work on the archaeological excavations in Nippur, in progress of publication. He claims to have found a regular library of inscriptions there, but he has only published translations of three tablets, two of which were bought, it is alleged, eleven years before the Nippur excavations were begun, one in London, and the other in Syria. The Rev. Mr. Peters was his predecessor in the Nippur work. Dr. Furness states that, not being an Assyriologist, he is not competent to criticise the Professor's work, but he owns to being disappointed. Professor Hilprecht's work has aroused considerable interest among British Assyriologists, and we shall await further explanations with some curiosity.

The art collection of M. Louis Germaan was sold at the Hôtel Drouot in February. One of the most noteworthy items was a very interesting little box in "argent doré et niellé," known as the reliquary of Thomas à Becket. It is regarded, says the *Athenæum*,

as one of the most important works of the *nielleur* of the twelfth century, and measures 55 millimetres by 70 millimetres. On the two large sides of the box are representations of Thomas à Becket and of his entombment, with inscriptions. On the two smaller sides are figures of angels and other ornaments. The owner of this reliquary was offered a very large sum for it some years ago, but he refused to part with it. It may be mentioned that two articles, both totally different, called the reliquary of Thomas à Becket, have passed through English salerooms—one was lot 1,320 in the Bernal sale of 1856, a small coffer of copper gilt, richly enamelled; and the other was in the Libri sale on June 1, 1864. This was in gilt metal richly adorned with *cloisonné*.

The *Times* of March 13 says: "By the generosity of the Marquis of Sligo the British Museum has just acquired a monument of the highest importance in the history of ancient architecture; this is no less than the complete shaft of one of the columns which decorated the entrance of the famous so-called Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ. This 'Treasury,' which is probably referred to by Pausanias in his description of the 'subterranean buildings belonging to Atreus and his children, where their treasures were kept,' is now known to be one of the 'beehive' or cupola tombs characteristic of the Mycenaean age in Greece, and in size and richness of decoration surpasses all others of the same class yet discovered. . . . The doorway itself was 17 feet 9 inches high, and 8 feet 9 inches wide at the base, narrowing to 8 feet 1 inch at the top. On either side of it stood dark-grey limestone half-columns, engaged, that is, with the flat or split surface attached to the wall. These columns show a shaft which tapers downwards, thus reversing, and, as it were, correcting, the upward taper of the doorway. Their surface is richly decorated with spirals and zigzag patterns arranged in regular bands carved in relief over the entire surface. They are surmounted by a capital composed of a concave moulding or cymatium decorated with two superimposed rows of spreading leaves, which, bending over, form the support for a broad cushion or echinos with a pattern similar to that on the shaft,

but laid horizontally. This is separated above from a broad abacus by a second cymatium and a small fillet, which are both without decoration. In profile the capital suggests an early stage in the development of the Doric capital. The downward taper of the shaft is paralleled by other Mycenaean examples, notably in the 'Lion Gate' at Mycenæ; but the highly decorated character both of capital and shaft is so far otherwise unexampled." Fragments of these Mycenaean columns are scattered in various European museums, and it is now proposed, says the writer in the *Times*, "to re-erect the completed shaft in the Archaic Room of the British Museum, with a restoration of the base, capital, and abacus, such as is now possible from a combination of the scattered fragments in Berlin, Carlsruhe, and other museums, with what has recently been set up in Athens. It will then be possible for the first time to study in its general effect the most complete as well as the most highly decorated example known of the Mycenaean column, the immediate ancestor of the developed Greek order."

In view of the forthcoming Jubilee of the Bucks Archaeological and Architectural Society, preparations are being made for the holding of a loan exhibition for the whole county at Aylesbury. In the current number of the *Bucks Records*, Mr. John Parker, F.S.A., says: "It is intended that the loan exhibition shall be on a comprehensive basis, to display the resources of Buckinghamshire, such as its prehistoric and mediæval antiquities, its flora and fauna, its geology and its industries." It is also hoped that the jubilee celebration will extend interest in the county museum.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard, of Clyffe, writes to point out that the Roman pavement mentioned in the *Antiquary* for September last, p. 282, was taken up, not in Wiltshire, as stated, but at Thruxton, in Hampshire. It is figured in the Salisbury volume (p. 241) of the Royal Archaeological Institute, and is now set up on the north-east staircase of the British Museum.

Glass-making at Knole, Kent.

By T. BARRETT LENNARD.



JOHN LENNARD of Chevening, co. Kent, a benchor of Lincoln's Inn, and for many years Custos Breivium of the Common Pleas, was born in 1508, and died 1590. About 1570 he obtained a lease for some years of Knole. The following accounts and letters show that John carried on the manufacture of glass in that neighbourhood. I have no documents to show whether he sold the glass he had made or whether it was merely used for the Mansion House of Knole, as the process of manufacturing this glass lasted for at least two or three years, and, for all we know, for some years longer. The former supposition is perhaps the most probable.* Roger Pulston appears to have been Lennard's steward.

"Paper marked 1585 memo^r of a/c John Lennard's glass house.

R^d by myself of Mystres Smyth
the vij of June 1585 for xxx
cords of wood by y^e day carted
to y^e glass house v^{li}
 lxj cords { There was caryed by hayte
 not payd { from nere y^e paynted gate to
 for { y^e glass house after y^e forseyd
 { last recyted day and y^e xxvij
 { of July 1585 lxj cords not
 { payd for. } not payd for
 27 July 30 cords of wood carryed
 to the glasshouse £5
 6 August, 30 cords, ditto £5
 24 August, 50 cords, ditto £8 6s. 8d.
 3 Sept^r, 30 cords, ditto £5
 13 Sept., 30 cords, ditto £5
 26 Sept., 30 cords, ditto £5
 18 Oct^r, 30 cords, ditto £5
 1 Nov^r, 42 cords, ditto £7
 11 Dec^r, 60 cords, ditto £10
 23 Dec^r, 60 cords, ditto £10
 18 Jan., 60 cords, ditto £10

* Other Kentish landowners appear to have had glass-houses at that period, as in the Sydney papers (*Letters and Memorials of State*, by Collins), a letter from R. Whyte to Sir R. Sydney, dated April 27, 1597, refers to "the great glass-house hill towards Penshurst."

19 Feb., for (108 ?) cords caryed
 of them by my owne teme
 and the rest by hayte betwene
 y^t day and y^e forseyd xvij of
 Jan^y for y^e w^{ch} he payd me not
 yn mony but yn thyngs y^t he
 asked (aloweday ?) for of me
 and for clxxvij bussshels of
 asshes xxvij cords of log wood
 left at y^e of my entry ther
 ij lode pot clay for makynge xij
 pots, one lode of bryk clay for
 makynge of bryks iiij stones for
 makynge an oven iiij syles ij
 payles ij shovels j (colvet ?) a
 whele barowe iiij^l safron, 100
 of last iiij bussshels of fretyng
 glas and vj pypes as apereth by
 hys bylle xvij^l

R^d. of my daughter Lennard y^e
 thyrd of June 1585 as an over-
 plus of mony y^t she had as
 remayneng yn her hands
 touchyng expenses yn hous-
 hold and other payments made
 by her.

R^d. y^e 6th of June of Coper y^t he
 rec^d. of Th. Jones and for rent
 behynd I thynk for 6 lady day
 laste xxvij^l

R^d. then of Coper y^t he rec^d. of
 Th. Jones beforeseyd for vj
 hydes xl^l

[The succeeding entries are of a like nature
 —money received for rent, for hides, for
 shepe felles (at 23d. the felle), for calves sold
 (2 sold for 16s.), and for wood sold.]

“Right worshipfull yf y^t may please you soe
 y^t is that Mr. [Valyan ?] came to the Glas-
 howse on fryday last at w^{ch} tyme I desired
 that he might be permitted to worke there in
 maner and forme as he did before. I de-
 maunded of Oneby yf he woulde consente
 there unto, who was very willinge, then Oneby
 and I rekened on Saterday for he had had
 so much wood as came to iiij^l xij^l iiij^l and
 I receaved of glasse the price whereof came
 to iiij^l viij^l v^l so that I am before hand with
 the glassmen since your worships departure
 and not behinde : All the cords of wood by
 the paynted gate are caryed to the glashowse
 alreadye and iiij cords from hooke wood

These are to will and desyre you to send mee
 word by this bringer from what place we shall
 carry to the glashowse. The outward Courte
 gate is locked evry night at supper tyme and
 all the night after supper also ; the Towne
 gate and all the gates in y^e park are kepte
 locked both night and day. I spake with
 (? Lawe) and he came thether where Adams
 worketh and vyewed the treese and he sayed
 he would take up as much as would suffice
 his torne. All the glass he brought home
 not by horse loade but by carte loads and he
 handsomely placed in the Chamber where
 your worshipp apointed as you shall see at
 your retorne there are two locks on the dore
 to make all fast. Valyan hath undertaken
 the charge of the one halfe of the glashowse
 and Ferrys worked with hym on the same
 syde, and the other half Oneby hath, but he
 doth not worke, for on that syde Mr. Bousell
 and the other younge man workethe and
 Oneby is dressing and heatinge his furnesse
 for on Monday next he meaneth to begyn to
 worke there. Thus expecting your worships
 answere from whence we shall carry wood to
 the glasse-howse I cease, comytting you to
 the tuityon of the Almighty who evermore
 have you in his keeping.

“Your poore servant in the Lord
 to commande,

“ROGER PULESTON.

“Knoll, the viijth of November 1587.”

“To the ryght Worshipful his very good Mr.
 (master) Mr. John Lennard Esquire at
 Lyncolns you gave these.

“If y^t may please you (right worshipfull)
 soe y^t is that there hath byn charged since
 your worships departure xxiiij cords of wood
 to the glasshowse and I have receaved so
 much glass as amounth to v^l and for the
 other iiij cords I shall receave glass tomorrow.
 Valyan and Ferris have promised to deliver
 me xx^l worth of glasse towards the payment
 of their debte before Saterday at night. They
 agree very well God be prayd for y^t : they
 worke night and day bout only whyles the
 founder is tempering his mettell on the one
 syde of the furnes Valyan and Ferris doe
 worke, and on the other side Brussell and
 the other younge man. Tomorrow God
 willinge Mr. Oneby is determined to begyn

to worke and Mr. Brussell his son shall work with hym wh already is come to the Glasshowse: your worship wrote unto mee that I should not forgett forslowe nor deceave you in those things you put me in trust. Forgett I might and forslowe but God forbid I shoulde live to dceave you and yet I am sure I have offended in nether of the three, for I goe twyse or thryse every day to the glasshowse, and the glassmen were never at such unty and concord amongst themselves as they are at this instant. The outward Courte gate is alwayes locked at supper tyme and all the night after supper. The towne gate and all the gates abowte the parke are kept locked night and day. I tould Cogger in manner and forme as your worshipp wrytt unto mee. The Cater hath filled upp all the sawpytts in the parke. Pocock hath caryed all the rayles and piled them upp on the backe syde of the kytchin as your wor: comaunded. I spake with Lawe and he hath taken a vew of the trees w^{ch} you appointed Adams to fell of the w^{ch} he will take as much as will suffice his terne. Adams and George doe worke at the Painted gate and they do not sett upp the cords halfe so fast as they are caryed away, therefore yf you will have the glassmen to contynue at worke you must ether graunte that more woodcutters may be sett a worke or ells suffer them to carry out of some other place in the parke, for all the clefte cords that were in hook wood are caryed to the glasshowse already. Thus comyttinge you to the tuityon of the Almighty I cease. Knode the xvijth of November 1587

"Your poore servant in the Lord
to comfande,

"ROGER PULSTON."



Notes on Prehistoric Man in West Kent.

BY J. RUSSELL LARKBY.
(Concluded from p. 100.)



THE typical Well Hill gravel is absent, the configuration of the surface not allowing of its transport by natural agencies; the diversified character of the gravel now under consideration clearly shows it to belong to a later period

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than the Well Hill spread, because it contains abundant débris of rocks found only underlying the chalk. The soil, moreover, contains much glauconite, showing how largely the ferruginous rocks of the Weald have contributed to its composition. It seems that the origin of this gravel must be looked for in the transporting action of the river Darent when that stream ran far above its present level, or between 430 to 450 feet above sea-level. This, of course, necessitates the elevation of the river-bed and its catchment basin to well above 430 feet; the course of the main stream outside the escarpment is now nowhere above 170 feet. At that time this comparatively level surface may have served as a flood-plain; hence the silty character of the soil, deposited when at successive seasons the river rose above its banks and flooded the surrounding country. The flints contained in the gravel require a closer examination. They are sharp-edged, usually unrolled, and, at the same time, scratched and sometimes deeply grooved on the flatter surfaces. There is a total lack of those imperfect conchoidal fractures, to be seen by the aid of a lens on the surface of most water-borne flints. The flints, in short, present none of the features usually associated with the action of running water. The implements in nearly all cases bear the striæ, and as these overlie the worked edges, no doubt can exist that they were imposed on the stones after they had been chipped by man. In one instance the once prominent ridges are not only scratched, but ground away, as if by the intermittent passage of some heavy material. It is difficult to suggest any origin for these striated surfaces other than moving ice in the form of frozen masses floating downstream, and in time of flood accumulating on this small open space. The grinding action necessary to grave the flints would, perhaps, result from the accumulations of ground ice. It is interesting to observe that the striæ do not occur in regular directions, but frequently cross each other at all angles; this feature seems to confirm the suggestion of transport by detached masses of ground ice. The melting of the material would liberate the flints and deposit them on the flood-plains, whilst the subsequent movement of the water thus produced is indicated

R

by the small gullies taking their rise from the flood-plain and falling into the Darent. These rubbed and striated flints are intimately



FIG. 7.

associated with the 450 contours following the Darent Valley, but they do not occur on the other 450 levels, having no connection with that water-course.* The position of these implements in time seems to be between the typical eoliths, with which they have some affinity, and the earlier palæoliths, to which type they also bear a slight relation. Regarded as a class, the chipping is finer and the types more numerous than in the earlier examples

* Since writing the above, I have submitted some of these implements, accompanied by explanatory notes, to Sir Archibald Geikie. He confirms my explanation of the striae, laying stress on their great variety of direction as showing that the flints were repeatedly frozen in and rasped along the river bed. The gravel in which they occur is not mapped on the Geological Survey Plan in my possession.

from the true plateau gravels. The Rev. Ashington Bullen suggested to me when I exhibited my collection at the Geologists' Association that they were simply bleached eoliths, but at that time I had not sufficient examples to warrant the idea of a separate and later eolithic type. I do not think they can be merely bleached eoliths, because I have never found a specimen partially bleached. Regarded as a class, they show better chipping than the typical eoliths. The deeply-stained eoliths, especially those from Terry's Lodge, are often scratched; but in the gravels now under consideration the greater number of flints, worked and unworked, show evidence of the rough grinding treatment they have undergone.

The foregoing notes touch on all the important features connected with the eoliths in the locality under review, and it may, I



FIG. 8.

think, be fairly claimed that the implements of pre-Palæolithic man occur under distinct and well-defined conditions:

1. On the summit of the highest land, forming a minor water-parting in the present drainage system, and having, therefore, no clear relation to the existing rivers.



FIG. 9.

2. On a lower level, where the implements appear to be of a later age, and on a flood-plain of a river which, since the deposition of the containing gravel, has deepened its channel nearly 300 feet. It can hardly be denied that even the later of the two types may fairly claim a considerable antiquity.

A careful examination of the gravels of the Cray reveals the presence of implements, rude in character of chipping, it is true, yet in many cases showing great advances on the types already illustrated. At various places in the now dry upper stages of the Cray Valley sections for economic purposes have been exposed. These show an irregular

deposit of coarse angular flint-drift lying usually on a deeply-rutted surface of chalk. The valley, although of considerable age, is obviously later than that of the Darent, and seems to be a line of drainage developed entirely during Palæolithic times, because it does not breach the chalk escarpment as in the cases of both the Medway and Darent; it cannot be regarded as a "consequent" stream. This proposition is confirmed by the character of its remains, *Elephas primigenius* and musk ox, being of usual occurrence, accompanied by rudely-fashioned but none the less unmistakable Palæolithic implements. Eolithic forms occur but sparingly as derivatives, and with still less frequency fragments of tertiary conglomerate and older ironstone. So far as my records go, no implement of well-finished type has yet occurred in these gravels, the general form being a naturally split slab of flint with rough work on the edges, the whole surface usually bleached and answering in all respects to the condition of the containing gravels. Of the implements found, I have selected



ST PAULS CRAY, KENT
THE DOTTED LINE SHOWS THE REWORKED PARTS

FIG. 10.

two (Figs. 7 and 8) for illustration as type specimens. Of these, Fig. 7 is very interesting; it shows work on all edges, with slight

attempts at flaking, and at one extremity there is a curved portion resembling the concave scrapers of Eolithic gravels. In fact, the implements as a group are not much in advance of Eolithic types, which, coupled with the lack of well-finished examples, warrants the suggestion of their early place in Palæolithic times. They are, in nearly all cases, much rolled and bruised, pointing to violent conditions of deposit. This explains not only the absence of recognisable chipping floors, but also the presence of many bulbous spalls, removed during the process of deposition. As illustrative of these conditions, it may be re-

later rechipping. Another but heavier ovoid implement I found on a gravel heap at Green Street Green. It is very heavily rolled, and came from the top soil of the section there exposed. These implements are of interest, as they occupy an intermediate place in the developments of local configuration; although all are more or less rolled, they do not occur as constituents of the gravels.

The next types in order of time, but of much less frequency, are the unrolled and china-white implements. Of this class I have a few from the flood-plain of the Darent at Cockerhurst Farm (A on Fig. 2), at

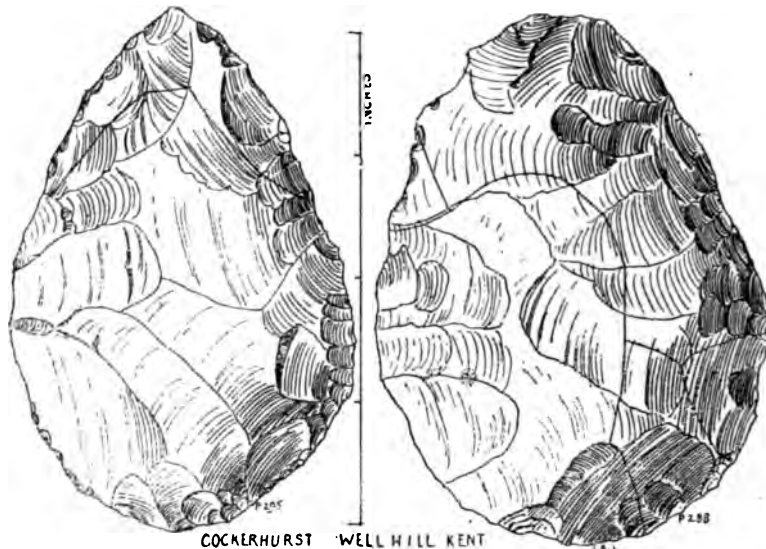


FIG. 11.

marked that highly-rolled blocks of tertiary conglomerate, weighing as much as $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., are not infrequently found incorporated in the deposit.

Belonging to a later period in Palæolithic times are the stained and well-worked implements sometimes found on the surface. Mrs. Hemming, of Orpington, has in her collection a stained implement illustrated at Fig. 9; it is one of her personal finds, and deservedly occupies a prominent place in her interesting collection. I have in my collection several Palæolithic implements of this type, one from St. Paul's Cray (Fig. 10) being especially interesting as showing a

450 feet (O.D.). They occur on, but have no geological connection with, the striated flints and implements already dealt with. Of these later palæoliths, I illustrate two at Fig. 11; they are beautifully worked with extensive flaking over the whole surface, and strongly resemble the implements found by Harrison in the rock shelters at Oldbury, Ightham. The ovoid implement is ogival in its edges. Efforts have been made to prove that these ogival implements had a special purpose, but it is difficult to indicate any advantage to be derived from the form. The type is not of frequent occurrence, and seems to be due to an accident in chipping rather than to serve

any set purpose. Some time ago I manufactured, more by accident than design, it is true, an implement with ogival edges, and took an opportunity of experimenting with it as a hand missile; in all instances it fell short of the range attained by the ordinary ovoid flint, although it twisted rapidly in its flight, and would doubtless inflict a severe wound. As scraping or skinning implements they are not well adapted, especially when, as in the example illustrated, the edges are unequally curved.

At a still later date in Palæolithic times may perhaps be placed the flakes from the brick-earth deposits further down the Cray

Sacred Sites in a Shetland Isle.

By JESSIE M. E. SAXBY.

TRADITION has it that there were at one time about twenty kirks in the Isle of Unst. This island is about fourteen miles long, and about seven miles broad at its widest. For centuries its population has been sparse. The people were poor, the isles insignificant; superstitious rites and beliefs held sway over the natives. They hated alien races, and

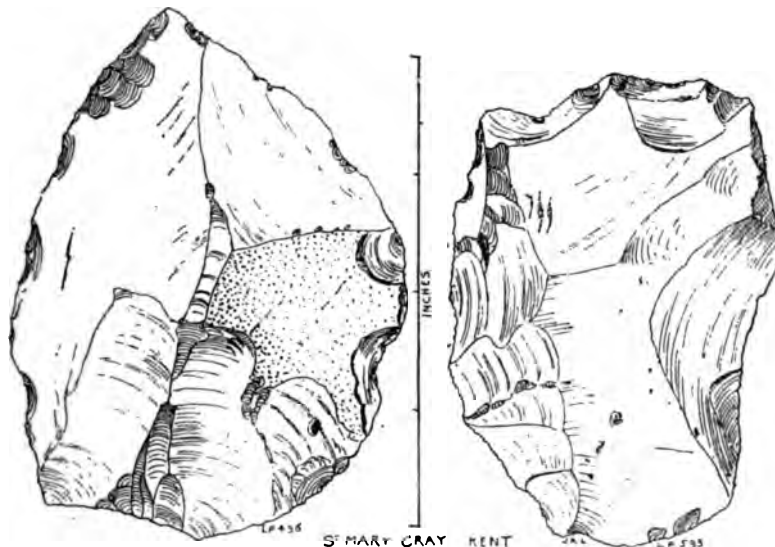


FIG. 12.

Valley at St. Mary Cray (Fig. 12). They are beautifully patinated, and show very large bulbs. Edge-working is unusual, but when it occurs is never on the bulbous face; they all show signs of use in their chipped and jagged edges, although I have nothing approaching a finished implement. They were without exception used as knives and scrapers, and from this it seems probable that their users were primarily hunters. The conditions under which the flints occur are quite normal; the principal site is on the top of the earlier river gravel, and protected by some 10 feet of slowly accumulated brick-earth washed from the tertiary deposits through which at this point the valley winds.

had good reason to suspect later teachers than their heathen ancestors.

The neighbouring isles of Yell and Fetlar are said to have been as well supplied with kirks as Unst. We speak of those three as the "North Isles." If the mainland and its adjacent isles were also crowded with kirks I do not know, but it is evident that ancient usages, language, superstitions, and beliefs lingered longer in our North Isles than elsewhere. It is also plain that contact with other folk was not so continuous, and did not influence *our* part of Shetland so much as it did the rest of the isles.

People have a careless way of interpreting folklore. I have always doubted the asser-

tion that there were "twenty Christian chape's in Unst," and I think recent investigation bears me out in this.

I discussed these interesting themes with our local antiquary, Mr. Andrew Anderson, and Mr. John Fraser, an Orcadian whose keen observation and patient research have been rewarded by valuable discoveries here and elsewhere.

Our frequent and ardent exchange of ideas led us to decide that we would make pilgrimage to the reputed kirk "steedes" (sites), and gather such fragments of folklore and other remains as might be found in these localities.

It is true that many had been before us to those sacred steedes—some in search of buried treasure, others to grab such relics as report had it were there, many to appropriate stones for building purposes. But, as far as I can ascertain, only a very few had made careful observations for the pious purpose of preserving for the future those remains of a buried past. Indeed, such learned men as visited these sites seem to have set the worst example of any, for they excavated and turned over cairns and standing-stanes, kirks and brochs, and replaced nothing, nor took any steps to preserve the ruins.

I cannot ascertain that any person has prosecuted such research with patient intelligence, and given the result to the world in a permanent form. I speak of what has to do with *Unst* only. And now to return to our kirks.

I append the notes Mr. Fraser made on the spot, supplemented by those of Mr. Anderson, who helped me to finish the circuit after our Orcadian coadjutor was obliged to leave. Interspersed with these notes are a few of my own independent observations.

THE KIRKS.

I. *Bartle's Kirk*, Norwick. Most northerly known in Shetland, situated on a slope of hill amid cultivated land. Foundation, owing to running down of soil, many feet below surface. Four upright stones at site, probably Norse. No well-dressed stones in neighbourhood, only a few stones from Bræwick. Bræwick stone is a fine sand-

stone of a slaty nature, much valued for "sharpening-stones," etc. It is easily worked and shaped.

There is a stone basin, supposed to be a baptismal font, built in yard-dyke. Basin $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, oval, scalloped out about 1 foot in depth and 2 feet long, by 15 inches wide.

Another stone basin, supposed for holy water, is shown. It is broken, and was used for a pig's trough.

A "holy well" existed 20 yards below site of chapel. There were steps down it. It is now filled up as dangerous for children.

Many stone relics were found here, such as a handle of what appears to be a stone axe; a stone with incised hole and rough moulding; a square clibber-stone dish, circular inside, slightly broken on one side.

There was also found a lump of clay with clear impression of man's feet, short and broad. This clay model was covered with a flat stone, and had an upright stone at end to protect clay from pressure. There is no clay in the soil, and that used for this purpose must have been brought there from a little distance. The folk surmised these were the footprints of some holy man.

About 50 yards from chapel an empty kist was found, formed of stone slabs, short and deep, as Norse kists are.

Bones and ashes were found at some depth below foundation of chapel. No trace of Christian burial.

A family named Henderson live in the cottage adjoining, and, being very intelligent people, they have preserved such relics as they found. Some of these were purloined from the old man by a laird.

II. *Kirk o' Virse*, Norwick. The foundation is clearly traceable in the burying-ground, which the people still use. Walls of surrounding cottages contain large numbers of well-dressed stones from Bræwick, which is a place at some distance from Virse.

There are a number of crosses in the burying-ground—one good specimen with incised crosses, one with raised cross, all of very ancient type. Several fine ones have disappeared, having been stolen. One anti-quarian thief was caught in the act, and compelled to bring back the stone.

Minute bits of broken pottery and burnt

bones have been found at a depth below site of chapel, as well as elsewhere in the enclosure. Outline of circular wall can be traced in part. Kirk o' Virse was in use long after Bartle's Kirk was in ruins.

III. *Kirk o' Bodin*, Haroldswick. Burying-ground is still in use. Foundation of chapel quite distinct. One old tombstone inside chapel walls was uncovered by Mr. Fraser. This stone seems to have escaped observation previously. The lower end is broken, but otherwise the stone is intact, and the raised carving is clear and beautifully formed. There are two angel figures, each having a hand outstretched with a scroll, and these nearly meet over what seems a cherub of the usual type—infant head with wings attached.

There is a large "lying" tombstone in the graveyard, raised from the ground on free-stone pedestals. It is engraved with what we conjectured was a coat of arms. St. Andrew cross in right panel. There is a lengthy inscription in raised letters, but not decipherable. Below the inscription are death's head, cross-bones, and hour-glass, quite distinct. This is the reputed grave of a laird who was cursed by a widow he had evicted. She prayed that his name might perish, and grass never grow on his grave. Though the stone is raised from the surface of the tomb no grass grows beneath. The man's name is lost.

IV. *Cross Kirk*, Clibberswick. This chapel was in use 120 years ago. Foundation of chapel still distinct. Long a place of pilgrimage. Coins found quite lately in the wall. No trace of burial near the surface. I think that examination of the steede might well reward the investigator. Not far from Cross Kirk is Crusgeo, where Mr. Fraser found what (for lack of a more descriptive term) he called a Viking cup. Later research rewarded us with interesting remnants, such as burnt bones (human and animal), scraps of pottery, and human bones that had not been subjected to fire. We found no shell-fish nor fish bones, as are usually found in ancient middens here. There is a circular steede near the brow of the cliff at Crusgeo.

V. *Kirkhool*, Baltasound. There is nothing here to indicate that a chapel ever existed. The name only tells that some sort of holy

place was there, but of what age it is impossible to guess. Kirkhool is situated at the head of the Voe, terminating at Balta Sound, amid crofts, etc., and the whole neighbourhood has been so long under cultivation, the stones removed for building, and tradition suppressed, that we can only say the name implies that a kirk (or temple) was on or near the knowe ("hool" means "knowe").

VI. *Kirk o' Baliastae*, Scraefield. This kirk was in use as late as 1822, but when it was first built is another story. The building is of different periods. In Hibbert's admirable book on his visit to Shetland he says: "I arrived on the Sabbath morning. The natives of the vale were all in motion on the way to the kirk of Baliastae." He attended the service, and describes at length what he calls "the convulsive fits to which the religious congregations of Shetland are subject."

This kirk, like others, had a saint's name. One authority gives one list of saints to whom the Unst kirks were dedicated, and another wiseacre gives a different list. The Protestants, who quietly possessed themselves of the Shetland kirks, would doubtless ban the saint's name, and so it would be lost. Perhaps a correct list could be got from Norway, as Shetland was long, ecclesiastically, under the Bishops of the mother country, Gamle Norge. No ancient relics have been found in this kirk or kirkyard, but close by, at the Ha' of Scraefield, there existed till a very few years ago the site of an ancient lawting. Hibbert saw it. The three concentric circles, the tumulus in the centre, the burned bones found under débris, clearly show this to have been one of the important temples of heathen times, of which Hibbert correctly says: "These sites of ground were intended for popular juridical assemblies . . . religious rites were also mingled with the duties of legislation."

The folk say that there was another kirk at Baliastae. Some curious little chambers were accidentally found some years ago in that neighbourhood, but no examination was made. There is a croft there called Broch, which indicates that there was a broch near; but I can hear of no tradition connected with it, thanks to the narrow-minded, pig-headed clergy, who did their best to obliterate

every remembrance of their country's past from the minds of the people.

VII. *Kirk o' Sandwick*. Traces of foundation of reputed chapel on shore beside the sands. The spot is called Milya-skera. Encroachments of the sea on loose soil have removed most of the foundation. West end remaining. Lots of ashes under foundation. Further north along the shore is the steede of a house with a midden beside it. These were disclosed by the great tidal wave and tempest of February, 1900. Midden is rich in animal and fish bones, ashes, and shells. Two coins and a comb of ancient pattern were found in the midden, but we could not trace who has these now. Tradition says that the Kirk o' Sandwick was carried one dark night across the bay to where the later kirk stands.

VIII. *Our Lady's Kirk*, north of Sandwick, is surrounded by a burying-ground, still in use. The walls of the chapel are very thick—at west end about 5 feet thick. The chapel is narrow, and most disproportionately long. In fact, it seems to have been twice added to in length, and I think these more recent portions have been added *after* the kirk became a ruin, and were utilized as family burying-places. Bruces of Muness (of hated memory) are buried in east end of chapel.

A lying tombstone, supported on four pieces of freestone, is there, and is known as "Bruce's tombstone." There is a coat of arms engraved on the stone, with inscription in raised letters, visible but illegible. With little trouble this might be restored enough to be read.

There is another large lying tombstone on the south side of the chapel, inscription entirely effaced. Four, and possibly more, keel-shaped lying stones are in the burying-ground. They are about 5 feet long. No similar stones are found in other Unst kirkyards except one we found at Kirk o' Virse. Many crosses by Our Lady's Chapel are like those known as the Norwick Crosses.

IX. *Glitna Kirk*. At side of new road north of East Uya Sound. This foundation is much more square than any other we saw, and encloses larger space. Tradition says the building was never completed. The Catholics possessed themselves of a trow-

hoose (temple of Thor?), and commenced to build a kirk on the steede, but what they built one day was thrown down by invisible agency during the night. There is no trace of burying-ground within the steede. Remains of broken urns, with ashes and burnt bones, were found close by when the new road was constructed. There is the site of an ancient circular enclosure to the west of the kirk, as if it had surrounded the spot at one time. The road may have cut into the circle. It is a matter for regret that local authorities never interest themselves in such finds, and so permit history, writ on stones, to be lost.

X. *Kirk o' Wick*, Lund. I remember this kirk being called St. Ole's Kirk. No pre-Christian relics found here as far as we could ascertain. The place belonged to successive lairds whose minds did not incline to seek for anything but sensual pleasure; yet a kind of dog-in-the-manger feeling, which characterizes their class still, caused them to prevent more intelligent persons from investigating. Kirk o' Wick now belongs to a different sort of folk, and I hope their love of all that pertains to our country's old story will lead them to search for relics of the past. The story is told that a Laird of Lund, annoyed at people crossing his land *en route* to church, dressed up a half-witted servant to personate Satan, and sent him into the chapel during service. Excitement, hysterics, etc. All rushed from the spot save the minister, who cursed the laird after the manner of his kind in those days. The curse was to extend to the ninth generation. No service was held in Kirk o' Wick after that day. The laird's family is extinct. While it lasted it carried the curse. The burying-ground here is in use.

The sites of two imposing brochs are not far distant from the spot, and might tell a tale if opened.

XI. *Kirk o' Colvidale*. Foundation still visible, but no tradition obtainable. Circular steedes in vicinity, and some upright stones.

XII. *Da Kirkhool*, Gunyster. Stance of building not now known, only conjectured, but circular steedes not far from knowe.

XIII. The *Kirk o' Underhool*, and Kirkamire, Westing, below house. House supposed to be built on chapel stance. Cros-

bister is between the Gunyster chapel and chapel at Underhool. From Crosbister both were visible. On this spot the people "crossed themselves."

XIV. *Kirkaby*, Newgord, Westing. The enclosure is still called the kirkyard. The foundation of building stands east and west. Steede surrounded by traces of a circular wall, and some upright stones about 2 feet in height. We found these were sunk possibly many feet below the surface. The prejudice of individuals prevents in many cases examination.

XV. *Kirkaknowe*, above beach of Newgord. Stance of chapel about 100 yards below a house on the knowe, and near an old mill. Traces of foundation found when delving, and this confirmed tradition. This kirk was always referred to by fishermen as the "Boun-hoose," a sea term for house of prayer. There are remains of an old building on the sloping bank at Taftens. The stones very large. Apparently there had been two circular enclosures. Traces of ashes under foundation. Some ancient stone dishes were found about 200 yards north-east some years ago when the road was constructed.

XVI. *Kirkamool*, Cliff. This is a pretty sequestered spot on east side of a lake, and is pointed out as the site of a long-forgotten kirk. There are slight indications of a circular wall enclosing as much land as we found within the foundations of other kirkyards, but there is nothing to show that any chapel stood in the centre, and no excavations have been made which might throw light on the subject.

Across a tiny ravine rises a bold bluff, called the Mool, and on its summit we found evidence that a circular wall—possibly a broch—had existed there. In very early times this district seems to have been well peopled. The land is fertile, the little vales sheltered and picturesque. Until thirty-five years ago it was the abode of a dozen families; now it is given up to sheep.

XVII. *Kirkarig*, Burrafirth. Three or four stones by the roadside mark this spot. Tradition says a kirk was there, but no relic has been found to confirm the statement. On the brow of an adjacent cliff stands the Broch of Burrafirth. Its out-

line is well defined. Careful delving might well reward the explorer. That this was an important broch I think we may believe, since it gave its name to the fiord over whose turbulent waters it frowned. I think there must be some sacred steedes at Skau, which would complete the circle of our island kirks, but as yet I cannot hear of any in that district, which has been almost depopulated for many years.

There are other places in Unst which were undoubtedly burying-places, where burned bones and funeral urns have been found; but these spots were never known as kirks.

The kirks that were usurped by the so-called Reformed Church lost their saints. St. Bartle's, Our Lady's and Cross Kirk, probably remained in possession of the Catholics till the Fathers in charge died, for there was no violent transfer in Shetland, as in Scotland. Thus the three kirks in Unst that do not seem to have been occupied by Protestants have retained their patrons' names, and are so styled by some old folk.

We noted that all the authentic kirk foundations stood with the gables east and west, after the usual fashion, and that all the earlier yard-dykes were circular. Thus there stood an oblong within a square. It is said the burnt bones and pottery found in such places have been discovered only inside the chapels (or with débris displaced from these), and much below their foundations. Certainly *our* small finds were so. I fancy the astute Catholic Fathers, finding that the people clung to their ancient beliefs and usages with a tendency beyond the power of priests to shake or superficial conversion to alter, judged it politic to graft the new faith on the old. So they built their Christian kirks amid the ruins of heathen temples; they identified the great Yule festival with the Mass of Christ; they adopted the sun-worshippers' obeisance towards the east as one of their religious acts; they consecrated the spots which the people held sacred; and they buried the baptized dead beside the cremated ashes of their ancestors.

In consequence of such clever policy, time would obliterate all the old associations with those places. As the older language became

merged in the new, as the Christian faith spread and paganism passed away, the memory of the heathen gods, with all their savage rites, became superseded altogether. But superstition—as immortal as the soul of man—transferred a great many of the old observances to the new creed, and kept the old sacred sites sacred still. The Church had, as we have seen, helped in this. Thus the holy term “kirk” was applied to all such spots, whether there had been a chapel there or not.

Everywhere one finds the steedes of circular walls. All such places were regarded as “trowie”—associated with the mysteries of the spirit world. They were haunted, or holy, or horrible, or health-giving — Helyabrun, Crusafiel, Wullver's Hool, Henkiestane, etc., names linked with the unseen and the unknown. I cannot help thinking that many of the twenty chapels of Unst were never chapels at all, but troll-haunted temples, and the few authentic kirks were built on the sites of some of these.

The finding of a few ogham stones in Shetland has led some persons to assert confidently that there was a Celtic-Christian Church in our isles prior to their invasion and settlement by the Viking.

One swallow does not make a summer; one flower gathered in a place where no botanist would expect such a blossom to be at home does not prove that plant a native of the spot. A few isolated memorial stones engraved in a manner common to Celt and Scandinavian alike do not give sufficient data for asserting that our isles were Celtic-Christian before the Norsemen came, though it is likely that a few individual Christians may have found a refuge and a rest in the south isles of our group. It would be a delightful surprise to find that the cross was in Unst before Thor's hammer.

Possibly excavations might unearth an ogham in Unst which would add a much desired link to a chain I have striven to weave regarding the prehistoric race that once peopled our isles. One would like to be satisfied that the few oghams found elsewhere in Shetland have *not* been brought from Orkney at a much later date.

Meanwhile all research that has been made has shown cremated remains below

the foundations of almost all our chapels, etc., which seems conclusive evidence that a heathen creed immediately preceded that of the Norse Roman Catholics.

If the builders of our brochs, the mighty men who raised our standing-stanes, were ever a Christian people, some more evidence must be forthcoming before we can accept the statement as fact.

As I said, the kirks of Lund, Baliastae, Haroldswick, were taken over by the Protestants, who doubtless obliged their followers to discard the “rags of Rome,” and cease to call their kirks by the name of any saint. But the cold, bald theology of Scotland, with its avaricious and arrogant clergy, repelled the warm hearts of the islanders, and they secretly continued to cherish a preference for the priests whose human yet mysterious creed appealed to their nature very much as the more ancient faith had done. Thor, or St. Bartle; Freya, or Our Lady; Balder, or Christ of the Cross—the saints and the Norse gods had been of like passions as their worshippers, and of like sorrows and like failings; and so, in the confusion of ideas which ensued upon the changing of creeds, they only held fast to the spells and incantations, the prayers and gifts, it was theirs to offer at some sacred shrine. So coins were laid within the ruined temple, and pilgrimage was made to such spots long after rival Presbyterian sects had established themselves in our midst.

Something from the spirit of our olden people was in *me*, too, when I lately sought those hallowed scenes, and humbly strove to read a little of their past from the scattered stones. The sun-worshipper and the Catholic, according to their lights, sought the Highest and the Unseen. Have those who usurped the holy places of those ancients led the people any more near or any more wisely towards the Highest and the Unseen? I scarcely think so.



The Round Towers of Ireland.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Continued from p. 51.)

BUT the main point of the inquiry lies in the place-name of the little isle. Whence is it derived? Not, certainly, from the modern political party phrase of *Tory*! *Tor-Inis* is, as a place-name (*Anglicé*, Tory Island), more venerable in antiquity than Christendom. Did it owe it to the presence of the Round Tower on its bosom, or to its belt of rugged castellated rocks, for both were known as *tors* in ancient Erse? Petrie and his school consistently hold the latter view at the expense of the former, which they conveniently explain away as "a legend originating in the natural formation of the island, which presents, at a distance, the appearance of a number of towers, and hence, in the authentic Irish annals and the *Lives* of St. Columbkille, the patron saint of the place, it is called *Torach*, or the *Towery Island*, and Latinized *Torachia* and *Toracha Insula*." The conclusion is as inevitable as it is warrantable that the Books of Ballymote and Leacan are not to be classed amongst the "authentic Irish annals," yet O'Hart (p. 612) says of the one, "it is considered a very authentic work and of great authority," and (p. 613) of the other, "it is one of the greatest and most authentic works on Irish history and antiquities." But perhaps O'Hart's dictum has as little weight with this school as that of Solomon O'Drom and the MacFibises. Dr Joyce's fares better, of course, but "S. J.'s" quotation from this author approaches perilously near to a *suppressio veri*. Joyce's *unmutilated* passage stands thus:

"*Tor* signifies a tower, and corresponds to Latin *turris*. Although the word *properly* means an artificial tower, yet in many parts of Ireland—as, for instance, in Donegal—it is applied to a tall rock resembling a tower without any reference to an artificial structure. It is pretty common as forming part of names, and its derivatives occur oftener than the original. *Toralt*, in Fermanagh, signifies the tower of the *alt*, or cliff; *Tor-*

more, great tower, is the name of several islands—of one, for instance, off the coast of Donegal; *Tornaroy*, in Antrim, is the King's tower; and in the parish of Culfeightrin, same county, there are five townlands whose names begin with *Tor*. In some few cases, especially in the central counties, the syllable *tor* may have been corrupted from *tuar*, a bleach-green; but the physical aspect of the place will generally determine which is the correct root. *Tory Island*, off the coast of Donegal, is known in ancient writings by two distinct names, *Toirinis* and *Torach*, quite different in meaning, but both derived from *tor*. *This island is mentioned in our bardic histories as the stronghold of the Fomorian pirates, and called in these documents Toir-inis, the island of the tower; and according to all our traditional accounts, it received this name from Tor-Conaing, or Conang's tower, a fortress famous in Irish legend, and called after Conang, a Fomorian chief.* In many other ancient authorities, such as *The Life of St. Columbkille*, *The Wars of '99*, etc., it is called *Torach*, and the present name *Tory* is derived from an oblique case of this form (*Toraigh*, pronounced *Torry*). The island abounds in lofty isolated rocks which are called *tors*, or towers; and the name *Torach* means simply towery—abounding in *tors* or tower-like rocks. The intelligent Irish-speaking natives of the Donegal coast give it this interpretation; and no one can look at the island from the mainland without admitting that the name is admirably descriptive of its appearance."*

"S. J." transcribes the last sentence only, one-sidedly omitting that italicized above. This is nothing more nor less than literary sharp practice. Of course, there is no mistaking nor minimizing Joyce's leaning towards the view advocated by Petrie, but the admission that *tor* "*properly* means an artificial tower," and the honest reference to the "bardic histories" and "traditional accounts"—albeit, he rejects their authority in favour of later ones—are significant as qualifications of that view. His insistence upon *torach* and *toraigh* in support of his argument I regard as ingenious as his reference to the "interpretation" of the "in-

* *Irish Names of Places*, 1887, vol. i., pp. 399, 400.

telligent Irish-speaking natives of Donegal" is inconclusive.

To sum up the whole matter, "there is," in the language of Petrie, "a Round Tower still remaining on Tory Island," but whether it be of pagan or Christian origin, and whether, as either one or the other, it gave its name to the island, must, in my judg-



ROUND TOWER, MONASTERBOICE.

ment, ever belong to those matters which no human research can determine. But I insist so persistently on this phase of the general subject as a conspicuous, and to me an unsatisfactory, claim to the Christian origin of the Round Towers.

Again, much is made in the interests of the Christian theory of the assumed weight of early manuscript references to these

towers. As I am not hampered by Freeman's aversion to the employment of manuscript authorities or documentary evidence, I turn to those references with an open mind. They certainly attest the erection of Round Towers *during* the Christian era. But this very fact seems to me to minimize their value. It is no proof of their *origin*, though it may establish their *continuance*. The earliest manuscript reference Petrie adduces is that of the *Chronicon Scotorum*, which records the erection of the *Cloigtheach*, or Round Tower, of Tomgraney in A.D. 965. But, since this (so considered) conclusive testimony, O'Curry has lighted upon a more ancient authority in an eighth-century manuscript by Suibhne Geilt, wherein it is recited that a tower was built in the seventh century by Gobban Saer (the builder). O'Curry was undoubtedly an expert judge of the age of Gaedhelic manuscripts; but it is also undoubtedly no proof that Gobban Saer was *inter vivos* when Geilt's manuscript was penned, because he is mentioned by its author. Even Petrie himself admitted that he "*had not learned the particular period at which he flourished*,"* though he later came to believe it was "early in the seventh century." O'Brien's view is thus characteristically expressed:† "I do not deny, indeed, but that there may have been in Ireland, at one time, such a person as the Gobban Saer; but, if ever he did belong thereto, it must have been at least *sixteen hundred* years before the epoch which the (Royal Irish) Academy sanction."

The most casual reader cannot but note the hazard involved in an attempt to fix precisely the era in which this "*famosissimus in omni arte lignorum et lapidum*" flourished. But "S. J." oracularly sets forth that the author of the manuscript "*must* have been acquainted with Gobban Saer, for he was a member of St. Moling's religious community when Gobban Saer, the most famous of our ancient architects, built an oratory for that saint," and admits that "the language of this document was so obsolete that even O'Curry found difficulty in interpreting it."

The speciousness of these sentences is misleading. Gobban Saer *may* have erected

* *Dublin Penny Journal*, July 20, 1833.

† P. 381.

oratories for St. Moling (or, according to Colgan, for St. Abhan, though centuries separated the two men!), but what of that? It does not prove that Gobban Saer was the *inventor* of the Round Towers. At most, it would show that, as the contemporary of either St. Moling or Suibhne Geilt, he had *imitated* what was already pre-existing. Besides, the extent of his architectural performances is limited to the erection of *oratories*, not *towers*. No wonder O'Curry experienced a difficulty in interpreting the language of the document in question.

The same qualified value attaches to other similar manuscripts, such as the fragment in the Trinity College Library (*supposed* to be a portion of MacLiag's *Life of Brian Boru*), wherein that hero is recorded as a builder of Round Towers (*cloichthigi*); and another, referred to by Dr. Smith,* stating that Kinnef Tower was erected *circa* A.D. 1015. Petrie also shows, from an ancient Gaelic Antiphonarium, that in O'Carrol's (Prince of Oriel) days—middle of twelfth century—towers were built; and the *Four Masters*, *ad an.* 1238, chronicles the erection of that of Annadown.

It may be beyond cavil that *some* of the Round Towers were built by Christian architects and masons, but it is equally open to grave doubt whether *all* of them were. Documentary and annalistic evidence is conclusive only in regard to the former. There is ample manuscript testimony of the erection of some of these towers, from the seventh to the twelfth century, by Christian Ireland, but no such testimony points to her monopoly of them all. And even the advocates of the opposite theory are at variance on the point of antiquity. Petrie contends for the fifth century, whilst Miss Margaret Stokes† maintains the ninth. Both are respectable archæologists, and they differ respectably. This is significant.

This leads to my proposed *via media*. Petrie's arguments, despite their ingenuity, are mostly inferential, and not always logical. Finality neither he nor any other more or less expert antiquary can even hope to attain. No equivalent to the Egyptian papyri as an authoritative voice from the past has

been unearthed to solve the problem of the Irish Round Towers. The mystery of their origin will probably run coeval with time. No human plummet seems destined to sound its impenetrable depths. But O'Brien's and, later, Canon Ulick J. Bourke's have, in my judgment, dropped lower than Petrie's or



ROUND TOWER, GLENDALOUGH.

O'Curry's, for beneath the swirling, foaming Christian current lie the calm, unruffled pagan deeps, and to them they reach, though they do but skim their outermost surface. No one will ever probe beneath it: those silent deeps refuse to give up their secret.

Of what use, then, *oleum et operam perdere*

* *History of County Cork*, 1774, vol. ii., p. 409.

† *Early Christian Architecture in Ireland*.

in so vain a task? No authoritative origin of these perplexing towers can either be proved or disproved. Why not, then, accept the neutral ground of a dubious case with a give-and-take policy? If the adherents to the Christian theory would recognise a *possible* pagan type, the advocates of this latter would concede the *undoubted* Christian source of several, the ruins of which still stud the uplands and lowlands of Ireland as venerable relics of bygone ages.

This is the only compromise feasible as utterly bereft of any theory of degradation. There was none such in the adaptation of pagan temples in Rome and elsewhere to Christian uses, nor in imitation of their style later. Why should Ireland be claimed as an exception? And why wrangle over what will never be demonstrably known? Archæologists will never get beyond a possible adaptation and imitation. Admit this, and the *via media* is established. But this, it may be contended, is to concede the whole position. Not if it be accepted in the lowest degree of probability. No higher scale is obtainable in the Ravenna (or any other) theory. This may be rank Pyrrhonism, according to "S. J.," but it is more attractive than dogmatism.

I, however, strongly suspect that many Christian upholders of the pagan doctrine would as sternly refuse to enter upon my *via media* as would many Christian sustainers of the Christian hypothesis. Such amongst the former would doubtless have been the famous Archbishop MacHale, who was an uncompromising advocate of the pagan view, and whose Irish scholarship was superior to Petrie's and O'Curry's; such also the Rev. T. N. Burke, the renowned Dominican orator, whose "accomplished scholarship" "S. J." quaintly allows whilst treating his Pagan tendency in this question as "hyperbole" and "involuntary extravagance," in addition to reading a meaning into his words which I believe he would have repudiated. A brief quotation will substantiate this charge:

"There they stand, most perfect in their architecture; stone fitted into stone with the most artistic nicety and regularity; every stone bound to its bed by a cement as hard as the stone itself. A beautiful calcu-

lation of the weight which was to be put upon it, and the foundation which was to sustain it, has arrived at this: that, *though thousands of years have passed over their hoary heads*, there they stand as firm to-day as on the day when they were first erected. . . . Who built all these towers? for what purpose were they built? *There is no record or reply, although the question has been repeated, age after age, for thousands of years.* Who can tell? They go so far back into the mists of history as to have the lead of all the known events in the history of our native land. Some say that they are of Christian origin; others, again, say with equal probability, and perhaps greater, that these venerable monuments are far more ancient than Ireland's Catholicity; that they were the temples of a bygone religion, and, perhaps, of a long-forgotten race. They may have been the temples of the ancient Fire-Worshippers of Ireland; and the theory has been mooted, that in the time when our remotest forefathers worshipped the rising sun, the priest of the sun was accustomed to climb to the summit of the Round Tower, to turn his face to the east, and watch with anxiety the rising of the morning star, as it came up trembling in its silver beauty above the eastern hills. . . ."

The italicized sentences are those which evoked the barbed animadversions of "S. J." But whilst difference of opinion is permissible, distortion of meaning is reprehensible. The expression "thousands of years" cannot, *me judice*, by any legitimate lengthening of thought be beaten out into "an assertion which (to give it the most moderate interpretation) includes the incredible proposition that the history of these towers was actually forgotten soon after the Deluge." This is a most *immoderate* and unwarrantable "interpretation," for, strained to their utmost, the words do not admit of it. Petavius places the Deluge 2327 B.C., and Mueller 3547 B.C., and even if we favour the former date, the gulf between the Flood and the supposed origin of the Round Towers would still be vast, and still leave ample space for the question of their origin to be "repeated, age after age, for thousands of years." Nearly 2,000 had already elapsed between A.D. 1

* *Lectures on Faith and Fatherland*, pp. 84, 85.

and the year in which the quotation was uttered. It is just as possible that "thousands of years have passed over their hoary heads," as it is certain that "the question of the round towers is involved in inexplicable mystery." Quite possibly their "hoary heads" towered skywards when the *Iliad* was recited in the halls at Corinth.*

The Rev. W. A. O'Connor is another supporter of the pagan theory who would probably reject the proffered *via media*. Let me quote an eloquent passage in which this thoughtful and original writer refers to the antiquity of early Irish structures:

"Those first settlers were followed at an unknown, but very remote, date by some tribes of the great Aryan family who, issuing still from the East, and travelling by some immediate route, so that they did not suffer transformation into Kelt or German by the way, brought with them their arts, their customs, and their religion.

"The region of unshadowed skies and vast horizons is suggestive of one infinite Deity by the homogeneity of the sphere which an intuition of the soul conceives to be His dwelling-place. The Aryans worshipped light, the Heaven-Father. This sublime primitive creed degenerated into gloomy and cruel rites as it slowly filtered through the dark and savage scenery of the north, and the god of light was changed into, or associated with, the god of the thunder and the tempest. No such depravation took place in Ireland. As the earth rolls its plains and mountains towards the dawn, so rose the spirit of the Western isle from the mists of the far Atlantic, to greet the message from a brighter clime. The West embraced and enshrined in all its kindling splendour the promise of the East. . . .

"A rich crop of sacred emblems and edifices sprang from the soil at the first breath of this spiritual springtime, and became perennial. A new style of architecture, to which a happier future will do justice, was invented; a new style of ornamentation, which modern art has not rivalled, was elaborated. Temples—limited in size, but compact and perfect, intended to stimulate worship, and not, like later structures, to stand as exhaustive expressions of zeal, sub-

* B.C. 700.

stitutes for holiness, and monuments of human vanity—grew from the rocks. *Towers of incomparable workmanship*, pre-Christian crosses, veritable tokens of the nation's mind; stone circles and pillars, whose ruins seem more natural than the tempest-riven crags that stand beside them, literally covered the island, and silently testify to this day of a once prosperous, peaceful, and abounding population. No mountain is so bare, no islet so rugged, no headland so sequestered, no forest or morass so inaccessible, as not to possess imperishable relics of thronging worshippers."*

Yet another, the Rev. Canon Ulick J. Bourke, would, in all likelihood, discard my *via media*, though he approaches nearest to its threshold. We differ on the degrees of possibility and certainty.

"There are three commonly-received opinions amongst Irish antiquaries regarding the Round Towers. First, that they are the work of Danish hands; second, of early Christian times; third, of pagan origin. To which the writer adds a fourth, his own: that the Round Towers were first built in the early pagan period by those of the Aryan race who had settled in this Island of Destiny; but that after the Gospel had been preached in Ireland, St. Patrick turned the Round Towers, as he did the pagan fountains, to the service of Christian rites, and hallowed them by Christian practices and religious associations. This fourth opinion is that which seems to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale the most convincing and best supported by reason and authority."†

The learned Canon's rejection of the second theory (Petrie's) is masterly. He logically, and therefore clearly, divides Petrie's "proofs," in support of his position, into two heads—positive and negative.

But enough, and more than enough for my space, concerning the vexed question of these remarkable towers. Sufficient, at all events, it is hoped, has been adduced to enable the reader to exercise his own judgment on a matter which, I repeat, will never be authoritatively settled.

(To be continued.)

* *History of the Irish People*, 1883, vol. i., pp. 8-10.

† *Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language*—*The Round Towers*, 1876, p. 352 et seq.

Stonehenge : its Relative Position with regard to other Ancient Works.

BY JOSEPH HOUGHTON SPENCER.



HE axis of the temple, which is practically in the same line as that of the avenue, points north-eastward to the horizon in one direction, where the sun rises at the summer solstice, and, consequently, in the opposite, or south-western, direction to where it sets at the winter solstice; and it can be seen by reference to Ordnance Maps that the line thus obtained connects the British encampment named Sidbury, 735 feet above the sea, about eight miles distant from the temple to the north-east, with Grovelly Castle, another ancient work, 500 feet high, and about six miles distant, to the south-west of the temple.

The fact that Stonehenge is thus connected with two other ancient works is referred to in "An Attempt to Ascertain the Date of the Original Construction of Stonehenge from its Orientation,"* published in *Nature*, November 21, 1901, when the conclusion arrived at was 1680 B.C., with a possible error of ± 200 years.

A straight and clearly-defined line, some fourteen miles long, which may be regarded as the prolonged axis of the temple, is thus derived from the positions of the sun at the summer and winter solstices, and joins two ancient fortifications with the temple.

It is not proposed to continue this line in a north-eastern direction at present, but to extend it, on the Ordnance Map (scale 1 inch to a mile), to the south-west, when it will be seen to cross a Roman road about one and a quarter miles from Grovelly Castle, and to pass, about the same distance further to the south-west, close to the Ordnance Trigonometrical Station, marked 449 feet above the sea.

The line, if continued further, would cut Teffont Manor and Castle Ditches, the latter an ancient work 630 feet high, and pass

* By Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F. C. Penrose, F.R.S., communicated to the Royal Society on October 19, 1901.

through the old castle in Wardour Park. Between this point and where it crosses the river Don it would be within three miles of Winkelbury Camp, and about three and a half miles after crossing the river, and at a distance of one and a half miles from Shaftesbury, pass through West Melbury, near Melbury Hill, which has an altitude of 863 feet.

Thence, passing between West Orchard and Manston, it runs by the castle near Sturminster Newton, through Fifehead Neville, and Kingston, to Buckland Newton, between Knoll, 651 feet high on one side, and Ridge Hill, 700 feet high, on the other.

Being still continued, it passes between Cerne Abbas and Up Cerne,* through a camp in Cerne Park, where are some ancient ditches, having an altitude of 700 feet, to the Court House at Sydling St. Nicholas, and to a point beyond, 581 feet high, near Maiden Newton.

Thence, by Hill Barn, 608 feet high, it passes between a cromlech and a British village, crossing the road at 707 feet above the sea near a tumulus, and, if continued to Higher Coombe, near Chilcombe Hill, it there crosses the line from Weymouth Bay to Porlock Bay, which passes through Castle Neroche, and is derived from the setting sun at the summer solstice, and the rising sun at the winter solstice and upon which line the "Monks' Walk," Corfe, is situated, as described in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society* last year.†

Within an area of about half a square mile adjoining the point of junction of these two lines lie the camp on Chilcombe Hill and the site of a British village, earthworks, and tumuli on Askerswell Down. And if the line from Stonehenge be continued to the English Channel, it terminates at a point on the coast between Burton Bradstock and Swyre, marked Cliff End.

A third line is also connected with Higher Coombe.

There is in Melbury Park near Evershot, which must be distinguished from Melbury

* There are several British settlements and tumuli in this immediate neighbourhood.

† "Castle Neroche: its Position with Relation to Neighbouring Earthworks," vol. xlix., 1903, part ii., p. 54.

near Shaftesbury, a group of eight roadways or drives, radiating from a central point 460 feet high, in an open space in Great High Wood, named "The Circle," arranged upon the same principle and connected with the sun as are the crosses of the "Monks' Walk" upon the Weymouth Bay to Porlock Bay line, before referred to.

For a fuller description of this figure see the *Antiquary*, No. 117, vol. xx., p. 99, article, "Ancient Trackways in England." It is wished to direct attention to the fact that a line drawn from the centre of "The Circle" in Melbury Park through the middle of the road or drive running south by west, nearly, if continued to the English Channel, touches it near "The Knoll," 500 feet high, above Puncknowle, and on its way passes by Rampisham and through the camp on Eggardon Hill and the site of a British village, before it cuts the point of junction of the other two lines at Higher Coombe.

Thus there are three lines—one radiating from the centre of Stonehenge, about forty-eight miles from Higher Coombe; another from the centre of the "Monks' Walk," about twenty-five and a half miles from Higher Coombe, on the Weymouth Bay to Porlock Bay line, which passes through Castle Neroche; and the third from the centre of "The Circle" in Melbury Park, about nine and a half miles distant—all meeting at Higher Coombe, which adjoins an elevated point in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp on Chilcombe Hill, the site of a British village, earthworks, and tumuli, thus marking it as a position of some importance.

The inference may be drawn from the foregoing facts that these three lines connected with Stonehenge and other primitive works, also with the sun at the summer and winter solstices, meeting at Higher Coombe, where there are also remains of ancient works, is not a mere coincidence, but a factor in a well-considered and skilfully-designed system.

Consequently, it is suggested that Stonehenge is not simply an isolated monument of ancient art, but an integral part of a comprehensive and far-reaching whole; therefore, in determining the date of Stonehenge, the period of the formation of those earthworks so evidently connected with it would also be decided.

VOL. I.

Some Ancient Brooches.*

THE earliest brooch or dress-fastener was doubtless the thorn, which can still be seen occasionally in use among the peasant women of Egypt. From the thorn to the pin of bone was a short step. And as the use of metals began, bone pins gave place to pins of copper



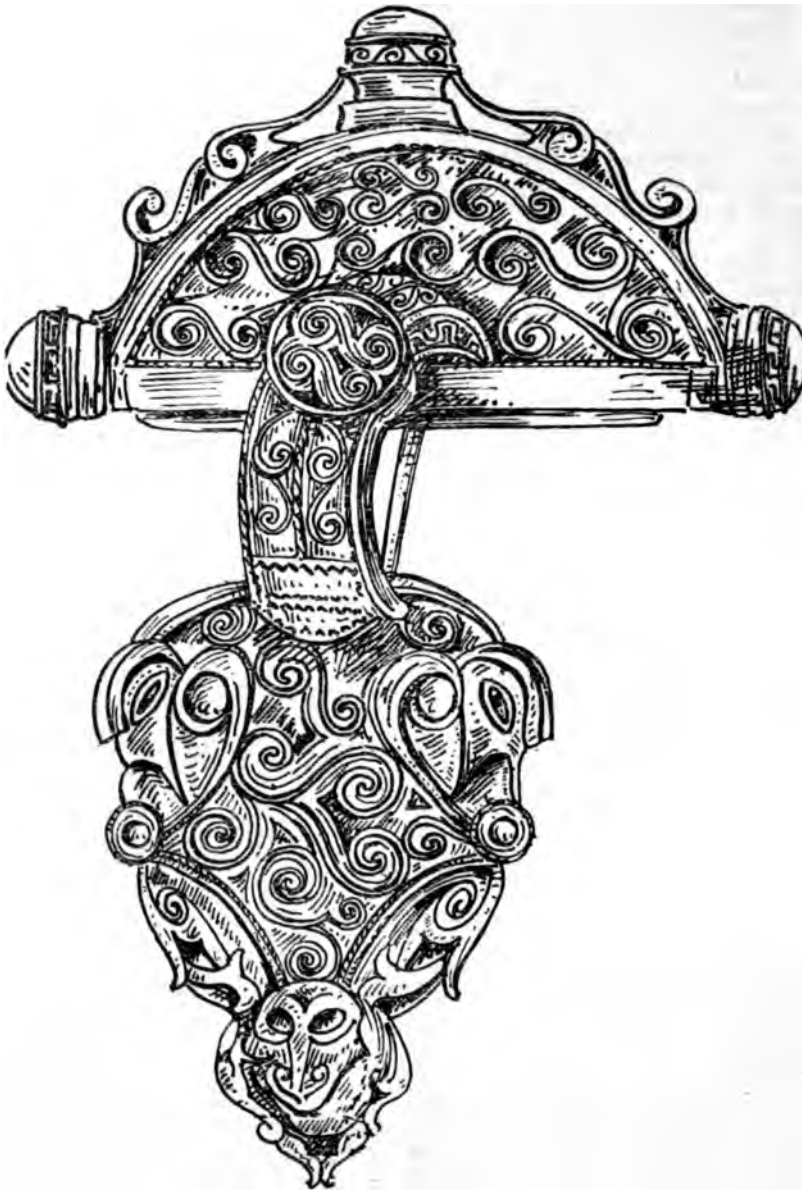
OVAL FIBULA, WITH GOLDEN ORNAMENTS.

(South Kensington Museum.)

and bronze, and so the way was opened for fibulæ and brooches of innumerable kinds and designs.

Miss Heaton, in the book before us, does not write for scholars, but has brought

* *The Brooches of Many Nations.* By Harriet A. Heaton. Edited by J. P. Briscoe, F.R.Hist.S. With seventy-eight illustrations by the author. Nottingham: Murray's Nottingham Book Co., Ltd., 1904. 4to., pp. xvi, 50. Price 6s. net. Large paper, 10s. 6d. net.



LARGE FIBULA, SILVER-GILT. FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF FALSTER.
(South Kensington Museum.)

together a collection of notes on the evolution of the brooch, with remarks on cognate topics, illustrated by many excellent drawings,

which should have considerable attraction for the intelligent general reader. After some remarks on ancient Assyrian and

Egyptian jewellery, which might well have been amplified, Miss Heaton traces in some detail the development of the brooch—from the simple bone pin to the safety-pin type, through the many varieties of the fibula to the splendid brooches of Keltic and Scandinavian art. Specimens of Greek fibulæ and brooches abound. They were used by women on the shoulders, to fasten the sleeves of their tunics, and for other purposes. Men used them freely also. Miss Heaton naturally recalls the magnificent brooch worn by Ulyssés, which “was fitted with two small pipes, in which the pin was contained, this

the lower end terminating in an animal's head. By the courtesy of the publishers, we reproduce three illustrations of Northern art in this connection. The first example above is a specimen of the oval-shaped brooch, which was characteristic of Continental Scandinavia. Brooches of this kind were usually worn in pairs, which were united by chains, each brooch being fastened to the cloak or mantle on the upper part of the breast. This description of brooch was, of course, not confined to Scandinavian use. Specimens have been found in the British Islands and in Northern France—wherever



KELTIC FIBULA.

rendering the garment doubly secure, whilst it prevented it from being torn.”

The fibulæ of the Græco-Roman and Roman periods are of immense variety. A few are indicated in these pages, but there is room for a good monograph on the subject. Animals, fishes, birds, and insects figured largely in the many fantastic forms of these fibulæ. But for splendour of art and magnificence of decoration the palm must be given to the great brooches of Scandinavian and Keltic workmanship. The spiral form, of which Miss Heaton gives some interesting examples, is peculiar to the North. Another common Scandinavian type, dating from the early Iron Age, is of cruciform shape, with

in fact, there was direct intercourse with Scandinavia.

The second example above illustrates the later form of the Northern fibula. It is very elaborate in workmanship and handsome in design, but for practical purposes it is too cumbrous an implement. Miss Heaton well remarks: “Notwithstanding the love of detail manifested in Scandinavian objects, every available space being filled up with ornament, and even the reverses of the fibulæ being elaborately decorated, there is yet a tendency to coarseness in their later works.” The real use and purpose of the thing was lost sight of, and the over-elaborate brooch—lavishly decorated, but too large

and clumsy—was “more likely to tear the cloth than to keep the garment in position.”

Our third illustration is an example of the Celtic fibula. It is a specimen of beautiful workmanship, and shows the favourite feature of Irish designs—the interlacing serpentine ornament which was used in such an infinite variety of ways.

The letterpress of Miss Heaton's book is slight—we wish she had treated the subject more fully—but her drawings are good, and, from the illustrative point of view, very useful. The book is well printed, and tastefully “got up.”



At the Sign of the Owl.



MR. C. K. SHORTER, in his always welcome “Literary Letter” in the *Sphere* of March 4, reproduces the title-page of his copy of Cowley's *Poems*—the folio of 1656—and remarks that he has no doubt that “the copy would sell at Sotheby's to-day for two or three pounds, so admirable an example is it of seventeenth-century topography.” As a matter of fact, the book would fetch anything from £5 to £15 according to its condition, and especially according to the state of the portrait by Faithorne, which forms the frontispiece. The title-page of Mr. Shorter's copy bears the signature of one William Knapp; and on another page it is recorded that Knapp sold this *Cowley* to R. Harwick for six shillings. “If only,” writes its present owner, “all the succeeding owners had written the dates of their possession, my book would be even more interesting to me. One purchaser of the book notes that he paid fifteen shillings for it, and another no more than one shilling.” The wish will be echoed by every book-lover. Book-memoranda of this kind are always most interesting; although the note that the 1656 folio of Cowley once changed hands for a shilling rouses one's envy.

If sufficient subscribers can be obtained a monthly magazine of antiquities relating to Wales and the Borders, called *Old Wales*, is to be published, at sixpence. It will be edited by Mr. W. R. Williams, author of *The Parliamentary History of Wales*, etc., and subscribers' names should be sent to the *Old Wales* Office, Talybont, Breconshire.



Mdlle. Vacaresco's new book of Roumanian folk-songs and legends, said to have been collected from the peasants and rendered into English, has just been published by Messrs. Harper. She says in her preface, addressing a friend to whom the book is dedicated: “You will not find here one single tale that is already inclosed in the books of our learned and patient book-love searchers. They are as new to the public as if they had not lain for centuries in the souls of our country-people.”

Mlle. Vacaresco says that the simple love of country life is still alive in Roumania as it was in Virgilian days. That may be so; but I am wondering how far Mdlle. Vacaresco is a safe guide to Roumanian folk-song. In a recently issued book of Bulgarian folk-songs and proverbs, entitled *The Shade of the Balkans*, Pencho Slaveikoff, the Bulgarian poet, who speaks with authority, declares that the Roumanian folk-poems of Mdlle. Vacaresco are not genuine. Speaking of the *Bard of the Dimbovitza*, he says: “As I turned over the leaves, I replied unhesitatingly, ‘The Bulgars do not possess such songs—for the same reason why the Roumans do not possess them. Those are manufactured songs which were presumably built by Mdlle. Hélène Vacaresco, decorated by Carmen Sylva, and rendered into English—most charmingly—by Miss Alma Strettell.’” Mdlle. Vacaresco, on being written to, replied that the Roumanian peasant is practically the most intelligent peasant in Europe, and that in transcribing his songs she made use of a private system. On this Slaveikoff says: “The Roumanian peasant has not the remotest idea of these songs: of their form, of their context, or of their language. And the *Bard of the Dimbovitza*, so far from being the miracle of unknown bards, whether upon the Dimbo-

vitza or elsewhere, is nothing more than a fabrication of the Merry Wives of Bucharest."

It seems to be very difficult for folk-songs to pass through the literary consciousness without sophistication, and difficult for collectors to refrain from the formulating of strange theories. Mr. Cecil Sharp, whose work in collecting songs from the West Country peasants has been before referred to in the *Antiquary*, has been talking to a *Daily Chronicle* interviewer on the subject, and commits himself to the suggestion that the Scottish folk-songs have travelled north—were indeed originally English! The following extract from the interview will be read with interest:

"Although Mr. Sharp confesses that collecting folk-songs nowadays is very like 'dissecting a corpse,' the corpse shows signs now and then of being a remarkably lively one. Fragments of no fewer than five hundred folk-songs, familiar and otherwise, fill Mr. Sharp's note-books, and his latest tour has resulted in the discovery of, at any rate, one whole ballad that has never been heard before.

"It is exceedingly beautiful, both in its tune and the simple, naïve pathos of its words. It possesses the added interest of telling almost exactly the same story as that used so famously by Boccaccio, and afterwards by Keats—the story of Isabella and her Pot of Basil.

"This song begins 'In Bruton town there lived a farmer,' and tells how the farmer's daughter and one of the farm servants loved each other. The two brothers murdered the servant, and buried him 'where no man can find.'

"The daughter, however, dreamed of what had been done. She saw her lover standing by her.

Then she rose early the very next morning,
Unto the yonder brook she sped;
There she beheld her own dear jewel
In gory plight, all bloody red.

And since my brothers have been so cruel
To take your tender, sweet life away,
One grave shall hold us both together,
And along with you in death I'll stay.

"Such was the song, sung to Mr. Sharp one fine day in Langport, to a tune that

Mr. Sharp avers must be at least 300 years old, by an old Somerset woman named Mrs. Overd, who needed to be refreshed at intervals by a 'moog ov zyder'!

"She was a fine old lady in many ways,' Mr. Sharp said. 'Here's my beau at last,' she said, when I first made my appearance at the cottage door. She sang me, in all, some forty-five traditional Somerset songs."

The report of the Worcestershire Historical Society for 1904 is a record of good and useful work. The publications for the year were the fourth part of the *Index of Worcester Wills*, completing the first volume—a boon to genealogical students—and the *Old Order Book of Hartlebury Grammar-School*, edited by the Rev. D. Robertson. Mr. Floyer's important *Catalogue of MSS. in Worcester Cathedral Library* was intended for 1904, but the work took longer than was expected, and the book is now promised for issue by Midsummer this year. I also note with pleasure that the council of the Society has decided to go on with the publication of the Registers of the Bishops of Worcester. The *Registrum Sede Vacante* and *Bishop Giffard's Register* have already been issued, and now the *Register of Bishop Ginsborough*, edited by Mr. Willis-Bund, is promised.

The trustees of the British Museum have just issued three more parts of the *Select Inscriptions*, which contain portions of Assyrian vocabularies and dictionaries, and also fifty plates of inscriptions relating to Omens. These parts complete the thousandth plate of this important work, and have made several hundred inscriptions accessible to students at a price within the reach of those of most limited means. Among the works of which all known fragments have now been published are the *Creation Epic*, the great dictionary of Assyrian and Sumerian, edited in the reign of Artaxerxes, the *Book of Devils and Evil Spirits*, and some hundreds of commercial contracts of the first Babylonian Dynasty, B.C. 2300, and large numbers of revenue tablets. It is proposed to publish in an early number the standard text of the Deluge Tablet, with all the ancient commentaries relating to it.

Messrs. Methuen will have ready immediately their facsimile of the Third Shakespeare Folio. It is reproduced from the edition of 1664, and it will contain the Droeshout portrait of the poet. The work is printed on pure linen paper, and it may be bought either separately or as one of a complete set of the Folios. The price of the set is twelve guineas net.

The Oxford University Press will publish this month (April) a *Concordance to the Italian Prose Works and Canzoniere of Dante*, prepared by Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, assisted by Mr. A. C. White, from slips supplied by a number of readers working under the general direction of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. T. Wilson, publisher, of Kendal, announces for early publication an illustrated history of *The Redmans of Levens and Harewood*, by Mr. W. Greenwood, F.S.A., Scot. The book will cover the history of the family since the days of Henry II., and will contain many pedigrees, and be freely illustrated.

I note with much pleasure that the honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred on Mr. Edward Arber, F.S.A., by the University of Oxford on March 14. Students of English literature and of bibliography are deeply in Dr. Arber's debt.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

YESTERDAY, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge commenced, at their house, Wellington Street, Strand, the sale of the library of the late Mr. Wickham Flower, F.S.A., of Great Tangle Manors, Guildford. Among the principal items were the following: *Acta Sanctorum*, illustrated by Bollandus, editio novissima, one volume wanting, Paris, 1863-75, £28 10s. (Bull); *The Two Bookes of Frances Bacon*, first edition, 1605, £19 (Leighton); *Biblia Sacra Latina*, lit. goth., fine copy of a rare edition, about 1480, £19 10s. (Leighton); Burlington Fine Arts Club, Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures, 1889, £20 (Bumpus); Exhibition

of Book Bindings, 1891, £10 (Parkins); *Les Principales de l'Admirable Don Quichotte*, full-page copper-plate engravings, brilliant early impressions, La Haye, 1746, £24 (Maggs); Geoffrey Chaucer's *Workes*, black letter, Printed at London, 1542, £34 (Quaritch); *Memoirs of John Constable's Life*, by C. R. Leslie, R.A., 1843, £13 (Quaritch); Dante's *La Divina Comedia*, 1477, rare edition, with a commentary of Dante, £50 (Leighton); *Dictionary of National Biography*, edited by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, complete set, 1885-1904, £40 10s. (W. Brown). About £1,000 was realized.—*Globe*, March 9.

Yesterday, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge continued, at their house, Wellington Street, the sale of the fine library of the late Mr. Wickham Flower, F.S.A. Chaucer's works, the Kelmscott Press edition, with designs by Sir E. Burne-Jones, fetched £49 (Cockerill), this being an advance of £6 more than the last copy bought; Lord Lilford's *Birds of the British Islands*, second edition, with many fine coloured plates, £50 (Bain); Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain*, large paper, £16 5s. (Hopkins); Maund's *The Botanic Garden, the Fruitist, and others*, coloured plates, £12 (Quaritch); Abbé Millot's *Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours*, with miniatures of figures, copied by hand from the original MSS. of the fifteenth century, £15 10s. (Maggs); Molière's *Ceuvres Nouvelle Edition*, engravings and vignettes after Boucher, Paris, 1734, fine clean copy, £10 (Leleu); Sir Thos. More's *History of Richard the Third*, a new edition, beautifully bound, by F. Bedford, £8 10s. (Bain).—*Globe*, March 11.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold yesterday silver plate and objects of *virtu*, the property of Mr. Merton R. Cotes, of East Cliffhall, Bournemouth, and old English silver plate, the property of the late General Sir William Penn-Symons, of Hatt, Saltash, Cornwall, and from various other sources. Mr. Cotes's silver included a Queen Anne stand, with lamp, for a coffee-pot or saucepan, 1713, 7 oz. 12 dwt., at 78s. per oz.—£29 12s. 9d. (Cox); a Charles II. beaker, engraved with a band of formal strapwork and foliage by George Mangy, York, 1662, 3 oz. 3 dwt., at 260s. per oz.—£40 19s. (Crichton); and a German parcel-gilt tankard and cover, with chased knob and scroll handle, the cover engraved, 43½ oz.—£43 (Heigham). The other properties included a pair of circular covers, pierced and engraved with trellis festoons, 1782, 22 oz. 6 dwt., at 50s. per oz.—£55 15s. (Letts); and an old Irish chalice and paten, engraved beneath the foot, "Helge-Olafa, Son, 1652, 17 Juli," 9½ oz., at 68s. per oz.—£31 9s. (Letts).—*Times*, March 10.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received vol. 50 of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society's *Proceedings*. Besides the usual full chronicle of the year's meetings and excursions, the volume contains six papers and a number of miscellaneous notes. Among the papers are two note-

worthy records of excellent archaeological "spade-work" accomplished during 1904. In our January "Notes of the Month" we gave a summary of the results obtained from certain excavations at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech, last year, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, and in the volume before us we find a full account by that gentleman of his eight days' work on the site named, illustrated by several good plates. Mr. Gray describes in detail the result of each cutting, and comes to the tentative conclusion that the Camp was constructed within the limits of the Bronze Age, there being evidence that it was occupied *circa* B.C. 1000 to B.C. 400. The other work recorded is that on the site of Glastonbury Lake Village where excavations were resumed last year by Mr. A. Bulleid and Mr. Gray. A careful description is given of each mound examined and of the relics found; but nothing very fresh or unusual appears to have come to light. It will take at least two more seasons to complete the excavations, when a full and complete illustrated monograph on the village will be published. Among the other papers are a very interesting and carefully done "Classification of the Somerset Church Towers," by Dr. F. J. Allen, with good photographic plates of some fine examples; a discussion of the archaeological problems connected with the early history of "Pen-Selwood," by the Rev. E. H. Bates, and a brief chronicle of the long secularized "Stavordale Priory," by the same writer; and a short note by the Rev. H. H. Winwood on some recent excavations in some peculiar earthworks on the slope of a field on Lansdown, near Bath, which seem to have proved little save the probable modernness of these earthworks. The frontispiece to this volume of *Proceedings*, which bears witness to so much commendable activity on the part of the west-country society, is a good photographic view of Stavordale Priory, north side, which gives one a melancholy impression of its present desecrated condition.

The last part of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* for 1904 is before us. It contains, besides much miscellaneous matter, the following papers: "On the McCrath Tomb in Lismore Cathedral," by Mr. J. R. Garstin; "Irish Motes and Early Norman Castles," a paper deserving attentive study, by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Clonegal," by Canon Ffrench; "The Battle of Dundonell (Baginbun)," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; "Clonliffe," by Mr. D. Cosgrave; "Who Built Enniscorthy Castle?" by Mr. W. H. G. Flood; and the first part of a paper on "The Burchier Tablet in Kilkenny Cathedral, with some Account of that Family," by Mr. R. Langrishe. The *Journal* is well illustrated throughout.

The new part of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (vol. ix., part iv.) contains, besides the usual Notes, etc., three papers. The first is an account of "The Capells at Rayne, 1486-1622," by Mr. W. Minet, accompanied by a number of original deeds illustrating the history of this old Essex family. The other papers are "Chigwell: A Rental and some Place Names," by Mr. W. C. Waller; and "Inventories of Essex Monasteries in 1536," by Mr. R. C. Fowler, which constitute a useful addition to the

many such inventories already printed. With these *Transactions* is issued an appeal to Essex archaeologists by Mr. I. C. Gould for assistance in compiling a complete schedule of ancient defensive works within the bounds of the county. The scheme is one which should enlist the sympathy and interest of every local antiquary.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 2.*—Mr. W. Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Garraway Rice, local secretary for Sussex, read a paper entitled "Palæolithic Implements from the Terrace Gravels of the River Arun and the Western Rother." Mr. Rice, after indicating the general configuration of the Arun and Rother district by means of maps and lantern-slides, said that it did not appear that any discovery of palæolithic implements in the *river gravels* of Sussex had been recorded, although a large number had been found in the southern part of the adjoining county of Hants, notably in the neighbourhood of Southampton, in the gravels of the Itchen and the Test. The only recorded discoveries of palæolithic implements which the writer had been able to find were at Bell's Field, Friston, near Eastbourne, by Mr. R. Hilton, who found palæolithic implements on the surface, and of one example at Brighton, by Mr. Ernest Willet in 1876, both finds being recorded in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*. Mr. Rice first called attention to a flat ovate palæolithic implement found on the surface at Appledram, near Chichester, by William Hayden in 1897, which he thought might be possibly assigned to the terrace gravels of the Lavant. In view of the paper, Mr. R. C. Fisher sent for exhibition an ovate implement found on high ground at Midhurst in 1893; from its appearance it would seem to have been exposed on the surface for a considerable period. This seems to complete the list of Sussex examples prior to Mr. Rice's discoveries, the smallness of which he considers to a great extent due to the fact that until recent years there were but few pits, and excavations were infrequent. The area to which Mr. Rice has mainly confined his researches extends from Selham in the west to Wiggonholt in the east, and in the course of his paper he dealt with no fewer than thirteen pits and sections showing river-drift gravel, several of which, however, are now filled up or disused. He pointed out that the implements which he and others had found in the district have a special interest as adding another of our southern counties to the list of those in the *river gravels* of which palæolithic implements have been found. The first palæolithic implement found in the Arun and Rother district appears to be a very nicely chipped ovate implement discovered at Fittleworth many years ago, which was first seen by Mr. Rice in 1898, then in the possession of the late Rev. A. B. Simpson, Vicar of that parish. This implement and a beautifully chipped ovate sharp-rimmed one, very thin in proportion to its size, also formerly belonging to Mr. Simpson, and probably likewise found at Fittleworth, were lent for exhibition by Mr. Philip Dawson, the present owner. In the disused pit from which the former implement

came, approaching 200 feet above Ordnance datum, Mr. Rice found a small flake with "working" on the edge. In the adjoining parish of Coates, at an altitude of 122 feet, he found in drift gravel a good external flake of an ochreous colour, chipped so as apparently to form a borer; likewise a well-formed tongue-shaped implement, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth at its widest part, weighing 1 pound 4 ounces. Further, he found in gravel from the same site a pointed ovate implement, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth, of a dull amber colour; like one from Bury St. Edmunds figured by Sir John Evans, though most skilfully chipped, the edge is not in one plane, but when looked at sideways shows an ogival curve. In gravel dug at about 20 feet above Ordnance datum, at Greatham, Mr. Rice found a fine polygonal flake, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth, nicely patinated, of a creamy colour; whilst in gravel obtained at 100 feet above Ordnance datum at Wiggonholt, Mr. W. Paley Baildon found a fine, well-made palæolithic ridged flake, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth, of a dark ochreous brown colour. A search made subsequently in the same gravel by the author resulted in the finding of an interesting little ovate implement made out of a flake, the bulb of percussion showing on one side, whilst the other is nicely worked; it measures only $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth. Mr. Rice dealt at some length with the respective deposits of river-drift gravel in which the implements had been found, the altitudes of the same, and especially with their positions in relation to the rivers, illustrating his remarks by means of slides showing sections and pits, in the examination of which he had been assisted by Mr. C. A. Bradford. Mr. Rice said the special points of interest in this discovery of palæolithic implements in Sussex might be briefly recapitulated thus: The newness of the locality, the great difference of the levels at which the implements were found—*e.g.*, about 20 feet above Ordnance datum at Greatham, 122 at Coates, and approaching 200 at Fittleworth—and the variety in the type of the implements. The latter facts, taken together, may suggest a vast difference in the age of the cream-coloured flake from Greatham and the tongue-shaped implement from Coates.—Dr. F. W. Cock exhibited an early eighteenth-century taper-box containing a number of Jacobite and other relics.—The Rev. John Hewett, through the secretary, exhibited a small silver-gilt cup of German workmanship of the sixteenth century, one of a pair belonging to Babbacombe Church, Torquay.—*Athenaum*, February 11.

February 16.—Sir Edward M. Thompson, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. Cyril Davenport read some notes on Samuel Mearns, bookbinder to King Charles II., and his bindings.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, director, exhibited a number of antiquities lately found in Thames Street, noteworthy for being almost all of the Tudor period.

February 23.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was elected a Fellow.—Mr. T. F. Kirby read some notes on fourteenth-century conveyancing, as illustrated by documents in the muniment-room of Winchester College. Mr. Kirby also exhibited a leaf of a manu-

script service-book of the fifteenth century, found as a wrapper to some old papers.—Mr. Micklethwaite exhibited a small latten seal with the device of a key, and the legend S'NETLAVE ELLISIS, found in Cambridgeshire.—*Athenaum*, March 4.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 1, the Rev. H. Bedford Pim, M.A., read some notes on the well-worn subject of "The Origin and Use of Low Side Windows in Ancient Churches." The paper was illustrated by lantern examples.

The Rev. Professor Skeat presided over a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 20.—Dr. Haddon gave a paper on "String Tricks and Figures from Many Parts of the World"—in other words, cat's-cradle in a variety of forms. One often found, Dr. Haddon said, that things which appeared to be unimportant were in reality of some interest. Such being the case, he had not hesitated to bring before their notice a matter which would seem to the uninstructed to be peculiarly trivial. It was on record that people all over the world played with pieces of string: from the Hawaiian Islands to British Columbia, from Australia and the Torres Straits to Western America. Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese had precisely the same type of cat's-cradle that we had, and some of the cleverest figures which could be produced by this diversion were shown him by the Dyaks of Borneo. When he visited the St. Louis Exhibition he went to the Filipino compound and played cat's-cradle with the people there to cheer them up. The Filipinos were intensely pleased, and they played just the same as English boys did. In the Torres Straits the big-toe was frequently used in the construction of the figures, which were sometimes so complicated as to require two assistants, while the game was played throughout Papua and Melanesia, Florida and Polynesia. It was possible that the cords might have been used as a system of mnemonics for commemorating mythology, and that the symbolism had in course of time become obscured. One form of cat's-cradle that was practised in the Hebrides, and was supposed to be unique in Europe, had been paralleled by a figure constructed by a North American Indian tribe. Personally, he had no doubt that cat's-cradle was introduced into Britain from the East Indies by the Dutch, for otherwise it was very difficult to account for the similarities. Among the forms portrayed through the suitable manipulation of the string were: a canoe, a bird's nest, a fence, the setting sun, a cocoanut palm, a shell, a fish, a rat, a flying fox, a sea-snake, a crab, boys dancing, and men fighting. These examples were shown through the media of lantern-views and personal demonstrations by Dr. Haddon, who was assisted by one or two members of the audience.—Professor Hughes made a communication in respect to bone harpoons from the alluvial deposits of Kunda in Esthonia; the Rev. C. H. Dyer exhibited an altar tablecloth from Knapwell; and the Rev. V. N. Gilbert showed a gold snuff-box which Prince Frederick of Hesse presented to his ancestor.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*February 15.*—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. It was announced that Queen Alexandra, the Princess of Wales, and the King of Spain, had honoured the Society by becoming Royal members.—In lieu of a paper, an address was given by Mr. F. Stroud, Recorder of Tewkesbury, on "Idiotcy of England Numismatically Exemplified." The lecturer explained that the initial term was employed in the classic sense of "do nothingness," and particularly related to the last few years of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries, when the Government were apparently unable to pay any attention to the national coinage of silver and copper owing to their thoughts being entirely occupied by the foreign wars then in progress. The result was that silver and copper tokens arose from private enterprise. With this attitude he contrasted the action of Napoleon in striking coins immediately after his escape from Elba. He also drew attention to the want of artistic merit in the designs of most British coins since the time of Queen Anne. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. J. B. Caldecott, W. H. Fox, H. A. Parsons, and John Roskill, K.C., took part.—The lecturer and Mr. H. A. Baldwin exhibited silver and copper tokens of the period referred to.—Four ancient British gold coins recently found on the beach at Clacton-on-Sea were exhibited by Mr. Philip Laver, some unpublished pennies of William I. and II. by Miss Helen Farquhar and Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, and other exhibits of general numismatic interest were contributed by Messrs. Fitch, Hill, Ogden, Roth, and Taffs.—Presentations to the Society's library and collections were made by Messrs. Hamer, Needes, and Negreiros.

At the meeting of the **DORSET FIELD CLUB** on February 21, the Rev. H. Pentin read an entertaining paper on "Old Dorset Songs and Doggerel Rhymes." The secretary of the Folk-Song Society of England, Mr. Pentin said, wrote to him a short time ago asking if the club would undertake to collect the old folk-songs and old folk-rhymes of Dorset. He replied that he could not answer on behalf of the club, but as a private member he would collect all such songs and rhymes which he could come across in his parish and neighbourhood, and bring them before the club in the hope that interest might be stirred up and other collections made. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that the old traditional songs were fast dying out. Boys educated at a national school thought it almost beneath their dignity to sing the ungrammatical, unrhythmetical, and unpoetical song in which their fathers and forefathers delighted. They did not know that the bad grammar, the uneven rhythm, and the poor rhyme often marked the most ancient songs—songs composed, not infrequently, by villagers them-selves, and corrupted as the years had passed—old-time roystering alehouse songs, with their non-sense choruses, songs sung by the wandering minstrels of days gone by, songs from the old ballad-sheets of the pedlars. He ended his recitation of many specimen songs by inviting any who were interested in the subject, or who had such songs and rhymes in their possession, to communicate with him, in order that

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some kind of Dorset collection might be made, and that the results of their labours might be sent to the Folk-Song and Folk-Lore Societies of England.

The monthly meeting of the **GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY** was held on February 23, Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple, the President, in the chair.—Mr. W. G. Black, the secretary, stated that the society possessed a considerable library, which had been hitherto inaccessible to the members. The directors had for some time had under consideration the propriety of asking Baillie's Institution to accept the custody of the books. The suggestion had been received favourably, and he thought there was every probability that accommodation would be found, and that the books would be available to members in Baillie's Library in West Regent Street. There would be a separate catalogue for the books of the society, though they would also probably appear on the general catalogue. Members would have free access to the library, and would be able to borrow the books of the society under a special rule, Baillie's Library being only a reference library.—Professor Medley then read a paper on "The Setting of the Miracle-Plays." It had been a popular idea, he said, that the miracle-plays were represented on several platforms, one above another, ranging from three to nine, each stage representing different scenes or different worlds. This was not the case. In many of the plays the stage must have been on different levels, the mouth of hell in some plays being represented on the same level as the spectators, and Paradise on a platform above the stage. There were no wings, and the whole of the action took place on one stage, the different scenes being indicated by wooden structures or scenes painted on cloth and placed upon the stage. In France the platforms were sometimes 100 feet long, and the spectators moved along from scene to scene. When plays were performed in church, the different scenes were shown in the different aisles. For the pageants which were under the charge of the town guilds, large wooden platforms were constructed which moved on four or six wheels. These platforms were two stories in height, the lower story forming the green-room, the upper the stage. Sometimes the actors spoke from the ground; and another way by which the scene was enlarged was by cutting a square hole in the ground and filling it with water to represent the lakes and seas of Palestine, or of any region that might appear in the play. In concluding, the Professor remarked that the miracle-plays were deserving of closer study, as going to prove that life in our island in the Middle Ages was not a unique development along lines essentially its own, but was merely one phase of the general development which permeated the whole of Western Europe.—Mr. James S. Fleming afterwards read a paper, with limelight illustrations, on "Newark Castle and its Owners."

At the monthly meeting of the **NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**, held on February 22, Mr. R. C. Clephan presiding, Dr. Allison exhibited a Norwegian flail, still used in many parts of Norway, where the farms were small. It was probable, said Dr. Allison,

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that Ireland had been the centre of flail distribution, spread through war into Scotland, and through commerce into Norway.—A paper on "The Catrail" was read by Mr. E. Wooler, who has been engaged in investigations for more than three years past with the object of establishing a connection between the stupendous lines of earthworks known in Scotland as the "Catreil," in Northumberland as the "Black Dyke" and "Scots' Dyke," and in Durham as the "Scots' Nick" and "Scots' Dyke." By way of preface to the story of his investigations, Mr. Wooler referred to the accounts given of various portions of the huge earthwork during the last 180 years by some of the most eminent antiquaries of their day. Almost all writers concur in attributing its formation to the Britons, subsequent to the first withdrawal of the Romans from this country. Bruce, in his "Roman Wall," hints at what Mr. Wooler claims to have established by asking, "Can the Black Dyke be a continuation of the Catreil?" Commencing his investigations at Shorngate Cross, Mr. Wooler found traces of the dyke, and came across an old farmer named Heslop, who told him that his grandfather had remembered the dyke being levelled, and he pointed to a small portion on the side of the road which was undoubtedly part of the earthwork. At Stanhope, in Weardale, there were marked evidences running into the grounds of Stanhope Castle, and definite traces were again found on entering Frosterley. Here the continuity of the work was broken, but he conjectures it passed through Wolsingham, as at Castlewood, close to Harperley, the entrenchments are very fine, and there are evidences remaining of a strong British camp having existed. There was no difficulty in following the dyke through Harperley Park to Chester Hill, and on to Witton-le-Wear, where it evidently crossed the river. On the south bank of the Wear, however, the only trace left is a small bit of the dyke in a wood in the grounds of Witton Castle, until Toft Hill was reached. Here there still remain vestiges of an old camp, nearly square, one side measuring 140 yards. Coming to Morley, the dyke is easily followed to the banks of the river Gaunless, on Cockfield Fell, where there are unmistakable evidences of four camps, described in 1777 by Bailey, in his *Antiquarian Repertory*, one of the entrenchments being 1,020 yards in length. Then the trace was lost, and weeks were consumed in finding the continuation of the dyke, but it was ultimately discovered forming part of the boundary between the parishes of Cockfield and Evenwood. Clear traces were found at Esperley and Wackerfield, and, crossing the Tees, at Gainford the entrenchments were evidently carried past an ancient camp at Sowhill, and ran on to Stanwick and Forcett, where is the site of the largest British encampment ever discovered in this island. The whole circuit of these vast and singular works cannot be less than 1,000 acres. According to the well-ordered arrangements of a Roman camp, 100 acres sufficed for an army of 20,000 men, and, making all allowance for the rude disorder and tumultuous huddling together of an encampment of savages, this enormous camp of 1,000 acres cannot have been the temporary refuge of less than an entire tribe. Indeed, Mr. Wooler conceives it impossible that a single tribe should have

constructed the whole of this immense earthwork, and conjectures that several tribes must have sunk their internecine differences, and combined here in one gigantic and desperate, though futile, effort to repel the second invasion. Leaving Stanwick, the earthwork still shows evidence of its original stupendousness and magnitude between Gilling Grange and Sandford House, Richmond, whence he traced it past Hollyhill, White House, Hill Top House (Waitwith), Hipswell, and across Barden Moor; thence by way of Halfpenny House to Ellerton Moor, on past Marrick Priory (where is the finest portion since leaving Sandford House), and so to Grinton, where, to the east of Maiden Castle, are three vast earthworks. Here, for the present, is the end of Mr. Wooler's researches, though he proposes to carry them onwards to Middleham, where there are other entrenchments, which he believes confirm Warburton's theory that the dyke extended as far as Wincobank, near Rotherham. As the result of his personal researches, Mr. Wooler draws the conclusion that the words "Catreil," "Scots' Dyke," "Black Dyke," and "Scots' Nick" are merely the local designations for one and the same huge military work constructed as a fortified barrier to the Roman advance northwards. He hopes members of the Newcastle Society will make systematic investigations through Northumberland, and that other antiquaries will work northwards from Wincobank, in an effort to connect further traces, which he feels confident of establishing from Maiden Castle southwards.

HELLENIC SOCIETY.—February 28.—Professor S. H. Butcher, V.P., in the chair. Mr. W. W. Tarn read a paper on "The Greek Warship," with lantern-slides of the principal monuments and some Venetian ships, his object being to show that there was no foundation for the view that triremes, quinqueremes, etc., had superposed banks of oars, the conclusion reached being that triremes and the Athenian quadriremes and quinqueremes of the fourth century were analogous to the Venetian galleys *a sensile*, while the quinqueremes and larger vessels of the third and subsequent centuries were galleys of several men to an oar. It was argued that the terms "thranite," "zugite," and "thalamite" referred not to rows of oarsmen, but to divisions, of which the thranites sat astern, the zugites amidships, the thalamites in the bows; for this there was historical support, and the supposed evidence to the contrary, all very late, depended simply on the meaning of *κάρω* and *ἄρω*, which could be proved from Arrian to have meant fore and aft. After it had been stated that there was no evidence for the view that among Greeks and Romans an oar was never rowed by more than one man, the prow of Samothrace was compared with Diodorus's account of Demetrius's victory at Salamis, the conclusion being that it could not well represent anything but Demetrius's hepteres. Weber's proof of several men to an oar in Octavian's time was referred to; and after it had been shown that nearly every monument has been called a bireme, while history knows nothing of biremes till the first century B.C., the deduction was drawn that in early times two arrangements of oars must have been in use, the port-holes or tholes forming a straight line in the one,

a zigzag line in the other, and that the latter arrangement, which had nothing to do with size, was revived, perhaps with modifications, for the great ships of Hellenistic and Roman times. Finally, it was contended that the "trireme" of the Acropolis Museum shows one row of oars only.—A prolonged discussion followed, in which, among others, the following took part: Mr. W. C. F. Anderson, Mr. H. Awdry, Professor Ernest Gardner, and Messrs. G. F. Hill, H. Stannus, and H. H. Statham.—*Athenaeum*, March 11.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on February 28, the President, Mr. J. R. Garstin, mentioned that a society was about to be formed for the publication of the parochial records of Dublin.—Mr. T. J. Westropp read a short paper by Dr. George U. Macnamara, in which he described "The Lisdoonvarna Bronze Pot," which he said had been found in 1896 in a bog near Lisdoonvarna. The pot was about 70 pounds weight. They had no idea at what period the pot was made, but it was undoubtedly very ancient. By means of a lantern slide he exhibited a picture representing the vessel, which had a capacity of about 5½ gallons. Mr. Westropp then read a paper entitled "A Day's Exploration in Burren, Co. Clare." It dealt with forts, abbeys, cromlechs, etc., of which photographs with limelight were exhibited. He also exhibited views showing the general aspect of the district, and other photographs of scenery in Connemara.—The President then exhibited a medal which was recently dug up, and which was now the property of the Carmelite Order. The medal, which was beautifully engraved, bore on one side an effigy of Mary Tudor, and recorded the dates of her birth, her coronation, and her death. It was believed to have been engraved by a Genoese engraver who settled in England in the reign of George II. The medal was regarded with much interest.

At a meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 17, Mr. Percival Ross presiding, the Rev. Bryan Dale related the history of Lady Hewley's Charity, which was instituted in the year 1704. The founder was born in 1627, and died in 1710. Her marriage was a runaway match, her husband being John Hewley, a Yorkshire barrister, of Gray's Inn, for some time M.P. for Pontefract. Sir John and Lady Hewley resided at St. Saviour Gate, York, and had a country house called Bell Hall. They were devout Puritans, and befriended Nonconformist ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity. In her old age Lady Hewley decided that her good work should go on after her death, and she left money, which now produced about £4,000 a year, for the benefit of "poor and godly preachers." Unfortunately, her "open trust," as was often the case, proved an open door to uncharitable contentions and most extensive and complicated litigation. In this case the battle had been fierce and long, being waged first between the Independents and the Unitarians, and afterwards between the Independents and the Presbyterians. Why Lady Hewley left the trust an open one had never been explained. Perhaps she

feared the repeal of the Toleration Act, which might have rendered a more specific trust illegal. For twenty-nine years this litigation went on, and some £24,000 or £25,000 went in lawyers' fees. The body of the trust was fortunately not touched, being locked up in court. The interest on the money was just sufficient, barely sufficient, to pay the fees. The general effect of the final decision, after many trials, was that there were to be seven trustees, three being Independents, three Presbyterians, and one Baptist. It was also laid down that the property was not to be divided between the denominations, but each case was to be considered on its merits, independent of whatever denomination the minister was associated with. Since that time the charity appeared to have been fairly administered, and many ministers scattered through five or six northern counties of England were to-day receiving its benefits.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 13.—In the first paper Mr. George Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., and Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A. Scot., described the results of the excavation of the Roman fort at Barhill, Dumbartonshire, which was recently carried out by Mr. Alexander Park, F.S.A. Scot., at the instance of Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, of Gartshore, the proprietor. Barhill is one of the forts on the Antonine Wall, the next to the west from Castlecary, which was recently excavated by the Society. It is of the usual type—an almost square enclosure with rounded corners, measuring about 100 yards from east to west, and little more than that from north to south, surrounded by a rampart and two ditches. The ditches, however, join into one on the northern side, which lies nearly parallel to, and at a little distance south of, the line of the Antonine Wall, with room for the military way to pass between. The fort has the usual four gateways, placed one in each of the four sides, the north and south gateways being in the middle, and the east and west gateways opposite each other, but considerably nearer to the north than to the south ends of the ramparts. Besides the foundations of the square block of buildings in the centre of the area called the pretorium, few remains of other constructions of an architectural character were discovered within the enclosure, with the exception of an oblong building to the east of the central block, and a range of chambers with hypocausts, probably for a bath, close to, and parallel with, the western part of the north rampart. The well in the pretorium, which is 43 feet deep, was cleared out to the bottom, and found to be almost filled with architectural fragments, including parts of shafts and twenty-five capitals of pillars, some finely carved; an altar with an inscription by the first cohort of the Baetasians, an incomplete tablet inscribed to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, a pulley-wheel and frame, and the remains of a wooden bucket with iron hoops, a bag of tools, and broken earthenware jars and other fragments of pottery.—The second paper was a report on the excavation by the Society of the forts of Ardifuar, Duntroon, Druim-an-Duin, and Dunadd, on the estate of Poltalloch, Argyllshire, by Dr. D. Christison and the Hon. John Abercromby, secretaries, with plans by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A.

Scot., and description of the relics by Dr. Joseph Anderson.—In the last paper Mr. William C. Mackenzie, F.S.A. Scot., gave an account of the Pigmies' Isle at the Bull of Lewis, with the results of recent explorations made there by Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. C. G. Mackenzie, of Stornoway, at the instance of the author.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

EARLY SCOTTISH CHARTERS. By Sir Archibald C. Laurie. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1905. 8vo., pp. xxx, 515. Price 10s. net.

We give a cordial welcome to this substantial volume of genuine historic worth. It is a pleasure to recommend it to students. Sir Archibald Laurie has done a real service to history and literature in collecting these charters, in furnishing them with valuable and useful notes, and in supplying a model index. These charters, which number 271, extend from the sixth century down to the year 1153. In the modest preface it is pointed out that the large majority of these charters have been already printed by the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding Clubs, by the Surtees Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and by at least eight other antiquarian or historical works. Few, however, of even good public or private libraries contain all these costly publications; and if Sir Archibald had done nothing else but bring all these invaluable historical documents together, printed in intelligible Latin, in a single volume, not a few would have been most grateful for his labours. But he has done far more than that: the notes are full, scholarly, and clear, whilst a large number of important documents are now printed for the first time. Most of these are taken from monastic chartularies in the British Museum or in the Register House, Edinburgh. It will come as a surprise to most English students, save those acquainted at first hand with monastic lore, to note the many grants made by King David on this side the Border. On this question Sir Archibald Laurie says in his preface:

"The charters granted to English monasteries by King David and Earl Henry draw attention to the fact that they held Carlisle and many lands in Cumberland, that they were Earls of Northampton and Northumberland, and were Lords of the Honour of Huntingdon. Mr. Farrer discovered in the Register of the Abbey of Shrewsbury charters which proved that King David for some years held the Honour of Lancaster north of the Ribble. It is probable that other charters by King David and his son may yet be discovered in England."

If Sir Archibald cares to look up at the Public Record Office documents pertaining to the forests of Lancaster and Cumberland, he will find that sheep

pasturing and other grants made by the Scottish King caused disputes and difficulties long after his days.

Many of the King David charters now printed for the first time have been taken from valuable chartularies of the priories of St. Andrew, Northampton, and of St. Augustine, Daventry, which are in the British Museum. The writer has been content to follow the extended Dugdale in his brief account of these two religious houses, and has thereby been led into errors. For instance, when describing the Cluniac monastery of St. Andrew, Northampton, he says that it was "repaired and largely endowed by Simon de St. Liz, first husband of Queen Matilda," giving as his reference vol. v., p. 185, of the *Monasticon*. But the only authority there cited for the existence of this monastery prior to the days of Simon is the spurious Ingulph, on whose statements no scholar now thinks of relying. The true date of the foundation of this interesting religious house has recently been given by Mr. Round in his introduction to Domesday in the first volume of the *Victoria County History of Northamptonshire*.

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CARDIGAN PRIORY IN THE OLDEN DAYS. By Emily M. Pritchard (Owen Powys). Six plates and facsimile of map. London: William Heinemann, 1904. Crown 4to., pp. xvi, 168. Price 10s. net.

Whoever it was who persuaded the authoress to give to the public the result of her valuable researches on this ancient religious house did certainly a good work. Thus we have before us a handsome and excellently printed volume, which is a valuable reference book for the archaeologist.

Although but a "cell" to the larger Abbey of Chertsey, Cardigan Priory had a reputation not only in Britain but abroad. This may partially be accounted for by the pilgrimages made to a shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary in its church. The history of the priory, commencing in the early part of the twelfth century, is carried down to the present date. It is particularly rich in archaeological and historical facts; abstracts from royal grants, from State and Domestic Papers, and collected manuscripts, complete a remarkable record of the greatest interest to archaeologists.

It may be well to point out that the oft-quoted *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. (1535) is not always the reliable authority it is supposed to be. The Commissioners for levying the tenths write to Cromwell (Brit. Mus., Galba E., iv., p. 370) "sum summes be confounded one in another, as, ther is putt upon the church of Beverley" (the quotation is from the Chapter Act Book (*Surtees Soc.*, vol. 108 (1903), vol. ii., p. xcvi) "£17 2s. 10¹/₂d., and no dyvision made what the Provostre should pay, nor what the commyn of the church of Beverley shuld pay. And by cause it is putt 'de ecclesia collegiata Sancti Johannis Beverle such a sum' we doubt how the same shall be levied. The Sacrista or Thesaurer of the church of Beverley is left out. The vj parsons in the same church be put Rectores a altare S. N. in Beverlaco, where they shuld be named parsons in the same church. An vicareg of saint Michael called Holm church in Beverley. Non such is there, but of saint Nicholas there is oon."

"The examination of Prior Hore" (p. 69) would give Barlow, the then Bishop of St. David's, as the inventor of the false story of the painted wooden candle. The authoress has omitted to give the letter within which this examination was enclosed. It was written from Carmarthen by Barlow to Cromwell on the last day of March. He says: "... Concernynge your lordship's lettres addressed for the taper of Haverforde West, yer the receyte of them I had done refourmacion and openly detected the abuse thereof, all parties which before tyme repugned penitently reconcyled. But sythen I chaunced apou another taper of moch greater credyte and of more shameful detestacion, called our ladye's taper of Cardigan, which I have sente here to your lordship with convenyent instructyons of that develish delusyon" (*Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 183).—H. P. F.

* * *

YORK: THE STORY OF ITS WALLS AND CASTLES.

By T. P. Cooper. Many illustrations, plans, etc. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 365. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The topographical history of York is by no means a neglected subject, but Mr. Cooper in the volume before us treats his particular aspect of it with great freshness, and makes very considerable additions to what has been previously brought together. He has laid under contribution sources of information which have been but very slightly tapped by his predecessors—the Patent and Close Rolls and other State Papers, and the archives of the York Corporation and of the Cathedral. Mr. Cooper's work



CITY WALL, YORK, SHOWING THE ORIGINAL PLATFORM.



STONE FIGURES: MONK BAR, YORK.

appears most opportunely. We have had occasion more than once during the last few years to comment adversely on proposals of a vandalistic nature with regard to the antiquities of the city which have been brought before the Corporation. The publication of this book should do much to prevent the recurrence of such proposals in the future. Here the citizens of York may read the early history of the settlements on the site of their city; the long and moving story of the walls and gates, and of the historical associations of the city through century after century of English history; and here also they may read with some feeling of shame, we hope, of certain doings of the York City Fathers of a past generation. It is impossible to note without deep regret that of all the ancient Bars only one, Walmgate, retains to-day its ancient barbican unspoiled. A good view of this is given on p. 293, and another of the quaint inner side of the Bar on p. 295. The illustrations throughout the book are good and useful. We give two examples of the smaller blocks. The first shows the curious stone figures—"massive half-length human figures, sculptured in a menacing attitude, in the act of hurling large stones downwards"—which surmount each of the turrets of the stately Monk Bar. The second block shows the city wall, at Tower Place, where the walls run towards the river with comparatively little rampart, and on the city side "a stone platform or allure, 22 inches wide, was the only foothold available for martial burghers who guarded the city at this point." Another of the illustrations is reproduced on an earlier page in this

issue of the *Antiquary*. Mr. Cooper has given us a good book, carefully prepared, well written, and well illustrated. There is an adequate index.

* * *

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD. By the late Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., and Banister F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. About 2,000 illustrations. Fifth edition, re-written and greatly enlarged. London: B. T. Batsford, 1905. Thick demy 8vo., pp. lii, 738. Price 21s. net.

The surest proof of the esteem in which this fine book is held is to be found in the rapidity with which one edition succeeds another. When the fourth edition, largely re-written as compared with its predecessors, appeared about three years ago, Dr. Cox, writing in these pages, said: "Taken as a whole, this volume is at once not only an indispensable classified handbook for the architectural student and the craftsman, but a delightful book for reference and study for the antiquary or for the intelligent general reader." And now that the fifth edition is before us we can only repeat these words with added emphasis. Again the greater part of the book has been re-written, and the whole greatly enlarged. In bulk the volume before us is larger than its immediate predecessor by more than 200 pages, while the illustrations have been increased by about 700. Besides these additions we notice that the original matter has been carefully revised. It is of good omen for the future of architecture that this work, in the main so thoroughly sound and with such a wealth of excellent illustration—as instructive and illuminating in its way as the text—has been adopted as a text-book not only throughout this country, but to a very large extent also in America and Australia. There are few works of reference published which can be praised so unreservedly as this masterly and comprehensive History of Architecture. We must add a word of acknowledgment for the completeness of the index.

* * *

THE CLAN DONALD. By Rev. A. Macdonald, of Killearnan, and Rev. A. Macdonald, of Kiltarlity. Vol. iii. Many illustrations. Inverness: Northern Counties Publishing Company, Ltd., 1904. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 666. Price 21s.

After a somewhat tedious delay, the compilers of the history of the Clan Donald have put forth their third and concluding volume. Like its predecessors, it gives abundance of careful and conscientious work. About two-thirds of the present volume appeals only to those who are interested in the numerous small branches of this prolific clan. This part of the work appears to be executed with much exactitude, and is brought down to the present day; it is brightened with numerous reproductions of portraits and miniatures. The Macdonalds here enumerated include many of distinction in different walks in life; the last named is George Macdonald, the poet and novelist.

The four opening chapters, however, contain much of general interest. The first two chapters are taken up with the history of the house of Sleat, beginning with Hugh, a younger son of Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, who made a piratical raid on

Orkney in the third quarter of the fifteenth century. The third chapter, entitled "The Social History of the Clan Donald, 1545-1800," is of much value and well written. It deals comprehensively and clearly with such intricate questions as feudal and Celtic tenures, bond of kindred, differentiation of offices, handfasting, fosterage, fen farmers, wadsetters, etc.; and also tells of such matters as the introduction of kelp and the potato, arms, fishing, clothing, education, and religion.

The records of the early years of the seventeenth century throw some light on the social life of the chiefs and gentlefolk of the Isles. Their manner of living in their great strongholds was undoubtedly coarsely luxurious:

"As to alcoholic indulgence, the households of the chiefs were certainly not ascetic. Niel Mor Mac Vinrick celebrates in enthusiastic strains a visit to Dunvegan Castle early in the seventeenth century. 'The entertainment lasted six nights, and a company sat at the festive board. There was the merriment of the harp and of the full bowl, inebriating all, and a blazing fire, for his regal court drinking was not a dream. We were twenty times drunk every day, to which we had no more objection than he had.' This picture needs no colouring, and it is certain that Duntulín would vie with Dunvegan in the copiousness of its libations. Donald Gorm Og MacGhilleasbuig Chleirich, first baronet of Sleat, is the hero of a song by his foster-mother. The favourite amusements at Sir Donald's courts—draughts, cards, dice, wrestling, and even football—are enumerated, while the music of the pipe and harp, not always found in such close fellowship, are here side by side in friendly rivalry. One of the services demanded of vassals was to attend the chiefs on days of hunting, and a stipulation to that effect was usually inserted in tacks of the early years of the seventeenth century."

The fourth chapter (not the third, as stated in the preface) deals with "the thorny question of the chiefship." This is a section of peculiar interest. It is therein shown that the chiefship of a Highland clan was not a feudal dignity, but followed Celtic custom; that it was held by the consent of the clan; that a chief could be deposed; and that certain families were excluded from the chiefship. The authors lay it down, as an established fact, that the chiefship of a clan cannot be settled merely upon the principle of primogeniture. As to the present position of this visionary and now unreal dignity, the authors decide that "while the claim of the family of Moidart to the chiefship of Clanranald is undoubted, the chiefship of the whole Clan Donald, as already clearly proved, remains without question in the family of Sleat."

* * *

SCOTTISH PEWTER-WARE AND PEWTERERS. By L. Ingleby Wood. 36 plates. Edinburgh: George A. Morton [1905]. Large 8vo., pp. xii, 223. Price 15s.

In this handsome, buckram-bound volume Mr. Ingleby Wood has made a noteworthy contribution to the rapidly-growing literature of pewter. Pewter-making was an art almost unknown in Scotland till near the end of the fifteenth century, when, in 1493, the pewterers first became a craft of the Incorporation

of Hammermen of Edinburgh; and for long years after that date pewter remained a luxury of the rich and well-to-do. The marked characteristic of Scottish pewter ware is its plainness. The craftsmen obtained their effects by grace or strength of design, with the addition of simple mouldings. Of ornament, whether engraved or other, there is scarcely a trace. Scottish pewter, as the author remarks, is "characteristic of the people who made it, strong of line and entirely devoid of any superfluous ornament." Mr. Ingleby Wood traces very carefully the history of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh and of the other chief Scottish cities, and then deals specifically with Scottish Church vessels before and after the Reformation—a kind of pewter in which Scotland is peculiarly rich—Communion Tokens; Beggars' Badges, much more freely used in Scotland than elsewhere; Tavern and other Measures; and Some Miscellaneous Pieces; with a closing chapter, most useful to collectors, on Touches and other Marks upon Scottish Pewter. Several useful appendices and indexes complete a book which is carefully and thoroughly done throughout. It is impossible to indicate in this brief notice more than a few of the points of interest Mr. Ingleby Wood's work must have for collectors; but we can say with conviction that no amateur of pewter can afford to neglect the book. The plates are excellent.

* * *

A LIST OF NORMAN TYMPANA AND LINTELS. By Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. Demy 4to., pp. lxxix, 65, and 155 illustrations. Price 21s. net. 500 copies printed.

The subtitle to this handsome volume explains that it includes such Norman tympana and lintels with figure or symbolical sculpture as are still, or were recently, existing in the churches of Great Britain. Mr. Keyser has devoted many years to this special study. In a paper which was printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xlvii., he brought together a large number of examples of sculptured tympana. Since then other antiquaries have dealt with the subject sectionally, and now Mr. Keyser has given us what is an almost exhaustive study of Norman sculptured tympana. The volume represents an enormous amount of intelligent labour. Mr. Keyser employed photographers all over England to take the various examples for him, and the results now embodied in his book were first placed before his brother antiquaries in a lantern lecture which he gave before the Society of Antiquaries four years ago, and later before other archæological societies. In a competently-written introduction the author discusses and describes the distribution and characteristics of the tympana, and then gives an alphabetical and descriptive catalogue of the several examples. In an appendix Mr. Keyser pays a deserved compliment to his helpers by giving a list of the photographers with the examples they took in connection with the work, and handsomely rounds off the book with an index of subjects, figures, etc. The plates speak for themselves; they are exceedingly well produced, and on a sufficient scale to do justice to the varied and often very curious detail. Mr. Keyser says there are

still existing some 210 instances in more or less perfect preservation, and of these no less than 155 are here illustrated. The book is a contribution to archæology of great and lasting value.

* * *

FOLK-LORE OF THE MUSQUAKIE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA. By Mary Alicia Owen. Illustrations. London: For the Folk-Lore Society, *David Nutt*, 1904. 8vo., pp. x, 147, and 8 plates. Price 10s. 6d. net.

COUNTY FOLK-LORE. Vol. iv., Northumberland. Collected by M. C. Balfour and edited by N. W. Thomas. London: For the Folk-Lore Society, *David Nutt*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xvi, 180. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The Musquakies are a tribe of the great Algonquin family, of whose ways and beliefs Miss Owen has an extraordinarily full and intimate knowledge. The genesis of this book was in a paper read by Miss Owen before the British Association at Toronto in 1897, which is here amplified in a volume of the greatest possible interest to folk-lorists and anthropologists. It is emphatically a fresh and first-hand contribution to anthropological science. A striking feature is the catalogue, carefully annotated, of the remarkable collection of Musquakie beadwork and ceremonial implements which Miss Owen accumulated during many years of direct personal intercourse with members of the tribe. This most valuable gathering Miss Owen has generously presented to the Folk-Lore Society, and it is now placed in the University Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge. The Folk-Lore Society has published many good books, but none of more fresh or original interest and importance than Miss Owen's work.

The new volume of *County Folk-Lore* is a welcome addition to the series. It brings together a useful collection of examples of printed folk-lore concerning Northumberland. The plan of these county books involves a certain amount of repetition; but the volume before us, like its predecessors, serves a very useful purpose. An index would have increased its utility.

* * *

GEORGE MORLAND: PAINTER, LONDON (1763-1804). By Ralph Richardson, F.S.A. Scot. Popular Edition. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 8vo., pp. iv, 166. Price 2s. 6d.

This cheap re-issue in comely guise of Mr. Richardson's little book on Morland is decidedly welcome. It commemorates appropriately enough the centenary of Morland's death. Mr. Richardson gives in readable fashion the story of the artist's somewhat chequered career and a critical account of his work, supplemented by various notes of sales and lists of value for reference, including a list of engravings after paintings or sketches by Morland in the Print-Room of the British Museum, and a Chronological Catalogue of Engravings, Etchings, etc., after Morland.

* * *

The pamphlets on our table include a paper, with capital illustrations, on the very remarkable *McCragh Tomb in Lismore Cathedral, Co. Waterford*, by Mr.

J. R. Garstin, F.S.A., reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*; *Notes on Two Tribula, or Threshing-sledges*, and on *Primitive Implements and Weapons of Flakes of Flint or other Stone set in Wood or other Substances*—archaic implements discussed in an interesting paper by Mr. L. McLellan Mann, F.S.A. Scot., reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*; and another of Dr. Brushfield's invaluable *Raleghana* pamphlets, this (Part VI.) being a bibliographical study of Raleigh's *History of the World*, prepared in Dr. Brushfield's usual careful and workmanlike fashion.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review* (March) Mr. H. F. Brown's paper on "The Present Condition of St. Mark's, Venice," shows forcibly the necessity for taking prompt and thorough measures for the preservation of the building. The illustrations are startlingly eloquent. The contents include, besides another section of "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture," a first paper on "Sancta Sophia, Constantinople," by Mr. W. R. Lethaby; and a first paper by Mr. R. P. Jones on "The Life and Work of Decimus Burton." The whole number is well and abundantly illustrated. As supplement, there is a plate in colour from a fine drawing of Sancta Sophia, the interior, by J. B. Fulton.

* * *

We have also on our table the *American Antiquarian*, January and February; *Sale Prices*, February 28; *East Anglian*, November; the portly Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1903; and a good catalogue of books on literature and art from J. A. Stargardt, of Berlin.



Correspondence.

LAPLEY FONT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR.

YOUR issue for February contains a letter from Mr. John Addison, of Brierley Hill, making sundry observations on my communication on the above subject. There is nothing on the font indicating the limit of the subjects to the Birth and Passion of our Lord, but the fuller field of the Life is warranted. There is no sign of violence in my panel No. 5, but both fishes and loaves are clearly depicted. Our logic of to-day is not to be looked for in sculptures of this class. As to the Trial panel, Pilate the governor may not have worn the crown, and, as is suggested below, Herod may be the crowned judge. The head of a smaller figure smiting the accuser is not to be discerned on the panel; the judge has his right hand raised, as cautioning, and in his left the sceptre of office. It is only begging a point to suggest that the mediæval carvers did not care for the difference between a crown and a mitre. As to the subject of date, the inscription must not be separated from the carving, and strong proof

would be needed before A.D. 1700, or later, could be accepted as the age of this work.

But Mr. Micklethwaite, with his peculiar aptitude and devotion to mediæval art, has thrown real light on this example of peculiar work. In a kind letter to me, he writes: "The thing is curious whatever be its date. At present it seems to me seventeenth century, probably early, but possibly as late as the Restoration. Assuming the font to be all of one date, the shape fits well to that time, and the carvings are not ruder than we find in woodwork done then. Moreover, there are some modernisms, as the rayed glory round our Lady in the Annunciation panel. I take it that the carvings have been taken from rude Dutch wood cuts, perhaps in some Mass-book, and the inscription was thoughtlessly copied in the first that was done, but left out of the others. As to the subjects, what you call the 'seizing' might be the 'mocking,' and that on another panel Herod is intended rather than Pilate." Thus one thinks Mr. Micklethwaite has cleared the haze.

The learned linguist, again consulted, writes: "I should imagine the modern language might be dated from the period of the invention of printing, or the discovery of America; about this time modern English is generally reckoned to begin."

My appeal to your readers has not been in vain.
C. LYNAM.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

Pending further revelations, may I offer a slight contribution hereon? These structures were certainly defensive, the idea founded on similar lines to the Corsican *nurhaghes* and the Pictish *brochs*. They superseded the so called earth-houses, weams, and ogos of the sister island; their more finished construction is evidence of later date, and the use thereof as belfries comes later still. Numerous instances of detached bell-towers abound, and the circular structure compares with the Templars' round churches shown independently in our Eastern Counties.

A. H.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE old Dorsetshire town of Sherborne is going to celebrate from June 12 to June 15 the twelve-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the bishopric, town, and school of Sherborne by St. Aldhelm, A.D. 705. The chief feature of the "Pageant" is to be a folk-play dealing with some of the events in the town's history, written by Mr. L. N. Parker, which is to be enacted on each of the four afternoons in an auditorium to be erected in the ruins of the old castle. The honorary secretaries have kindly forwarded us a copy of the folk-play, the production of which in such surroundings and on such an occasion will be an event of striking and dramatic interest. Besides the play, there will be processions, tableaux, special services, and other forms of celebration. Full particulars can be had of the Hon. Secretaries, Sherborne Pageant, The Parade, Sherborne.

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The Rhind Lectures this year have been given by Mr. George Macdonald, M.A., on "The Origin and Development of Coin Types." The six lectures dealt with the method by which archaic coins were produced and the characteristics by which they are distinguished, the coins of ancient Greece, commemorative and religious influences as they affected the selection of coin types, the coinages of Rome and Byzantium, and the influences which affected the development of coin types after the fall of the Western Empire.

VOL. I.

An interesting function took place at Taunton Museum on April 6, when two new collections of importance were opened to the public. The first was the archæological and ethnographical collection — chiefly of local antiquities — recently presented to the Museum through the generosity of the collector, Dr. Hugh Norris, the Society's local secretary for South Petherton. The second was the Charles Moore collection of geological specimens presented by the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., of Bath. Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, the President of the Somerset Archæological Society, presided, and a large company was present. Mr. St. George Gray, the curator, described the Norris collection in detail.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "the rarest object in the collection was the bronze palstave or celt, with a loop on either side, found at South Petherton sixty years ago. It is so rare a type of the late Bronze Age that only three others are known to exist from Britain — viz., one found four miles from Taunton, at West Buckland, which was in the possession of the late Mr. Ayshford Sanford, of Nynhead; and two in the British Museum, one from Cheddar, and the other from Penvores, in Cornwall. Thus it is seen that, if this form of palstave cannot be called a Somersetshire type, yet it is certainly a south-western type. But two Irish examples are known: one presented by Lord Talbot de Malahide to the Royal Irish Academy, the other for many years in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Hugo (now the property of their member, Sir John Evans). Two other bronze palstaves with the usual single loop come from Wigborough and Ham Hill.

"The twisted or funicular bronze torc, or neck ornament, of the late Bronze Age, found on Chillington Down, near Crewkerne, is of particular interest to us," continued Mr. Gray, "from the fact that, although an uncommon relic in Britain, the torc of this period has been more frequently found in Somerset than elsewhere. Their museum already contained an extremely fine example, discovered in a shop in Taunton by the Rev. T. Luck, where it had been used for many years for stringing on discs of leather for umbrella-making! They had also another from the Taunton Union Workhouse

hoard, and portion of a fourth found near the Pen Pits. Three were found at Wedmore long ago: two very fine ones on the Quantocks in 1794, and another in the West Buckland hoard.

"The Late-Celtic bronze fibula, or safety-pin, of La Tene, or Marnian type, from Melbury, near Somerton, is of extreme beauty, and the fibula from Ham Hill, of Roman Provincial type—that is to say, of British workmanship made under Roman influence—with its remarkable patination, is probably one of the best preserved fibulæ of its date known to exist.

"Only one coin must be mentioned—viz., the well-preserved unscripted silver British coin of the degenerated horse-type, found at South Petherton. A precisely similar coin found recently on Ham Hill has been added to the Walter collection by Mr. Hensleigh Walter.

"Perhaps the object of greatest interest to Tauntonians was the handle of a knife of morse ivory of the late fifteenth century. The blade was modern. The handle is carved with figures of Faith, Hope, and Justice, and a crouching lion. It was found about 1812 on the site of Taunton Priory."

Lastly, the curator drew attention to a unique but ugly dish of Sgraffato ware, made at Crock Street, near Ilminster. It was made to commemorate the birth of a double female monstrosity at Isle Brewers, near Langport, on May 19, 1680, which was held as a portent of the Monmouth Rebellion troubles. The date 1680 and the initials IO and SI form part of the decoration.



The summer meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland will be held this year at Belfast, probably in the early part of July.



The *Builder* of April 1 contained four views of ancient buildings at Famagusta, Cyprus, from photographs lent by Mr. B. Stewart, who wrote: "Famagusta was first built by Ptolemy Philadelphus (B.C. 285-247), when it was known as Arsinoe. The Franks gave it its present name of Famagusta, and it was fortified in 1300 by Henry II., and was seized by the Genoese in 1373. The

Venetians took it in 1489, and between 1498 and 1544 the fortifications were completed much as they appear to-day. The cathedral of San Sophia was built 1300-1312 as a Latin church, and then dedicated to St. Nicholas. When the Turks took Famagusta from the Venetians in 1570 they turned the church into a mosque, and gave it its present name. The tracery of the west front, and particularly the west window, is very fine, and, owing to the very dry climate, is in a wonderful state of preservation. The glass in this window is quite modern, and is the only one with glass in it. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is in the best state of preservation, being further removed from the effects of the Turkish bombardment than most of the other churches, though earthquakes have assisted to complete its destruction. Traces of frescoes which once enriched its interior can still be seen, as also at some of the other churches.

"Famagusta is now a desert, dotted all over with the ruins of grand buildings, a melancholy though picturesque wreck of its former grandeur."



Recent newspaper antiquarian articles include a long account of "Stanbrook Abbey," in *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, March 11; "The Ruins of Rhodesia," in the *Globe*, March 27; "Old Fleet Street," in the *Standard*, March 29; a description of the splendid collection of pottery presented to Manchester by Mr. T. T. Greg, in the *Manchester Guardian*, April 4; "The Zimbabwe Ruins," in the *Westminster Gazette*, April 4; and "The Ipswich Taverns," in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, April 8.



The following interesting bit of personal recollection regarding Easter "pace-egging" is contributed to the *Manchester City News* by Mr. James Ogden, of Bacup: "The festival on Good Friday was observed in a roystering manner by many, and the boys and young men formed themselves into groups or companies of pace-eggers. The principal characters—St. George, Hector, Black Prince, and Slasher—were armed with formidable-looking swords; but as they were made of tin only, with turned-in edge, their cutting powers were not very keen, though they answered

admirably for purposes of show and clang when the combatants began to fight or fence together. Then, in case of accidents or 'wounds,' there was a Doctor; and, to lend a piquant charm of mischief to the concern, there was Beelzebub—the father and originator of all evil and mischief. The Doctor was armed with the magic medicine bottle which cured all diseases, from measles to wounds received on the field of Oath. These companies of strolling-players were most rife in the villages and smaller towns, and went about from house to house on Good Friday morning dressed in various costumes—fancy and otherwise. The Beelzebub, or Tossbot,

attention that much good must have been done in bringing home to the citizens how much beauty and how many attractive features of their ancient city have been lost to them by unwise action in the past, and in thus impressing upon them the importance of doing everything possible to save for future generations such relics of antiquity as still remain. The excellent idea of holding the exhibition originated with Dr. W. A. Evelyn, who soon found many able and willing co-operators. A permanent memento has been issued in the shape of an illustrated catalogue of the views and portraits, prepared chiefly by Mr. T. P. Cooper, whose new book on old



GATEWAY TO HOLY TRINITY PRIORY, YORK.

was a particularly interesting figure. His face was blacked, he was clothed with a ragged coat, with trousers to match, and the inevitable protruding tail. He had a cudgel under his arm, and a basket, in which he put the eggs and other portable gifts. It was customary for these companies to go about practising on evenings a week or a fortnight before Good Friday."

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From March 15 to April 12 a very interesting exhibition was held at York of old York views and portraits of its worthies. Some 1,300 pictures, large and small, were shown, and the whole exhibition attracted so much

York was noticed in last month's *Antiquary*. This catalogue, which is sold for 1s., contains a number of reproductions of old views, one of which, by the courtesy of Mr. E. Ridsdale Tate, is given on this page. It shows the gateway to Holy Trinity Priory, as it appeared just before its demolition in 1855, and is from a water-colour sketch by W. Moore. York is much to be congratulated upon a happy idea successfully carried out.

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In the Berwick Town Council on April 4, a petition was read from the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries relative to the proposed alteration or widening of Berwick Old Bridge,

which has stood as a national structure nearly three centuries. The society asked that the bridge be not touched in the direction proposed. If necessary, a new bridge should be built over the Tweed. The letter was ordered to be kept for reference among the other papers presently held regarding the bridge. The Mayor said that he could not brook this outside interference with their business. If the Society of Antiquaries wanted to help them to build a new bridge, they would be pleased to consider any such proposal. We hope the Mayor has been misreported, for this kind of utterance smacks of the Bumble-don of a past day rather than of modern municipal enlightenment.

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Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme, of Sevenoaks, who speaks with authority on glass-making in England, draws attention in the *Sevenoaks Chronicle* of April 9 to Mr. Barrett Lennard's article in last month's *Antiquary*, and continues: "Glass-making in this country received a great impetus at this period from certain bodies of French Huguenot glass-makers, who set up their furnaces in the South of England; though prior to this reproduction of these documents it was not known that the industry existed in Kent. Knole Park with its bracken, sand, and hard timber, contained within itself all the requisites for the glass industry. John Lennard (or Leonard as the name appears in Bridgman's *Sketch of Knole*) held a lease of Knole which terminated in 1603, and from the memorandum of accounts in 1585 it is clear that he was turning his tenancy to profitable account, as no less than £62 6s. 8d. worth of wood was sold to the glass-makers between July and December, 1585. Two years later, perhaps because the local market was sufficiently supplied, the wood was paid for in kind, the landlord apparently procuring for the glass-makers their ashes, building material, and utensils of their craft. Special interest attached to the workmen's names and nationality, and to the sidelights thrown by these documents upon the condition of Knole Park. Of the workmen, or rather masters of the furnace, 'Valyan' may be safely identified as a member of the Normandy family of glass-makers 'Le Vaillant.' Has this name been further corrupted to 'Vallins'? 'Brussell,'

another foreign workman, may be 'Brossard'—the name of another French family of hereditary glass-makers. Of 'Oneby' I can make nothing, and Ferris, I imagine, was an Englishman, for the steward congratulates his work on the excellent relations existing between Valyan and Ferris. Elsewhere there had been bloodshed between the rival glass-makers. The timber was cut and stacked at 'Hook Wood' and the 'Painted Gate'—the latter probably the entrance gate to Knole House. The steward assures his master that the park gates were kept closed day and night. I should be glad to know if the Parish Registers exist for this period, and under what conditions they can be consulted. It would also be interesting to fix the site of the furnaces, which would probably have been built on the highest ground in the park so as to obtain a forced draught. Some remains might thus be brought to light which would determine what kind of glass was being made by the glass-makers."

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A paragraph in the *City Press* of April 8 states that Mr. John Brewer, the Clerk and Receiver to Bridewell Royal Hospital, reports that, when carrying out certain excavations for a new building on hospital land in Water Street, Mr. Horace Cheston, the hospital surveyor, discovered arches and piers which are believed to have formed part of the Old Bridewell Palace. The old walls were built upon pointed brick arches, with chalk and mortar abutments resting on planking, the latter being laid on loose soil. When Mr. Greening rebuilt the electric light station for the Royal Hotel, similar foundations were discovered on a line with the back wall of the station, and next to the City of London School playground. The discovery of relics from time to time at this historic spot proves that the ancient palace was known to the Romans, and the earliest records extant lead to the conclusion that the first building possessed a tower or castle. The tower was destroyed, but the great palace remained long after that destruction, and was used as a residence by successive kings. Very few objects of interest have been unearthed, the fact being a matter of some surprise, as the locality is rich in historical association. A skull was found, minus the jaws, and some tragic interest is

attached to it as a large cavity over one temple clearly indicates the manner by which the former owner came by his death. A pair of deer horns was also discovered, together with fragments of a fourteenth and fifteenth century vessel, and pieces of a large jar, probably of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The relics have been forwarded to Mr. Charles Welch, the Guildhall Librarian, to be placed in the museum.



The Archæological Congress was opened at Athens on April 8, when the Rector of the University, Professor Lambros, delivered an address of welcome, recapitulating the great achievements of foreign and Greek research in recent years. On the part of the foreign representatives Professor Max Collignon and Professor Percy Gardner expressed recognition of the valuable aid rendered to archæological science by the Greek Government and the University of Athens.

The ceremony of inauguration of the Penrose Memorial Library took place in the afternoon in the British School. The King and Queen and all the members of the Royal Family were present. After Mr. George Macmillan had given an interesting account of the past history of the school, of which Penrose was the first Director, says the Athens correspondent of the *Times*, a marble tablet to the memory of the eminent architect and scholar was unveiled by the Crown Prince, who delivered an address in English. The tablet bears a tasteful inscription in Greek elegiacs, written by Sir Richard Jebb. Speeches were then delivered by Mr. Cecil Smith, a former director of the school, M. Homolle, secretary to the congress, who paid an eloquent tribute to the amiable and noble character of Penrose as well as to his great scientific attainments, and by Professors Conze, Wheeler, Waldstein, and Bosanquet (Director of the School).



Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes from Sandown, Isle of Wight: "A very interesting discovery of Anglo-Saxon interments has been made this month (April) on that historic eminence which dominates Winchester on the East St. Giles Hill, the scene of the execution of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon,

by the order of the Conqueror, because he was a Saxon, and therefore dangerous; and the site also of the famous fair of St. Giles, the Charter of which was William the Conqueror's to his cousin, Bishop Walkelin. The erection of a swing for the children of Mrs. Thomas, of High House, disturbed human remains, and Mrs. Thomas had the spot carefully and reverentially examined, with the result that at least three graves and four skeletons were found. The chief interment was that of a perfect skeleton of a fighting man, for his spear-heads were by his side and also indications of the metallic attachments of his 'war-board' or shield. In life he must have been a grand fellow, for the skeleton indicated a stature of over six feet. A curious feature of the second grave was that it contained two skeletons, the upper one with the leg bones bent upwards at an acute angle, so as to get the body into the original grave. In the third grave was presumably the skeleton of a female, for an elegant tin alloyed finger-ring was found, which, perfectly flat as to two-thirds of its circle, was completed by the two ends being worked into a pretty twisted wire-like decoration. Some small glass (?) beads were, we were informed, found. All the bodies had been buried facing eastward, possibly they were converts from the worship of Thor or Woden. The area of the hill has often yielded similar Saxon burials and weapons, and was once marked by Barrows, long ago worn away by natural means or the traffic of generations of those who visited the great Episcopal Fair, the site of the 'Pavilion' being still marked by 'Palm Hall' (*Pavilion Aulis*), the residence of Alderman A. R. Dyer. Antiquaries will rejoice to know that Mrs. Thomas is keen on an examination of the ground, and the preservation of all objects found, which, it is hoped, will find a proper resting-place in the City Museum, where already are a fine sword and portions of Saxon shields found on or near the same spot which, itself a Saxon cemetery, looked down on the Minster, the mausoleum of the Royal Line of Cerdic."



It is reported that Professor Flinders Petrie, who has been conducting excavations in the neighbourhood of Mount Sinai, has discovered a Semitic temple of a design closely approach-

ing that of Solomon's temple ; but trustworthy particulars have not yet come to hand.



From Lyons it is announced that a Professor attached to the Lycée of Bourg has just discovered in the Commune of Montreale, in the Department of the Ain, a large Roman bath, with all its annexes. The site is believed to be that of an ancient Roman villa. Small finds in our country include a small bronze coin of Nero, picked up at the foot of the cliff by a Filey fisherman ; a Roman earthenware drinking-cup turned up at Carnarvon ; and some flint implements found at Heacham, Norfolk.



The annual report of the Palestine Exploration Fund mentions the more important finds during the past year.

These include a large hall or palace of about B.C. 2000, not yet fully excavated ; a fine bronze scimitar, similar in form to an Assyrian scimitar of B.C. 1330, but possibly Egyptian ; an important series of scarabs and scarab seals, including a large number of the Hyksos period—one of Khyan in gold setting—which point to much intercourse between Palestine and Egypt under the Hyksos (Shepherd Kings), and a large scarab of Amenhotep III., and his queen, Thyi, of the time of the Tell el Amarna tablets ; several new forms of pottery ; an Assyrian contract tablet dated 649 B.C., which apparently refers to a local transaction during the reign of Manasseh ; a lapidary's stock-in-trade, with unfinished weights, seals, and amulets ; Hebrew weights and seals, several of which are inscribed ; unique specimens of ornaments in bronze and iron ; the house or palace built for himself by Simon Maccabæus ; a fine series of lamps from the early Canaanite period to the time of Constantine ; and two seal rings of the fourth century, one representing the head of Christ.

The great number and variety of the discoveries made at Gezer, and their illustration of nearly every period covered by the Bible narrative, make a complete examination of the mound of special importance, and the committee hope that their efforts to attain this end will be generously supported. More than half the area remains to be explored.

Musical antiquaries would be interested in a page of the *Illustrated London News* of April 8, where reproductions were given of the opening of Purcell's march for the funeral of Mary, William III.'s Queen, which was performed again, by the way, at Purcell's own funeral ; and a page from the score of "Divine Harmony," six anthems "for a Voice Alone, with a Thorow Bass, for the Organ, Harpsichord, or Arch-lute," by John Weldon (1676-1736). The music from which these reproductions were taken was discovered not long ago in the library of Oriel College, Oxford.



Sir George Reid, R.S.A., opened a new sculpture gallery at Aberdeen on April 8, in the presence of a distinguished company of visitors from England and the Continent. He said that many of the casts have been specially moulded for the gallery, through the courtesy of the Italian Government, the Vatican, and the authorities of Berlin Museum, and are the only copies in this country ; while of upwards of thirty others, the only copies besides are found in London and in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Among the casts selected are many of the finest examples of Greek, Græco-Roman, and Renaissance sculpture, as well as examples from Egypt and Assyria ; and for the special benefit of the local granite industry, specimens of Celtic and Gothic ornament have been provided.



Mr. G. Bradney Mitchell, of Wolverhampton, writes : "Will you permit me to ask your readers to furnish me with the names of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor who opposed Henry VII.'s wishes to remove the body of Henry VI. from Windsor to Westminster ? To settle the dispute an appeal was made to the Pope in 1494. Is there a list of Deans of Windsor published ?"



Apropos of Dr. Martin's article in this month's *Antiquary*, it may be noted that Walmer Castle will in future be maintained as a historic monument, and will be under the care of the Commissioners of Works.

We take the following note from the *Builder* of April 8: "A local committee is formed for promoting the proposed exploration of the site of Hyde Abbey, and the uncovering of the foundations which it is known still exist. The abbey, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, and the Blessed Virgin, was formerly known as the New Minster by way of distinction from the Old Minster—the cathedral built by Kenwald in the seventh century. It was founded by King Alfred the Great and his son Edward the Elder for a fraternity of regular canons under, as the first Abbot, Alfred's chaplain, St. Grimbald, whom he had invited to England from St. Omer. Bishop Ethelwold expelled the canons in favour of some Benedictine monks, who in 1109 removed from the immediate vicinity on the north side of the cathedral to new buildings erected in the Hyde meadow, near the north wall of the city. They took with them the remains of Alfred, his consort Ealswitha, and their sons Ethelward and Edward the Elder, and of others their descendants. During the contest between Stephen and Mathilda the abbey was burned to the ground with fire-balls thrown from Wolvesey Castle. It was rebuilt, and with greater magnificence, *temp.* Henry II., and the Abbot was summoned to Parliament. Soon after the Suppression, when the revenues amounted to £865 1s. 6d. per annum, the buildings were for the most part destroyed, and in 1785 a gaol was erected upon the site. In digging for the foundations of the prison there were discovered a large number of stone coffins, sculptured fragments, and miscellaneous objects, amongst them being a stone inscribed, 'Alfred Rex, 881,' in Saxon characters. The ruins had become a quarry for the repair of St. Bartholomew's Church and other buildings in the vicinity."



The Law Relating to the Protection of Ancient Monuments and Buildings.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

"**M**AY I not do what I like with my own? Why may I not, if I so choose, destroy monuments on my land, and put them and their sites to profitable uses? Am I to be prevented from removing stones that interfere with my ploughing, or the earthworks, or ruins that occupy my valuable ground?' Such replies as these, and others of a similar character, are the stock phrases with which are met the arguments for compelling an owner either himself to preserve for posterity the tangible evidence of bygone ages, or, without his active assistance, to allow others so to do. True indeed upon the landed proprietor, who has annually to face a diminishing rent-roll, the claims of posterity may sit more lightly than upon him who, without pecuniary loss, can appeal to the utility of lessons presented by a study of ancient monuments. True also it is that a position may be reached where mere sentiment must yield to utilitarianism. But the difficulty on the score of expense is easily surmountable if public opinion is favourable; while in the other case a delay for the production of evidence tending to show that demolition will be productive of greater good may result in the preservation of many relics of antiquity for the delectation of succeeding generations.

Although the outcome may be the same, it is not so much conscious destruction that is to be deplored as those regrettable ravages which are committed heedlessly and in ignorance of their true nature. In such cases much might be done by the tactful archaeologist in the way of averting threatened harm; for in so many instances merely drawing attention to the loss that the community and archaeology—which is another name for history—would sustain is sufficient to avert imminent peril and the thoughtless extirpation which, for the sake of an imme-

diate and often microscopic profit, is about to be undertaken.

As regards legal powers, a more widely-spread knowledge of the authority that public bodies possess towards assisting in the preservation of buildings, earthworks, and other monuments of past generations, is highly desirable. Not only are His Majesty's Commissioners of Works empowered by statute to accept the guardianship and to undertake the maintenance of "monuments," but also County Councils have been invested with similar powers. Thus, it is at the option of the electorate to preserve relics of antiquity, so that they may eventually be transmitted intact to succeeding ages. Where, however, an owner is obdurate and deaf to entreaty, he may still, if he be so minded, destroy or allow to fall to ruin and decay what is his own. Even a Stonehenge might be uprooted and planted on alien soil if the owner was so disposed, and a Haddon Hall sold for building material.

The subject of the preservation of ancient monuments and buildings is extensive, but this article deals only with some of the measures that the Legislature has taken towards restraining the operations of vandals, and in assisting willing landowners and others in staying the effacing hand of Time. It is not proposed, however, here to discuss the ordinary criminal law which is directed against malicious damage to property by non-owners. The following remarks are mainly concerned with the three or four Acts of Parliament which have specially been passed in the interest of owners and certain public bodies who may desire the preservation of objects of antiquity.

An Act of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 33) deserves a passing reference, since, among other things, it appears to have suggested the wording of those Acts which are discussed below. The Act places under control of the Commissioners of Works some fifteen or more statues that were existing in the Metropolis at its date, and empowers the Commissioners to become the custodians of others which were then existing or which might come into being. Suitable penalties are also imposed upon those who damage the statues in question. The equestrian statue of Charles I. at the head of Parlia-

ment Street and the Nelson Column are among those monuments which were expressly named.

In the years 1882, 1892, and 1900 respectively, there were passed three statutes known as the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts (45 and 46 Vict., c. 73; 55 and 56 Vict., c. 46; 63 and 64 Vict., c. 34). These collectively bring under purview all structures and monuments the preservation of which, for sundry reasons, is deemed a matter of public interest. The combined effect of the Acts is that, an owner being willing, the purchase, guardianship, and maintenance of any "monument" may be undertaken either by the Commissioners of Works or by County Councils. Further, County Councils are empowered to undertake or contribute towards the cost of preserving, maintaining, and "managing" any "monument," whether or no they have become guardians or purchasers. Accompanying these powers are the provisions for the suitable punishment or fining of owners who, having transferred the guardianship of monuments they possess, in any way damage them, or of non-owners who similarly act.

Having thus indicated the general trend of the Protection Acts, a brief analysis of their contents may now be presented.

The public bodies on whom special powers are conferred are—(1) the Commissioners of Works of Great Britain, and (2) of Ireland; (3) the Council of any county in which a monument is situated; and (4) the Council of any county adjacent to that in which a monument is situated.

The special powers that have been conferred upon the public bodies respectively are—(1) the power to be constituted "guardians"; (2) to purchase, and, to that extent, to hold land; (3) to accept by way of gift or by will; and (4) to preserve, repair, and maintain the monuments of which they may have become owners or guardians. The monument includes its site and sufficient surrounding area to erect fences, coverings, etc., necessary for its preservation and its means of access. In addition, (5) County Councils, when neither owners nor guardians, may contribute towards the preservation and maintenance of a monument, and may also "manage" a monument. As regards the

Commissioners of Works, (7) "inspectors" may be appointed; while (8) powers are conferred for the exchange of interests between the Commissioners and the Councils.

Monuments to which the Acts refer are:

1. Those set out in the schedule to the Act of 1882. Examples of these are Stonehenge and Old Sarum. In general, the monuments under the Act of 1882 are in the nature of stones and earthworks which, after the lapse of centuries, still require but a minimum of attention. The endeavours made by Lord Avebury and others in obtaining the passing of this Act were discussed on several occasions in the early volumes of the *Antiquary*.

2. Those which are similar to the scheduled monuments, and of which the Commissioners of Works have consented to become guardians.

3. Those similar to the scheduled monuments, and to which Orders in Council have, with the tacit consent of Parliament, declared the Act of 1882 to be applicable. Up to the end of the year 1892 some thirty-one Orders in Council were issued in respect of monuments, singly or in sets.

4. Those which, similar to the scheduled monuments, have been given or left by will to the Commissioners.

5. Any structure, erection, or monument of historic or architectural interest, or any remains thereof, which is not situated in Ireland and of which the Commissioners or the County Councils have become guardians or owners. In addition, structures, etc., towards which County Councils have contributed for their preservation or maintenance.

6. In Ireland, "any ancient or mediæval structure, erection, or monument, or . . . any remains thereof," are matters "of public interest by reason of the historic, traditional, or artistic interest attaching thereto."

As arising directly from the application of the Acts to monuments, the following two important results accrue:

1. *The Right of Public Access.*—"The public shall have access to any monument of which the Commissioners of Works or any County Council are the owners or guardians, but where they are guardians only with the consent of the owner of the monument, at such times and under such regulations as the Commissioners or Council

shall prescribe." When a Council is a mere contributor, no instructions are prescribed as to public access.

2. *Penalties for Damage.*—As regards (a) the public, in addition to those penalties imposed by general statutes relating to malicious damage inflicted by non-owners, any person injuring or defacing a "monument" to which the Acts apply may be fined five pounds, in addition to the cost of reparation, or he may be imprisoned with hard labour for a month. As regards (b) the owner, when he has consented to the appointment of the "guardians," then, in such a case, he is relegated to the position of a member of the public. As in the section which lays down the penalties the words "maliciously" or "feloniously" do not appear, it would seem that punishment may ensue on a mere accidental injury.

Limitations upon the Powers of the Public Bodies.—1. It has been shown that only

with the consent of the owner of a monument can powers be acquired. There is no power to compel the "owner" to transfer his interest. For the purposes of the Acts, the word "owner" has a much wider significance than when popularly employed. For instance, "owner" includes, among others, a tenant for life or a lessee for an unexpired term of not less than forty-five years. When, however, a "title" is derived from an "owner," the title is limited to the interest possessed by such owner, who may, for instance, have appointed "guardians."

2. The Acts of 1892 and 1900 expressly exclude from their operation the guardianship of a structure which is occupied as a dwelling-place by any person other than a caretaker and his family.

From the above there will be seen the extensive powers enjoyed by the Commissioners and by County Councils, the latter of whom, of course, are in closer touch with local interests, and presumably reflect local opinion more directly than the former. Where national interests are involved, manifestly the Commissioners are the proper authorities to intervene and to undertake the preservation, the expenses being met from Imperial revenue.

Although, as pointed out, no powers compelling owners to transfer their interests have

as yet been acquired, still, it is thought by many that the time has arrived, and that public opinion has sufficiently advanced, for application to Parliament for their acquisition by public bodies. Short of this, however, the following suggestion is propounded: County Councils should, in addition, be granted the power to schedule monuments, using that term in the wide sense of the Protection Acts, the scheduling being subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. On a monument being scheduled, and notice given to the owner, all interference with the monument by the owner or by any person whatsoever in such a way as to impair its condition should be prohibited for a period of, say, six months from the date of a notice, which is to be given to the County Council, of an intention thus to interfere, and a detailed description of the nature of the interference projected. Suitable penalties should be prescribed for infringing the provisions of the Act, with the infliction of the additional penalty of paying for the reparation of the monument. During the interdicted period public opinion could be drawn to the threatened mutilation or destruction, with the results that so often accrue when public opinion is aroused against an objectionable scheme. If thought desirable, the owner could be suitably recompensed for the period of his enforced inaction, if such it be. A statute upon these lines would go far towards preventing the negligent or careless destruction and impairment of monuments at the hands of ignorant owners and others.

As regards compulsory sale to a public body—to this extent encroaching upon the rights of private individuals—we see examples daily where private rights are made subservient to public interest. For instance, the acquisition of “compulsory powers” by railway companies will come readily to mind. Where, however, the immediate benefit to the community is not plainly perceptible, or the future benefit is not clearly delimited, hesitancy is shown by the Legislature in conferring the necessary powers, with the result that often the opportunity for lasting good has been missed. Huge sums, we know, are spent on the necessary maintenance of an efficient army and navy, and few grudge the

outlay; yet may it not be the case that some small expense on behalf of antiquarian interests might be justified on much the same grounds as that great expenditure? Armed forces, without the national spirit and an optimism bred of the consciousness of a glorious heritage, may form but an incoherent and disorderly rabble. What is so capable of arousing the spirit of patriotism as a knowledge of the possession of bygone glories? In a measure, the lessons which the British race can learn from its record of history are to be obtained from the silent witnesses which, from the Shetlands to the Southern seas, are still awaiting the questioning of earnest inquirers. If but a fraction of the sum annually poured into the Imperial Treasury were expended in upholding and preserving the evidences of our ancient ancestry, it is well within the bounds of possibility that the outlay would be returned with abundant interest.



Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn : A Historical Episode (1527-36).

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.



THE ordinary histories of England are almost, perhaps quite, unanimous in signaling the advent of the second Tudor to the throne of England as an event of the most auspicious character, carrying with it the agreeable promise of happier times. They refer to the parsimony of his father, his own frank and chivalrous disposition, and the prospect of a more generous and popular reign. Henry was quite a youth when he succeeded his father in 1509, and married his brother Arthur's widow, Catharine of Arragon. He soon betrayed some points at least of his true character, notably his passion for ostentatious display, hand in hand with a touch of the paternal avarice. Our national annalists do not enter into certain details belonging to the opening years of this reign which demonstrate the not unusual co-existence of a taste for extravagant expenditure

on objects of self-glorification and an unprincely and undignified thrift in ordinary matters of business. He had not been on the throne more than a twelvemonth, and was scarcely twenty years of age, when we find him playing the part of a moneylender toward the countrymen of Shylock, who, however, declined His Grace's offer, the terms being unacceptable. The savings of his predecessor were burning his pocket, and he was not averse from lending a portion on adequate security; and it is remarkable that the young King stipulated that the latter, in the form of jewels, should be deposited before the cash was handed over. It was just at the juncture when the Venetians were meeting with all possible fortitude and sacrifices the acute crisis arising out of the League of Cambrai, and were patriotically lifting themselves for the moment above ordinary commercial calculations, that Henry certainly did all in his power to assist the Republic, so far as moral influence and diplomatic intervention went; but when it came to money the case was different. The intended victim of the famous European coalition of 1509 experienced the same sort of practical goodwill from James IV. of Scotland and others. They were prepared to help, but the conditions had to be arranged. From no quarter, however, came a proposal so thoroughly bespeaking the pawnbroker as from the gay and gallant youth who had so lately succeeded to a provident rather than mean parent's brimming coffers. It transpires that His Grace was in a position to lend, if necessary, two million ducats, an amount equivalent to ten million sterling of our present currency at the least. He was permitted to keep his money—and waste it. But a circumstance quite as significant as this, and for our immediate purpose far more serviceable, is the curious glimpse which we almost seem to gain here—in 1510—of the constitutional propensity which became in later life a governing and tyrannical passion—a passion which proved itself more despotic than any despot. For, in a conversation with the Venetian envoy, Henry, when it was still uncertain whether the Republic would accept his noble offer, and it had been suggested that the envoy's wife

should bring over the desired pledges, expressed a wish that the Signora should permanently reside in England. Perhaps his Excellency had communicated to the King a favourable impression of her personal attractions; and we know that the earliest development or germ of that unique uxorious prodigality took a different form, and limited itself to promiscuous amours of which our knowledge is naturally casual and imperfect. There is amply sufficient evidence to satisfy us that the Court of Henry included among its female members some who were far from being inexorable, and who had their counterparts in those of Mary and Elizabeth; and in the words commonly ascribed to Wolsey on his death-bed, after almost twenty years' experience of the autocrat, we recognise the key to the atrocious and disgraceful transactions with which his royal master's career is so deplorably replete. The fallen favourite is related to have said: "I do assure you that I have often kneeled before him, sometimes three hours together, to persuade him from his will *and appetite*, but could not prevail"; and this sentence precisely collates with the epigram that Henry spared no man in his anger and no woman in his lust. It is undoubtedly a most peculiar incidence of the later relations of Henry VIII. with the other sex that, whereas he might have restricted them without difficulty and peril to transient liaisons, he manifested and exercised a preference for more permanent and regular ties, and conducted to the altar the woman whom he did not scruple, if another presented herself and struck his fancy, to dismiss or to decapitate, according to the exigencies of the case. One instance, however, appears to stand out conspicuously from the rest, and it is that with which we are just now concerned—the story of Anne Boleyn. It is a passage of English history melodramatic enough, sombre enough, which may in some measure be treated as a sequel to the death of Wolsey in 1530, and the subsequent rise to distinction of the Boleyns and their connections, the Duke of Norfolk inclusive. Their temporary ascendancy was, of course, wholly due to an unpolitical and indirect cause.

Among the brilliant throng which com-

posed or attended the Court in those days were the two daughters of Sir Thomas Boleyn, Mary and Anne. The former, of whom we have not so much to say, became successively the wife of Henry Carey and of Sir William Stafford. One of her sons by her first marriage was the celebrated Lord Hunsdon, cousin to Queen Elizabeth. The scanty and faint records of the early unmarried lives of these two ladies have to be considered for as much as they are worth, in order to aid us in estimating the conduct of Henry toward them, especially toward the younger one. As regards Mary Boleyn, who was left a young widow by the premature death of Carey in 1528, there is some reason to apprehend that her pre-nuptial career was by no means exemplary, and that before the King conceived his passion for her sister his relations with her were more or less equivocal. That he corresponded with her, and in terms as familiar as with her sister, extant letters show. To detract from a reputation incapable of self-defence is a proceeding never to be lightly undertaken; but if there were no direct testimony to the effect, the view would be only in agreement with what we gather from documentary vouchers to have been the disposition or temperament of the member of the Boleyn family best known to history. Her cousin, Catharine Howard, resembled her in her volatility of character, if it were nothing more grave.

Fairly copious as may be the information transmitted to us touching that part of the life of Anne Boleyn from 1527 to her death, her girlhood is enveloped in obscurity, which it is difficult to explain in the presence of the survival of so many who must have been acquainted with her and her family while it was possible to commit more minute particulars to paper. According to a familiar tradition, she alluded, at a later date, to the happy days which she had formerly passed at Erwar-ton, in Suffolk, a place with which she was connected by family ties through the Calthorpes and the Parkers; it was in Erwar-ton Church that she desired her heart to rest, and it was at Erwar-ton Hall that she very probably spent more or less of her girlhood. The knowledge of the sisters by the King clearly dated from a time when they were

very young, and he must have been in the habit of seeing them about the date (1514) when Anne went to France in the train of the Princess Mary, preparatorily to the union of the latter with Louis XII. The Princess herself remained abroad some time after the death of Louis, and was privately remarried at Paris to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; but her attendant did not return permanently home till 1525, although she seems to have paid a visit to England in 1522. In 1525 she is described as being eighteen. She had resided on French ground sufficiently long to improve her already existing knowledge of the language, for there is a letter written by her from Hever Castle to her father when she was about eight, in French, suggestive of imperfect tuition. It is subscribed, "*Vre treshumble et tresobiessante fille Anna de Boullan.*"

If any such intimacy as has been alleged took place between Mary Boleyn and her Sovereign, it is probably attributable to a period anterior to her first nuptials, when she was a mere girl.

In 1527, two years after the settlement of Anne in her own country, Henry had evidently begun to turn his thoughts in earnest toward her, and had preluded by thwarting her projected match with Lord Henry Percy; and it is approximately to the same point of time in this ill-dated tradition that we are asked to assign the first disclosure of the feelings of the King, and the scene where the lady casts herself on her knees and proclaims herself at once too good and not good enough, according to the tale. When the alliance with the house of Percy was set aside, Anne is supposed to have spent a certain time in retirement at her father's residence in Kent, but there are two letters, one from the King to her, the other from her to him, equally without note of the year. They are supposed to belong to 1527; they are at all events closely interconnected. In the former the King sends his portrait set in a bracelet as the best available substitute for himself, and in the other Anne refers to gifts received far beyond her deserts, and to the royal warrant appointing her a maid of honour to the Queen. These exchanged communications alike found her away from London, presumably at Hever Castle; and she was there or elsewhere, yet

not in or near the Metropolis or the Court, during the interval represented or covered by the series of letters addressed to her by Henry, of which we have several, and by those written to him, of which we apparently hold none. The royal epistles, which are uniformly undated, belong to the years while the divorce was being negotiated, and they gradually breathe and reflect increased impatience and ardour. We are to bear in mind that 1527 marked the point of time when Wolsey had fallen, and Cromwell, the Howards, and their kinsfolk the Boleyns, had come to the front.

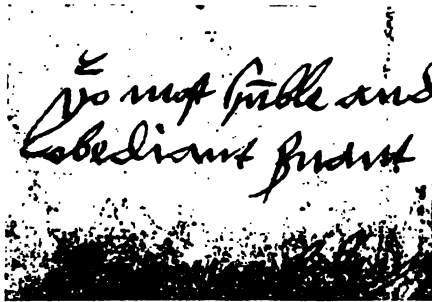
The letters to Anne Boleyn just mentioned are easily accessible in print, although there is, so far, we believe, no complete and unexpurgated edition of them, that published at Paris by Crapelet being faulty and unfaithful. But our immediate object is a glance at the substance rather than a criticism of the text. The originals, both of those addressed to Anne and to her sister, are (with one or two exceptions) in the Vatican; but under what circumstances they were kept after perusal is unknown, as well as the channel through which they found their way to Rome. They were there in 1670, when Richard Lassels, travelling tutor to Lord Lumley and other English noblemen, describes them as "the letters of Henry VIII. of England to Anne Bolen, his mistriss then, in his own hand, written, some in English, some in French, but all amatory." Lassels adds that the writing corresponds with that in the presentation copy to Leo X. of the King's book against Luther—the *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, 1521.

No. IV. of the series, as printed, brings us to a stage when the writer deems himself at liberty to propose that Anne shall become his mistress, all other mistresses being discarded; and he solicits a reply to his request or demand, if not by letter, verbally, an assignation being arranged for the purpose. There is a tolerably good understanding, for the writer wishes himself in her arms, "that he might a little dispel her unreasonable thoughts." The next finds His Grace anxious to dedicate his body as well as his heart to his beloved, and is subscribed, "H. Rex."

The tenor of those which succeed grows progressively familiar, confidential, and fervid, and leaves no room to question that the

matrimonial scheme is only awaiting for its fulfilment the decision of the ecclesiastical authorities. The sixth contains the following passage: "The Legate, which we most desire, arrived at Paris on Sunday or Monday last past, so that I trust by the next Monday to hear of his arrival at Calais; and then I trust within a while after to enjoy that which I have so long longed for, to God's pleasure and our both comforts. No more to you at this present, mine own darling, for lack of time, but that I would you were in mine arms, or I in yours, for I think it long since I kissed you." At the conclusion of No. VIII. there is matter in cipher, something too delicate to express in words, or the reverse; and its immediate successor (No. IX.) is yet more explicit and unreserved, the King making a *jeu de mots* on the double sense of *heart* (or *hart*) relative to a present of a hart forwarded to Anne with the letter. He, perhaps, knew to whom he addressed himself; but his lines did not receive a prompt acknowledgment, as we learn from No. X., when he sends a second offering of the same kind, which he had slain the evening before at a late hour, with the hope that, when she partook of it, she would think of the hunter. In No. XI. the prospect of happiness is drawing nearer, and enjoins her to request her father to accelerate the arrangements for the wedding; but Nos. XII. and XIII. reveal a seizure of Anne by some indisposition, the despatch of a physician to her residence, an attack of certain persons belonging to the household with the plague, and details as to the impracticability of appointing the lady's nominee to a conventual vacancy, owing to her candidate's unfavourable repute. Anne begins, one perceives, to have a finger in affairs of State, and her lover is flattered on his part by being consulted as to her continuance at Hever, availing himself of the occasion to remind her that it is not a question which is likely to trouble either of them long under contingent circumstances. No. XIV. is more cheerful and sanguine; the illness and plague disappear; the preparations go on; Anne is shortly to come to London. In No. XV. her visit to London is closer at hand; it has been kept a profound secret, yet it is a subject of common report and conversation, and His Grace can hardly tell how it has transpired.

The XVIth letter establishes that the recipient has come to town and has returned again, and it expresses the distress at the loss of her society, apprises her that he is engaged



SIGNATURE "ANNE BOLEYN" TO HOLOGRAPH LETTER IN COTTON MSS., VESPASIAN, F. iii., 15, BACK.

in composing his book (*A Glass of the Truth*, 1530), and that he has nearly got rid of his headache—a lover's rather, perhaps, than an author's enthusiasm. The concluding paragraph is appended in the old orthography; it assuredly points a moral: "Wysching myselfe (specially an evenynge) in my swete hart harmys, whose prety dukkys I trust shortly to cusse," which passage may have a bearing on the scandalous gossip about the future Queen's physical malformation.

There is a final letter of the same texture, and two from Anne to Wolsey, seeking to ingratiate herself with my Lord Cardinal; but those which were indubitably sent to the King in response to his have not come down to us, or, at least, have not been recovered. There is no difficulty in penetrating the drift of all this succession of communications and tender sentiments. The disparity of age, as well as of rank, and the irresistible fascination of such prodigious advancement, lent an overwhelming preponderance to the suit of the royal libertine, so shocked, forsooth, by the naughtiness of the Prioress of Wilton, whom Anne had unwittingly recommended in one of the latest of her notes to His Grace; and slight doubt could be entertained as to the ultimate outcome of the business. Nevertheless, the problem involved in the divorce was not solved, in spite of all the diplomatic efforts of the King and his friends, till fully two years had passed, and then the solution

was found at home. Henry cut the Gordian knot, and in 1533 he and Anne were privately married, leaving the position of Katharine of Arragon still subject to adjustment. As some indemnity for the provoking delay, the King had in the previous autumn created his mistress Marchioness of Pembroke in her own right, with special precedence over all other Marchionesses. Honours had of late flowed in fast enough—almost too fast to promise durability in such days. The Coronation of Anne took place at Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1533, and was carried out with the utmost magnificence. The King did not publicly manifest himself, curiously enough, but viewed the ceremony from a private box, to which he had invited the Ambassadors of France and Venice to accompany him. It was almost precisely what his father had done at the Coronation of Elizabeth of York in 1487. They are the only diplomatic personages specified in a contemporary narrative as having attended the procession from the Tower to Westminster, and they followed the two Archbishops. But all the great officers of State were present in response to a royal proclamation. The Lord Mayor of London performed his hereditary function as Butler to the Queen, and the Barons of the Cinque Ports held the canopy over her. In the uniface leaden impression of the Coronation medal the new Queen wears the dress which is mentioned in the contemporary account. Shakespeare, in his *Henry VIII.*,



CORONATION MEDAL OF ANNE BOLEYN, BRITISH MUSEUM, MEDAL DEPARTMENT.

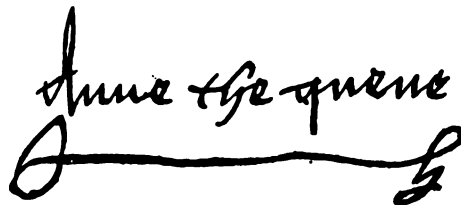
makes her wear her hair hanging down with a jewelled coif.

In 1527, when the King, so far as we are aware, made his first serious approach to

his second wife, he was six-and-thirty, she twenty. Both the sisters may be taken to have possessed their full share of levity of character, bordering on giddiness. The elder, whose career was almost as checkered as that of Anne, was certainly at one juncture on a more than friendly footing with Henry, but retrieved any youthful indiscretions, and became on remarriage the devoted wife of an estimable but poor man, to whom she had united herself just before the Boleyns rose so unexpectedly to distinction, and to whom she continued to be as warmly attached as he was to her. We repeat that in 1527 Anne was about twenty. If a letter from her to the King, attributed to that year, but only known to us in a transcript, be authentic, its language leaves little to be desired in the way of surrender at the first summons. We have here, it appears, a sequel to a conversation between the two, which had been followed by a handsome gift and the warrant above mentioned, which would ostensibly have the effect of placing the new object of attachment within easy reach of her admirer, and of rendering her presence at the Court explainable without scandal. As a matter of fact, however, the maid of honour, advisedly or otherwise, kept aloof from London, or paid merely occasional and short visits to town, corresponding with Henry, as we partly perceive, by letter; and, if we are to form any conclusion from such imperfect epistolary remains as we hold, displaying no backwardness in meeting His Grace half-way, and we feel disposed to challenge the line taken by a dramatist of the later Stuart era, John Banks, in his play of *Virtue Betrayed*, 1682.

Her part in the drama was, from the outset, we have to admit, by no means free either from difficulty or from peril. It was a courtship extending over six years or so (1527-1533). She was very young and inexperienced. The man whose humour it was to pay his addresses to her was a heartless and brutal sensualist of unlimited power, who, had she yielded to him too soon, would have deserted her, if he had not even taken her life; and she was surrounded by those who were hostile to her individually or to her family on various grounds. Under such circumstances her conduct, probably under the confidential guidance of Thomas Crom-

well to a larger extent than we actually hear, strikes us as remarkably judicious and discreet; and it is observable that she succeeded not only in keeping Henry so long at bay, so to speak, but espoused with warmth the cause of his reformed Church, and at the same time did her best to keep Wolsey on her side. Her conscientious or politic bias toward the principles of the Reformation survived her accession to the summit of her hopes and aims; and the copy of Tyndale's New Testament, 1534, formerly her property, with "Anna Regina Anglie" in red letters on the gilded edges of the leaves, is still preserved among the Cracherode books in the British Museum. There are fairly clear indications, indeed, that prior to her Coronation she befriended the quasi-Protestant cause to an almost indiscreet extent, and even drew on it the King's displeasure. A second volume which was almost undoubtedly in the Queen's



SUPERScription TO LETTER IN COTTON MSS., BRITISH MUSEUM, CLEOPATRA, E.V., 350, BACK.

possession, but which does not seem to have survived, or to have been recovered, was an English primer, published in 1535, with the royal arms crowned on the title, and in the upper angles "H. A." A copy on vellum was formerly in the Ashburnham Library. In the same year a translation from the Latin, entitled *The Defence of Peace*, and, it is observable, published by the same William Marshall who issued the primer, has a prayer for the Queen, who must assuredly have received a copy from Marshall.

The historiette in which the Boleyn sisters—but, of course, more particularly she who became the mother of Queen Elizabeth—are the prominent figures may be said to offer to our consideration a prevailing feature of tragic sadness, and to exist as one of the numberless homilies for all time on the vanity and instability of human ambition. Those—and they are a majority—who lightly regard the

story as a romance and a pageant were not the actors in the drama, nor with such books of reference as this country possesses are they placed in a position to realize the dangerous, prolonged, and anxious struggle which it cost the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn to attain a fleeting enjoyment of dignity and power in the shadow of a block. Did she not find herself supplanted in those inconstant affections by one who had been to her what she herself once was to Catharine of Arragon? Some, no doubt, saw here a just retribution, as others busied themselves with circulating calumnies about her character and her person, of which the most outrageous was the allegation, countenanced by Dr. Baily in his *Life of Bishop Fisher*, that Henry himself was her father.

The whole span of that impressive career was no more than seven-and-twenty years. Mr. Green, in his *History of the English People*, suggests that Queen Elizabeth inherited from her mother that occasional levity of deportment which formed such a contrast to her attitude and tone in serious affairs. But Henry VIII. equally exhibited a strange mixture of callous resolution and even exuberant bonhomie.

In the third window of the Great Hall at Hampton Court occur the arms, badges, and initials of the unhappy Queen, accompanied by a legend of her descent from Edward I. and his second wife, Margaret of France. In the chimney-piece of the old presence-chamber at St. James's Palace her initial, with that of the King (H. A.), are preserved; and there are gold and silver pieces struck during the brief reign with H. and A. as part of the type.

The particulars of the trial, which was conducted with all the usual formalities in public, under the Presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, as High Steward of England, are now well known. It is remarkable that Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, the Queen's former lover, was present, but left the Hall before sentence was pronounced. Sir Thomas Boleyn witnessed the trials of the other prisoners, but withdrew before those of the Queen and her brother commenced. The Duke of Norfolk, when he delivered judgment on the Queen, burst into tears. The Queen entertained to the last a hope of pardon, and said one day at dinner that she should go to

Antwerp. This was on May 16, three days before she suffered. Archbishop Cranmer interceded in vain on her behalf. In a letter addressed to Secretary Cromwell by a Frenchman, it is alleged that on the day before the execution the tapers round the tomb of Catharine of Arragon kindled of their own accord, and that after matins, at *Deo Gratias*, the said tapers expired in the same way.

It has been thought that the Queen would have desired to rest at Erwardon, in Suffolk, or at Salle, in Norfolk, but she was buried in the chancel before the altar of the Chapel of SS. Peter Ad Vincula in the Tower, by the side of her brother, Lord Rochford. In 1876 the remains were discovered, and are



IRISH GROAT OF HENRY VIII., WITH H. AND A. ON EITHER SIDE OF HARP, BRITISH MUSEUM MEDAL DEPARTMENT.

described as those of "a female of between twenty-five and thirty years of age, of a delicate frame of body, and who had been of slender and proper proportions." There was still a vestige of her "little neck." The skull was well formed, with an intellectual forehead, an oval face, and large eyes. The hands and feet were delicate and well shaped, the former narrow, and the fingers of the hands tapering. On one of the fingers was a second rudimentary nail.

The person employed to carry out the sentence was brought over from Calais, and severed the head from the body with a single stroke of his sword. It has been said that the eyes and lips moved after the decapitation. One of her French attendants took up the head,

and others raised the body, covering it with a sheet, and laid the whole remains in an arrow-chest, which they bore into the chapel.

The King wore white mourning for his late Consort, who had taken yellow for her colour at the death of Catharine of Arragon. In the attribution to Anne of the song beginning, "Death, rock me asleep," there seems to be no probability. A Portuguese gentleman who was present at the execution states that it was the first instance in which a sword in lieu of an axe was employed in England; he terms this the manner and custom of Paris, and, in fact, it had been in vogue there and elsewhere on the Continent during centuries. Had Queen Elizabeth left male issue, it is more than possible that the direct descendant of her mother would at present be seated on the British throne.

It seems strange that of a personage so eminently conspicuous and romantically interesting there should be so few likenesses entitled to credit. The Print Room at the British Museum possesses nothing worthy of mention, and the Holbein drawing at Hampton Court is certainly not very prepossessing. On the whole, perhaps, the portrait accompanying the letters from Henry VIII. in Crapelet's volume appears to be the most pleasing.

It has not been the simplest of tasks to gather together the particulars which constitute the present article. It is scarcely ever the case that a modern writer finds it possible to make the past revive, and enable his own age to realize the sequence of incidents as they unfolded themselves, much less to reanimate the *dramatis personæ* and the scenes in which they moved: the ever-changing impulses and looks, the audible notes of emotion, the conflict of motives, the private gossip, the actual splendour of festivities and ceremonies, the echo of the voices of the crowd, the clatter of the horses' hoofs, the dead silence at the descent of the executioner's sword. Beyond the series of letters to the Queen from Henry, which do not, in all probability, represent all that were sent, the epistolary documents elucidating Anne Boleyn's public career appear to be limited to those published by Ellis and Mrs. Green, and to two or three among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum; and even of these some

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belong to what may be termed her prehistoric days. Such few as they are, they spread themselves over the period between early girlhood and accession to the throne; but one—that of a lay brother of the Observants at Greenwich—stands by itself in being addressed, not by Anne, but to her, and during the very brief interval when she enjoyed the title of Marchioness of Pembroke.



Founding a Grammar School: the Ordinances of Robert Pursglove.

BY T. FLETCHER FULLARD, M.A.



NOT the least of the many claims to grateful remembrance of the Tudor monarchs is to be found in the Grammar Schools throughout our land. From the rulers downwards the establishment of such schools, often in conjunction with a neighbouring almshouse for the poor, was a favourite method of giving a practical form to the benefactor's thankfulness for mercies vouchsafed. At Guisborough, a little market town lying at the foot of the Cleveland Hills in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Robert Pursglove, sometime Bishop of Hull, founded a Grammar School in 1569, and, as the inscription on his brass at Tiddeswell, Derbyshire, says quaintly:

One Hospitall for to maintain twelve impotent
and poor.

In his letter to the Wardens under date of "the xxviiiith daie of October, 1569," Robert Pursglove says: "It ys | as you knowe | a charitable office to helpe that youthe be brought upp in vertue and lernyng." In those days public opinion was not divided as to whether religious instruction should be given in schools or simply neglected. A glance at the statutes drawn up by Pursglove shows clearly that the pious founder had strong views as to the ordering of his new school at Gisburne or Guisburn, as the place

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was called in his days. Thus: "And that no persone shalbe chosyn or admytted to be master of the scholers of the saied schole except he be sufficientlie lerned and exercised in grām', honest in conditions and lyvyng, and a priest in order at the tyme of his admyssion, and no scott or stranger borne." In default of a priest being "had and gotten within a reasonable tyme at en'ye vacation, then a laie man beyng unmarried . . . maie be admytted. But yf after his admyssion he do marie, than immediatlie his saied office shalbe voyde."

The "Admyssion of the maister" was on this wise: "One of the saied Wardens shal put the saied maister into possession of his saied office by delyvryng into his hands the hespe or keye than beyng in the locke of the schole house dore, saying in the name of the residew of the corporation these words, 'Sir, we do now admytt you into the corporation of Jesus, erected here in Gisburne to teache all scholers comyng to the same grammar, honest man's and godlie lyvyng, assuryng you that this ys and shalbe to you an office of perpetual contynuance upon your honest conversation and dewlie doying in the same. . . .'" Then the "Maister" "shal make and have a register boke," in which the names of the boys were to be entered, "takyng therefore of eu'ry scholer onlie at his saied first comyng and admyssion foure pence, and nevr after anye thyng of dewtie. But, yf anye of the parents or frends of the saied scholers geve hym anye thyng of there fre will, he maie take yt thankfullie." The "maister" was to be "paied yerelie tenne pounds of lawfull money of England at foure termes in the yere. And the saied maister shal have for his lodgyng the tow chambers over the saied schole house."

A strenuous life was ordained for the "maister," for he was not to be absent "above twentie daies in enye one yere." From Lady Day to Michaelmas the "maister and scholers" were to assemble at "six of the clocke in the mornyng, and than begyne and contynue teachyng to en-levyn of the clocke, and than go to there dyners, and at one of the clocke be in the saied schole house agayne, and there contynue teachyng unto six of the clocke at nyght." From Michaelmas to Lady Day the hours were from seven

to "en-leven" in the morning, and from one "unto halfe an houre after foure of the clocke" in the afternoon. The holidays were from "The feast of saynt Thomas thapostel before Christemas unto the morow next after the epiphanye of our Lorde. And from the wednesdaie next before ester unto the eight daie after ester. And from Whitson evyn unto the morow next after trynytie sondaie." When "molested with sickness or other wise lawfullie letted," the "maister maie make a depute." The "maister" was "to geve warnyng foure monethes before his departure from his office," unless the Wardens "wilbe contented to take a shorter warnyng." But, "yf the saied maister be a comen drunkerd, dicer, carder, or do use anye other evil or notable vice, or be negligent in teachyng and wel orderyng his scholers," then "thre sevrall monytions shalbe gevyn unto hym by the saied wardens to amende his mysdoyns," these "monytions" to be given at intervals of "twentie daies." The "schole shalbe devided into foure formes. And in the first shalbe placed yong begynners, comenlie called petits, until they can rede phitlie and sounde there letters and wordes accordynglie." This first form was to be taught by boys belonging to the third and fourth forms, but the master was to bestow two hours a week to teaching this lowest form. The master was to teach the second form "the eight partes of speache as they be set furthe and gen'allie used in this realme." He was to exercise the boys therein "not onlie that they can orderlie declayne there noun and verbe, but ev'ry waie forwarde and backward by cases and persones, that neither case of nowne nor persone of verbe can be requyred, but that wt out stoppe or studie they can presentlie tell yt." Then "the seconde forme" was to be taught "latin speache . . . and the verses of man's made by William lillie begynnnyng thus, 'Qui mihi discipulus, &c.,' the precepts of Cato with suche other litil bokes wherin ys conteyned not onlie the eloquence of the tongue, but also good playne lessons of honestie and godlynes wherbie they maie be induced also to perfect pronounciation." In the "Thirde forme the maister shal teache Terence, Esops fables, Virgill, Tullies epistels, and ev'ry daie he shal geve them an englishe to

be made into latin." In the "fourte forme" the subjects were "Salust, Ovide, Tullies offices, Cesar, Copia verborum," and also "the arte and rules of versifying (yf he hymselfe be experte therin) to such scholers as he shal perceve apte to lerne the same, and the art of numberying by arithmetike," while "at certayne tymes" the boys were "to write epistells one of them to another." On Fridays "the seconde and thirde formes" were to "saie over Sum, es, fui with his compounds," and on "saturdaie they shal repete suche things as they have lerned the weke before. And when saturdaie ys holie daie the said repetitions shalbe upon fridaie." On Friday afternoons all the forms, except the first, "shal exercise them selves onelie in writyng . . . until they can handsomelie write their owne latens and lessons." If a boy failed to get the necessary schoolbooks within a month, he was not "suffered to contynue in the saied schole." Latin was a living tongue, for "the scholers of the thirde and fourte formes shal speake no thyng within the schole house but laten, savyng onelie in there teachyng of the lower formes." Disobedient "scholers" were to be "expulsed," but they could be "admytted agayne" on promising to "abyde" the statutes and to amend their ways, and the sum of "fourte pence" had to be paid for such "new admyssion."

There remains only one more item to be taken from the old deeds as drawn up by the pious founder of the little Grammar School. It runs: "I ordeyne and establishe by these presents that the saied maister of the scholers ev'rye daie in the mornynge before he begyne to teache, and in the evenyng before he departe from the schole, shal together with his scholers knelyng on there knees saie such psalmes and other praiers as I hereafter shal appoynte wretyn wt myn owne hande. And the saied wardens and maister shal cause the same psalmes and praiers to be sett upon a table in suche place of the schole as they shal thynke mete."


And with this picture of the "maister and his scholers knelyng on there knees" before their day's work and at its close we may leave this vivid story of the past. One would like to know more of the little school, of its

"maisters," and especially of its boys—those future "Yeomen of England" at a time when Modern England was in the glorious birth-throes of its making as a World Power. Of one thing we may be sure as we lift this curtain of the past; it is that the "scholers" of Robert Pursglove's "schole" at Guisburn would carry with them into the battle of life many a memory of their old school, and not the least undying of those memories would be that of the quiet intervals, when they knelt with their "maister" at morning and at evening to "saie suche psalmes and other praiers" as were written out by the hand of the "Clerke of Learninge great."



Unnatural Natural History in 1726.

BY ARGYLL SAXBY, M.A.

“ IS very likely that, notwithstanding all my care and all my endeavours, I have related several things which perhaps are not very true; but I can say in truth that I have written nothing but what has been written and assured by several credible authors, and who have had all opportunities to be well instructed about most things which they relate.”

Such was a portion of the introduction to an old volume that I picked up recently in an "All-a-Penny" box by the door of a second-hand book-shop.

In regard to title, the book inspired no special yearning for perusal. I took it up merely because the binding was old and attractive, besides bearing the date of 1726. But when I glanced through the preface, and then turned back to the title-page which advertised, "A Complete Geography of the World, with Notes concerning the Habits of Strange People and the Natural Curiosities of Strange Lands," I decided that a penny would be well spent in acquiring such an addition to my shelves.

Never has a penny of mine so well rewarded the expenditure. No humorous work

of the immortal Mark Twain ever afforded me such genuine enjoyment as that furnished by the "habits of strange people" as chronicled by the Rev. M. Paschard, Chaplain to the Right Hon. William-Anne, Earl of Albemarle. But amusing though the "habits" were, it was the "natural curiosities" which fascinated me most. They so closely resembled some of Mark's "stretchers" that the present-century reader finds great difficulty in ridding himself of the feeling that the pages have not been penned by a master humorist instead of a man of science.

Taken at random, the first anecdote culled from this geography is one with which most are familiar, and refers to the once-dreaded tarantula. But the story of this creature is so quaintly told by Paschard that an extract will bear reproduction :

"The Tarantula is found in the territory of Otranto, and it is a sort of spider whose venom is dangerous, and causes extraordinary and quite contrary effects. For among the people that are bitten by it, some cant sleep, others cant be awoke; some are always laughing, and others always complaining, moaning, and silent; but all are taken with one sort of colour. There is no better remedy against its venom than Musick, because it makes people merry, and causes them to dance, and thereby the venom goes off by transpiration."

This, as a "stretcher," is perhaps not so very remarkable, since it has a slight foundation in reason, and is still believed in by many. But read of the natural curiosities of Babylon and the district :

"The adjacent lands are desolate and barren. . . . The mines are a receptacle for serpents and other venomous creatures, among which are reckoned dangerous Lizards with three heads. . . . From Mosul to Surat a dangerous wind rages by land. . . . It is mixed with streaks of fire as small as hair, which kills those who breathe it, so they fall instantly dead; or if they have time to speak, cry out that they burn within. When they are lifted up they are as black as coal, and the flesh comes off from their bones. . . . This is supposed to proceed from sulphurous exhalations that kindle by being tossed in the wind."

At Negropont, we are told that "the Tides ebb and flow sometimes here ten or fourteen times a day"; while in the Philippine Islands there are "Serpents called Ibitum, of great length, that hang by the tail on trees, draw men and beasts that pass by them by the force of their breath, and the only way to prevent it is to beat the air betwixt them and the serpent."

Curious indeed must be the "Rat of Pharon found in Egypto." This hungry quadruped "lives upon Lizards and other vermin. . . . It is very greedy of Crocodile's liver, and slips into their belly whilst asleep to devour it."

It has frequently been the writer's lot to encounter rattlesnakes in America, but never was it his good fortune to observe the remarkable phenomena that the reverend author reports as common in Brazil :

"Here . . . of Serpents the most considerable are the Rattle Snakes. . . . The people whose misfortune it is to be bitten, are tormented with violent pain (their whole body cleaving into chops), and frequently dye within 24 hours in a most miserable condition." Speaking personally, it seems difficult to imagine a death more unpleasant or "miserable" than that which would take place after the body has "cleaved into chops."

In Japan, we are told, "they have a tree which, being watered, dries up; the best thing to preserve it is to lay at the foot thereof Iron dust with dry Sand." In that same country they have also a remarkable herb called "Patfi, which is woolly and grows under water. It bears several heads which taste like nuts, and 'tis said to soften brass and render it eatable if put into the mouth with a piece of the plant."

"In Fokien there is also an animal like a man, but hairy all over; it feigns laughter, and, whilst travellers listen to it, sets upon and devours them. In Quasi, they have another with a bird's head, and a fish's tail, that always turns towards the wind; and Crabs which soon petrify when taken out of water. They have also serpents thirty foot long; large hogs with strong bristles which they dart like porcupines. . . . In Fokien there is also a river whose water is green and turns iron into copper."

For downright 'cuteness the "Serpents of the Ladrones" would be hard to equal. These, Mr. Paschard tells us, "are above thirty foot long, and large in proportion. They move very slowly, and are not venomous. They eat certain herbs, after which they get upon trees by the banks of the sea or river, and vomit up the herbs. This brings fish about them in great numbers which the herb intoxicates; makes them float on the surface of the water, and become the serpent's prey. . . . To these rarities may be added that rare attractive quality of the Cloves when laid near any liquids; being able to drain a hog's-head of wine in a short time, whereby some unwarey commanders of ships have been most unexpectedly deprived of their beloved liquor."

Had I the editor's permission, I could quote many other equally amusing passages from this edifying work—pages of information, containing a modicum of fact and a large plus of fiction; pages that exhibit nothing so much as the fertility of ancient travellers' imaginations, and the ready credulity of the learned men of that day. Customs of "strange people" are quoted with a freedom of description not permissible in modern literature, and with a faith in magic that would rival the "Arabian Nights." But with one more quotation I shall conclude the present article. This extract I take from a chapter professing to describe the wonders of San Domingo:

"Here is to be found the most remarkable of all creatures . . . the Crocodile . . . much noted for its rare subtlety in catching its prey. . . . 'Tis said that before he lays himself down on the riverside, he is very busy for some time in swallowing down several hundredweight of small pebble stones, by which additional weight of his body he can keep a faster hold of his prey, and be the sooner able to draw it into, and dive with it under water."

Who, after reading such "truths," which have been "written and assured by several credible authors," will ever dare again to dispute the reasoning power of animals?



Shrines of British Saints.*

THIS substantial and excellently printed volume, with its twenty-seven whole-page plates and half a hundred other illustrations, is a really valuable addition to our knowledge of the past.

The author takes his readers not only on pilgrimage to the more notable English shrines, but also to Scotland and Wales, and over the seas to the great centres whence Celtic monks from Britain evangelized the Northern European nations. After a pregnant chapter of general remarks on shrines, he passes on to a threefold classification of the saints deposited in these often very gorgeous tenements. Under the heading of "Virgins and Matrons" we have the history of the shrines of SS. Margaret, Ursula, Lewinna, Etheldreda, Werburgh, Frideswide, Eanswythe, and others less known. Under that of "Prelates and Priests" are brought together all that concerns the resting-places of SS. Chad, Cuthbert and Bede, Swithun, William of York (of which we give a print), Hugh of Lincoln, Dunstan, Augustine, Thomas ("the holy blissful martyr"), Edmund of Canterbury, etc., much space being devoted to the shrines of those Celtic saints who figure so largely in the early religious history of our land. The royal saints receive adequate attention, the two great luminaries, SS. Edward the Confessor and Edmund of Bury, naturally receiving the lion's share. A chapter on sacrilege brings a very readable book to a close.

The author having given us such an admirable collection of shrine lore, it is a compliment to him that, like Dickens's boy in *Oliver Twist*, we ask for more.

A glance at the volume before us shows that the author has diligently compiled the collection of abundant material he has gathered along the highways of standard works. This, although excellently good in itself and of ready acceptance to those readers unversed in the subject, will prove a

* *Shrines of British Saints.* By J. Charles Wall. With many illustrations. "The Antiquary's Books." London: Methuen and Co., 1905. 8vo., pp. xiii, 252. Price 7s. 6d. net.

little disappointing to the well-read antiquary who has travelled farther afield. Had he but turned a little into the byways of shrineland—those unexplored regions from which the ardent ecclesiologist may any day reap an abundant harvest—he would have been well repaid for any labour he might have been put to. These byways are such sources as the antiquarian magazines and

the 18th of October in the twentieth year of King Edward the First—that is, in the year 1292. The parties to the contract are the Chapter of Beverley and Roger of Farrington, apprentice of William of Farrington, goldsmith. By it the aforesaid Roger contracts to make a silver-gilt shrine 5½ feet long, 1½ feet broad, and of proportionate height, beautiful, and adorned with plates



SHRINE OF ST. WILLIAM, FROM A WINDOW IN YORK MINSTER.

By permission from Westlake's *Painted Glass*.

archæological journals, which have, unfortunately, been altogether overlooked. It is the tit-bits of antiquity which are so enjoyable and useful. How interesting, for instance, is the following *Contract for making the shrine of St. John of Beverley*. It is to be found in the Corporation of London Letter-Book, A, fol. 86. The contract, which was enrolled in the Mayor's Court, is dated

and columns in architectural style, with figures everywhere of size and number as the Chapter shall determine, together with canopies and pinnacles before and behind, and other proper ornaments. The Chapter of Beverley were to find the gold and silver material, which was to be refined by Roger, who agrees to remake any figure the Chapter might disapprove of. Moreover, Roger

agrees not to take any other work till the shrine is finished. His pay was to be in money or silver equal in weight to each plate, column, or figure before it was gilded. Roger's master, William of Farringdon, stood surety for him.

Again, though the information is so full, it is at times hardly up to date. For in-



PILGRIM'S SIGN: HEAD OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

stance, the scant mention of St. Egwin might surely have been supplemented from the life of the saint printed and issued last year by the Benedictine nuns of Stanbrook Abbey, Worcestershire. The author is evidently unaware that the relics of St. Mildred have for over a score of years been returned to her native Thanet, and that those ascribed



HEAD OF ST. THOMAS.

to St. Edmund from Pontigny are again in England. The account of the recent exhumation of St. Cuthbert is excellent; but what has "the holy blissful martyr" done that he should not be similarly treated? Some slight mention should have been made of the bones—believed by many reliable authorities to be those of St. Thomas himself—dug in recent years from their grave in

the crypt. The *Archæologia Cantiana*, an easily accessible authority, gives a full account and a plate, or plates, of them. In the *Life of Father John Gerard* (p. 130) the destination in the seventeenth century of the real "Caput Thomæ" is referred to. He writes: "I had given me about the same time a silver head of St. Thomas of Canterbury; also his mitre set with precious stones. The head, though neither large nor costly, is very precious from having in it a piece of the skull of the same saint, which we think was the piece that was cut off when he was so wickedly slain. It is of the breadth of two gold crowns. The silver head was old,



PILGRIM'S SIGN: ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

and had lost some stones, so the gentleman in whose house I was had it repaired and better ornamented. On this account the Superior afterwards let him keep it in his private chapel in trust for the Society [of Jesus]." In the following paragraph, curiously enough, the writer mentions, in regard to the relic of the arm of St. Vita, virgin, daughter of a King in the West of England, that many churches in England are dedicated in her honour under the name of *Whitchurch*. This may be of interest to Mr. Wall in respect of his account of St. Candida (p. 73). The feretory of St. Hugh in procession (p. 133) is a feretory only so

far as it contains the body of St. Hugh on its way, borne by Kings, to burial. The full reference to "Westlake Painted Glass" is Westlake, *History of Painted Glass*, vol. i,

similar to those from St. Chrysostom (p. 4), Lincoln Inventory (p. 12), Perpetuus of Tours (p. 17), and others, should be given. The book is beautifully got up and fully indexed.



SHRINE OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR--NORTH-EAST VIEW.

p. 115. A paper by Precentor Venables on the shrine and head of St. Hugh will be found in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xlv., pp. 201, 202; lili., p. 12. The source of quotations

By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce a few of the many illustrations, including some of the quaint pilgrims' signs, which are such an admirable

feature of the book, and which add so greatly to its usefulness and to the pleasure of the reader.

H. P. F.



The Other End of Watling Street.

BY FRANCIS ABELL.



HERE was a stern, prim North Country parson who had but one joke. He had made a purchase in Watling Street, city of London, and the shopman asked him if he could send it for him. "Yes," replied the divine, "you may send it for me. I live in this street; but, mind, I don't pay carriage." "Pay carriage!" exclaimed the shopman; "there won't be any carriage to pay if you live in this street!" Whereupon the jocular clergyman explained that, although in truth he did live in Watling Street, it was in the county of Durham, three hundred miles away.

Watling Street meant to this worthy tradesman just what it means to many a Londoner—the strip so named between St. Paul's Churchyard and Queen Victoria Street, and is chiefly associated with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The ordinary educated Englishman knows that it is the old Roman road between Dover and Chester, but comparatively very few even educated people know that Chester is not more than a half-way point on the famous old road, that the name Watling Street survives strongly in far, lone districts beyond the sphere of the tripper, or even of the wheelman, and that almost to Edinburgh its course is more or less distinctly traceable. For the benefit of the uninitiated majority it may be stated that after leaving Chester Watling Street pursues a north-easterly course through Northwich and Manchester to Tadcaster, whence it strikes almost due north through Aldborough to Catterick Bridge in North Yorkshire. Three miles and a half beyond this point it divides into two branches. One goes north-west to Penrith and Carlisle,

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the other passes in an almost due northerly line through the county of Durham to the river Tyne at Corbridge, whence it strikes almost direct to the Scottish Border, which it crosses, and so passes on to Edinburgh.

It is with this latter branch, still called Watling Street, that we have to do, partly tempted by the peculiar interest of the country through which it passes, and partly by the facts that it runs mostly far away from the beaten tourist track, and has altered less than in more frequented neighbourhoods. It may be done for some distance on wheels, but its most interesting lengths are open to the pedestrian.

Modern Corbridge, our starting-point, lies to the east of ancient Corstopitum, and Watling Street, coming up from Binchester, Lanchester, and Ebchester, crossed the Tyne by a bridge of which an abutment is still visible under certain conditions of stream and weather at a point some 500 yards west of the present bridge. Thence, Watling Street passed, through the centre of the station, and out at the north gate. It could hardly be expected that in so busy a neighbourhood much should be left of ancient Corstopitum to remind us that it was the most important Roman station north of York, but the few existing earthworks give us an idea of its size, the area included being twenty-two acres—a third of the area of York, and more than five times as large as the most important of the stations along the Great Wall. But there is plenty of evidence in the number and the character of the relics unearthed from time to time to show us that Corstopitum was something more than a mere stern garrison town, and that here, on the beautiful banks of the Tyne, flourished for nearly three centuries a centre of social and commercial as well as of military life.

At the very outset we are checked in our intention of conscientiously treading along ancient Watling Street, for, although there is a Watling Street in Corbridge itself, it does not literally follow the line of the old street, which, running as it does across land which has been highly farmed for many years, and through private plantations, barely discernible except by the most practised eye.

2 A

However, old Watling Street does come into our road—which in coaching days was one of the main routes into Scotland—before we reach the open expanse of Stagshaw Bank. Here are still held more than locally important cattle fairs; but, of course, the glories of old Stagshaw Bank were soon dimmed by the spread of railways. Formerly it was the great central point upon which converged the Scottish drovers from Doune and Falkirk “trysts,” on their way south as far as Chipping Barnet, and, although a large number of flocks came by way of Bewcastle, a much greater number came by the old Watling Street; and it is no doubt far more to the enormous cattle traffic along it of centuries than to human destructive agencies that is owing the imperfect condition to-day of what was a magnificently paved road.

From its proximity to the Great Wall it is not improbable that Stagshaw Bank Fair may be derivable from Roman times.

At the Errington Arms Inn we reach the line of Hadrian’s Wall. Just hereabouts there is nothing visible of the Wall itself, for the military road from Newcastle to Carlisle, made by General Wade after the rebellion of the “Forty-Five,” runs upon the Wall itself, but away to the east, above where a few grass mounds mark the station of Hunnum, we may see the still formidable fosses and ramparts of the Southern Vallum which made the circuit of Down Hill. The spot where Watling Street cuts the line of the Wall is still called Port Gate.

We follow Watling Street running straight for a mile and a half through open country and ascending to Bewclay. Here we may well pause. All around is spread a magnificent panorama of that varied scenery which entitles Northumberland to rank so high amongst the beautiful counties of England—wood and pasture, valley and river, treeless moorland and rugged hill, all flecked with light and shade, and clad with ever-changing tints as the fitful sunshine of a late English spring comes and goes. Ahead of us—that is, northward—Watling Street strikes in a perfectly straight line, up and down, until it rises, a mere thread of white, to the summit of the most distant ridge of hills. To our right passes away a branch of Watling Street

in a north-easterly direction, by Ryall, Hartburn, Netherwetton, Glanton, to the Tweed near Berwick. It is locally known as Cobb’s Causey, Cobb being a giant traditionally associated with the construction of the old road. It is also known as the Devil’s Causeway. Four miles from Bewclay the modern road makes a semicircular turn to the right, Watling Street running straight ahead. Just about here there are five well-preserved camps on hill-tops, each presenting the same characteristics of two or three oblongs of ramparts with rounded corners, so that a visit to one suffices for the rest, although, to tell the truth, none of them offers any special features of sufficient interest to reward a deviation from the main route.

At the point of rejunction of Watling Street with the coach-road the croak of a friend concerning the desecration we shall find in romantic Redesdale comes to mind as we note the first signs of the great operations of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company for bringing water from the fastnesses of the Northumberland moorland to the “canny toon.” The appearance of a—well, apparently respectable individual tramping along, knapsack on back, seems to be a pleasant break in the day’s work of the navvies; for as we pass and until we are out of sight picks are lowered, spades are leaned upon, wheelbarrows are arrested in their course, and a general suspension of labour takes place.

From this point until we reach the Tone Inn, three miles on, we do not meet a human being, and that there is no crush of traffic in this old road seems evident from the fact that, having swallowed our beer at the said inn and resumed our journey, the stalwart lass who served us must needs come to the door and watch our progress. In fact, from beginning to end of the journey it seemed a puzzle to the locals why on earth a man should tramp for pleasure. A mile and a half beyond the Tone Inn we reach Fourlaws. Here the modern road to Woodburn (it is an oldish road, perhaps four hundred years old, but a mere creation of yesterday compared with Watling Street) goes to the right. We strike straight ahead, past the slag heaps of long defunct ironworks, across a wild piece of heather-land, across the rail-

way, and up to the ramparts of Habitancum, as it has been named from the evidence of a single stone, or, as Mr. Bates calls it, Prima Statio.

Habitancum is not mentioned in the Itineraries, but that it was an important station is evident from its extent—four acres—and from the character of its remains. There is no masonry above ground except at the north corner, but the inner rampart is still perfect, and two sides of the outer tolerably clear. Some notable inscriptions have been unearthed here, amongst them a memorial tablet by the Gaulish cohort quartered here, an inscription by Dionysius Fortunatus praying that the earth lie lightly over his "most pious" mother, and one by Blescius Diovicus over his little daughter. No doubt the harsh Northumbrian climate killed the colonists off rapidly, especially as we know that most of the garrisons along the Wall and at the northern stations were composed of men born and bred in the more genial climes of Southern Europe.

No trace of the bridge by which Watling Street was said by Maclaughlan half a century ago to have crossed the Chesterton Burn now exists; indeed, one may presume to wonder what necessity there could have been for a bridge over such a mere ditch, unless it was much larger fifteen hundred years ago than it is now.

To visit Risingham—for that is the modern name of Habitancum—without seeing all that is left of poor Robin of that ilk would, of course, be a grave dereliction of a tourist's duty. All the same, one is hardly repaid, for all that is left of the curious effigy carved by the Romans on a mass of fallen cliff is a pair of legs, a square box like an altar, and a left hand carrying what looks like a rabbit. Horsley, who saw the figure in its perfect state, was of opinion that Robin was intended for the Emperor Commodus. Other antiquaries declare for Hercules. Local opinion inclines to a giant named Magen, who defended the station against Paynim foes. The effigy, which was 24 feet high, attracted too many visitors, as Scott says in the dedicatory epistle to Dr. Dryasdust in *Ivanhoe*—"more visitants than was consistent with the growth of the heather upon a moor worth a shilling an acre"; and so the 'sulky, churlish boor of a

farmer' upon whose land it stood broke him up. One John Shanks, of Whitston House, it was who did this.

At West Woodburn, the village hard by, which, by the way, hardly justifies Scott's epithet of "sweet," for it is as ugly—well, as ugly as only a North Country village can be, decent accommodation may be had at the Bay Horse.

We now enter Redesdale, until within the last three years, when the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company started to bring water from Catcleugh, and dropped a colony of 700 men into the solitude, an almost ideally remote corner of England. Every acre of the land around us has its legend or its story. Whatever troubles distracted the Borders during the parlous times which preceded the union of the two Crowns, and after, the men of Redesdale were sure to have a hand in them. In fact, so thoroughly bad was the reputation both of Redesdale and of Tynedale that a by-law of the city of Newcastle forbade the taking of any apprentices from these districts. That the wild, lawless, adventurous life was attractive is evident from the fact that both Tynedale and Redesdale, now so thinly peopled, had a superabundant population, made up almost entirely of people who lived on the Scots if possible, if not, on each other. Gray writes in his *Chorographia* in 1649, when the trade was becoming degenerate—that is to say, when the heads of good families had ceased to give their lives to it: "There is many dales, the chief are Tinedale and Reedsdale, a countrey that William the Conqueror did not subdue, retaining to this day the ancient laws and customs (according to the County of Kent) whereby the lands of the father is equally divided at his death amongst all his sonnes. These 'highlanders' are famous for theiving, they are all bred up and live by theft. They come down from these dales into the low countries and carry away horses and cattell so cunningly that it will be hard for any to get them, or their cattell, except they be acquainted with some master thiefe, who for some money may help they to their stolen goods or deceive them."

Gradually, however, the authorities put down with a merciless hand what had grown to be a national evil, and so the reivers left

their native dales, and found an opening for their peculiar clannishness and independence of principles in the development of the coal industry, many thousands of them becoming keelmen and pitmen, occupations which isolated them from the community at large.

The stranger conversant with the past history of these dales may see in the stalwart physique and the independent bearing of the modern natives a shadow of what was ; but in all essentials they have moved advantageously with the times, and are very superior morally, socially, mentally, and physically, to the average clods of more southern shires.

But our theme is Watling Street, and the subject of Redesdale, interesting as it is, must be left from consideration of space.

From the station at Risingham Watling Street crossed the Reed River by a bridge, of which no traces remain, and for four miles runs up and down hill in a straight line, until at Troughend the modern road trends to the left. For the sake of the lone, grim house standing amongst the trees, we follow it. This house stands upon the site of the old pele tower of Troughend, where lived the hero of one of the most famous stories of this story-full Borderland — that which tells of the death of Percy Reed. Reed was an under-officer of the Marches, and in the execution of his duty had incurred the hatred of the Liddesdale clan of Crosier, who only bided their time to wreak their vengeance on him.

From Troughend went forth one fine morning Percy Reed to hunt, and with him went three "friends"—Halls from Girsonside. They hunted all day, and at sunset halted on Bateinghope to rest before turning homeward. Reed fell asleep, and his "friends" the Halls took the opportunity to remove his horse's bridle, to pour water down his long gun, and to force his sword into its sheath—"then out again it winna come." Down came the Crosiers and made their attack. The end, of course, soon came to a man whose "friends" had not only practically disarmed him, but who helped his foes, and Percy Reed, with thirty-three wounds, and his hands and feet hacked off, was left lying. In this condition he made, according to the ballad, a long dying speech, of which one verse has a touch of quaint pathos :

There's some will ca' me Percy Reed,
And a' my virtues say and sing ;
I would much rather have just now
A draught o' water frae the spring.

It was a long, long time before the epithet "false" ceased to cling to the Halls of Girsonside, although, strangely enough, Troughend is now occupied by Halls, and, of course, the spirit of Percy Reed still haunts the Pringle Burn.

A mile to the right of Troughend lies the little village of Otterburn, on the heights above which was fought, in 1388,

About the Lammas tide,
When muir-men win their hay,

the famous battle between Percy and Douglas, which has been immortalized in two of the finest ballads in our language. A pillar in a sombre "planting" of firs, not far from the roadside, commemorates the spot where, according to one tradition, Douglas fell ; but recently another spot has been marked by a stone seat.

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE LOSS OF AN EAR IN MEDIÆVAL ENGLAND.



THE practice of mutilation for crime and misdemeanour in mediæval England marked the criminal off from the remainder of the population for life. At the same time it would have an unfortunate result, for an innocent person who had lost an ear, for example, by misadventure would be marked as a misdoer. If such a man happened to be a trader or merchant it would seriously injure his business. Any man, indeed, no matter what his station in life, would be anxious to remove this stigma which branded him as one of the criminal class.

For the ordinary individual who lost his ear by accident there seems to have been no remedy, but if he had some influence he might be able to get a letter from the King

relating the cause of the loss of his ear, and in this way ward off suspicion. Such were the notifications that occur from time to time on the Patent Rolls. With such a letter in his possession an earless man could free himself from any imputation of crime. From time to time these letters reveal curious ways in which men lost their ears. Richard de Chardrugg in 1276 is said to have "lost part of his right ear by a bite of one of the King's horses."* Robert de Gunthorp lost his "while he was lying in the tubs, by the bite of a pig."† A certain John in 1327, while he was in the King's service, had his right ear cut off by the Scots at Stanhope.‡ In this case it is not recorded whether the Scots cut off his ear to mark him as a criminal, or whether he lost his ear in warfare. The letters of this kind are not very numerous, but they afford an interesting glimpse of mediæval life.

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At the Sign of the Owl.



AT a recent meeting of the Bibliographical Society Mr. Strickland Gibson exhibited a First Folio of Shakespeare not mentioned by Mr. Sidney Lee in his census issued with the Clarendon Press facsimile. The volume had been in the possession of the Turbutt family at Ogsdon Hall, Derbyshire, for 150 years, and it was sent to the Bodleian Library on February 17, 1624, by the Stationers' Company, which, according to a promise made in 1611, forwarded a copy of every book to Oxford. "The importance of this particular exemplar over all the 160 enumerated by Mr. Lee," the *Athen-*

* Calendar Patent Rolls, 1272-1281, p. 154; cf. *ibid.*, p. 174; *ibid.*, 1313-1317, pp. 156, 176; *ibid.*, 1334-1338, p. 467.

† *Ibid.*, 1301-1307, p. 462.

‡ *Ibid.*, 1327-1330, p. 146.

æum points out, is "that it was the only one which had never been in private hands until at least forty years after publication. It passed from the officials of the Stationers' Hall to the Keeper of the Bodleian Library, John Rous. It was bound in Oxford [in dark brown leather of a plain kind] for the library, and catalogued and chained in its proper place on the shelves. It was, therefore, a standard copy in a sense in which no other copy could be." The Rev. W. D. Macray points out that an item in the Bodleian accounts for September, 1663, to September, 1664 ("Received of Mr. Ri: Davis [an Oxford bookseller] for superfluous Library Bookes sold by Order of the Curators —[£]024 00 00"), probably explains the disappearance of the book, superseded by the Third Folio. Mr. F. Madan makes a curious and interesting point—to wit, that "the comparative use made by Bodleian readers of each play between 1624 and 1664 can be estimated from the signs of wear and tear. The most worn are 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Julius Cæsar'; next to them come 'Macbeth' and '1 Henry IV.'; and the others which show clear marks of special perusal are 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Hamlet,' and 'The Tempest.' The histories were least read."



The Messrs. Bell are about to publish a book on *The Age of Transition (Chaucer to Spenser)*, by Mr. F. J. Snell, in two volumes, with an introduction by Professor Hales, who wrote the introduction for Mr. Snell's book on *The Age of Chaucer*, published some years ago.



The widow of the well-known and lately deceased Leipzig bookseller, Otto Dürr, has presented his valuable Schiller Library, containing first editions of Schiller's works and books on Schiller—in all, besides pamphlets, about 400 volumes—to the University of Leipzig. They will be kept together and shown in the same room with the Hirzel Goethe Library.

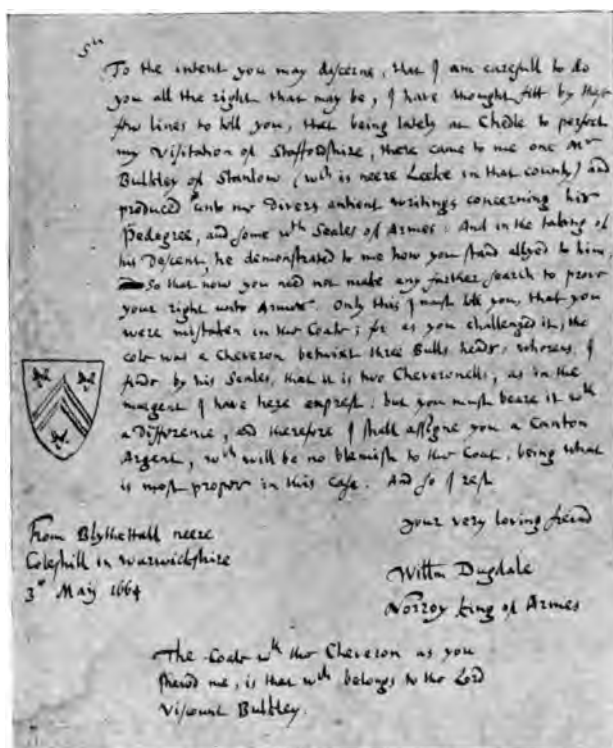


On March 31 a letter of Mary, Queen of Scots, covering fourteen pages, and written in January, 1562, to the Duke of Guise,

came under the hammer at Sotheby's, and was knocked down to the intrepid Mr. Quaritch at the extraordinary price of £900, which a scribe with a turn for arithmetic tells us works out at the rate of almost 7s. 9d. a word. The letter is unfinished and unsigned, but its authenticity is not disputed. It is unknown how the late Mr. Dawson Turner became possessed of it, but when his splendid library was sold by auction at Puttick and Simpson's the letter first appeared

I see with pleasure that the Macmillans are about to add to their "Globe Library" Pepys' *Diary*, with introduction and notes by Mr. Gregory Smith.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers, of 109, Strand, send me two of their interesting catalogues, one of autograph letters and other manuscript and signed documents, and the other of choice books. They both well deserve the attention of collectors. Illustrations are



as part of a lot of "Scottish Papers." In that form it was withdrawn, and re-offered on July 16, 1859, it then going to Lilly at £40. A decade later it passed into the library of Mr. John Scott, who, however, seems to have had no idea of its money worth. When Father Pollen was preparing for the Scottish History Society a transcript from the copy of the letter in the British Museum, he casually remarked that the original document was in his possession.

given in the one of title-pages of special note, and in the other of some of the autographs. One of the latter we are enabled by the courtesy of Messrs. Maggs to reproduce. This is a letter of Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, to Mr. Bulkley, dated May 3, 1664. Norroy was evidently as good a penman as he was sound a herald. Other manuscripts of interest illustrated in this catalogue are letters by Caldecott (with amusing sketches), Marie de Medicis, Louis

XV., Fenelon, Andrew Marvell, Goethe, Nelson, and Tennyson.



A splendid collection of Oriental manuscripts is now on view, in several large cases, in the King's Library at the British Museum. There are manuscripts on gold, silver, copper, ivory, palm-leaves, silk, as well as papyrus, paper, and vellum. The bulk of the collection is composed of religious works, and all the great creeds of the world are represented by priceless copies of their sacred books. There are also, however, some works on history, as well as others on magic and folk-lore. Thibet is represented by a Life of Buddha, with curious marginal illustrations, and two prayer-wheels are exhibited. A curious work in an almost unknown tongue, the Batta of Sumatra, is evidently devoted to magic, as the text is accompanied by diagrams. The wooden leaves are bound with string, and the whole opens like a venetian blind. A magnificent work is a Singalese manuscript, written on 236 strips of palm-leaves, with a richly-carved ivory case. Even more ornate is one on silver leaves, yet another on copper, and also Burmese sacred texts on gold plates. Indian, Chinese, and Japanese works, rich in illustrations, or lettered in gold, are also shown.



Abbot Gasquet (says the *Athenæum*) has in the press an important work entitled *Henry III. and the Church: a Study of his Ecclesiastical Policy and his Relations with Rome*. The work is based upon original documents both in the Vatican and in England, and treats this important period in the development of English polity with the impartiality that distinguishes the author's well-known works on *Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, and *The Eve of the Reformation*. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Bell and Sons.



The *Memorials of a Warwickshire Family*, written by the Rev. Bridgeman Boughton-Leigh, are about to be published by Mr. Frowde. Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, in a prefatory note, describes the Leighs and Boughton-Leighs as a notable race, and

welcomes the book as a valuable contribution to the genealogical library.



A very interesting exhibition of MSS. and books, arranged by Mr. Henry Guppy, may now be seen at the John Rylands Library, Manchester. Among the MSS. are a Samaritan Pentateuch written at the beginning of the thirteenth century; Coptic and Syriac New Testaments of the sixth century; and a Latin book of the Gospels written and illuminated for the Emperor Otto the Great, who died A.D. 973. The development of the art of printing is well illustrated by the series of early printed books. The most important English Bibles, with many devotional works and books by the Reformers, are also shown. Among the autographs and personal relics are letters of Bradshaw, the regicide judge, the Wesleys, and George Whitefield; notes of a sermon in the writing of Matthew Henry; autographs of Melancthon and of Luther; and the Original MS. of Heber's well-known hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains." Heber was with his father-in-law, Dean Shipley, at Wrexham Vicarage, and was asked to "write something for them to sing in the morning." After a time the apparently impatient Dean asked, "What have you written?" Heber read out the first three verses. "There, there, that will do very well." "No, no," answered Heber, "the sense is not complete." He added the fourth verse, and would have written more, but the Dean refused to allow him any further time. In this casual way came into being the famous missionary hymn.



Messrs. Williams and Norgate send me No. 140 of their valuable *International Book Circular*, which contains, besides classified lists of new and forthcoming publications, British and foreign, a special article by Dr. G. C. Williamson on "The Recent Development of Art Books."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE commenced on the 27th ult. the eleven days' sale of the extensive and valuable library of printed books and MSS. of the late John Scott, of Largs, N.B. Most of the lots reached high prices, the following occurring in the first three days: Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, Romæ Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1468, £52; another edition, Venet., V. de Spira, 1470, £45; Bannatyne Club Books, a set, £139; Berlinghieri, *Geographia in terza rima*, 31 maps on metal, Firenze, circa 1480, £100; Breydenbach's Latin Voyage to Jerusalem, 1486, £141; the same in French, 1488, £39; the same in German, n.d. (1486-1488), £50; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Venet., Jenson, 1471, £49; Calandrus, *De Arithmetica*, 1491, £30; Caxton's *Chronicles of England*, second edition, very imperfect (165 ll. only), 1482, £102; Caxton's edition of the *Polychronicon* (1483), imperfect, £201; Alain Chartier, *Œuvres Diverses*, MS. on paper, Sæc. XV., £24; Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Atticum*, Venet., Jenson, 1470, £41; *Officia*, etc., Paris, 1477, £32 10s.; Confession of Faith (Scottish), etc., Amst., L. Elzevir, 1649, £36; Confession of Faith Subscribed (*sic*) by the King's Majesties and his Household, Edinb., 1590, £32; Confessione of Faith professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotland, Edinb., R. Lepreuk, 1561, £126; Collection relating to the Scotch Colony of Darien (60 lots), £289; Dekker's Entertainment to King James, 1604, £30; Gawin Douglas's Palace of Honour, first edition, 1553, £95; Edinburgh Bibliographical Society's Publications, 5 vols, 1896-1901, £22; A Collection of the writings of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, £39; Fraser's Scottish Family Histories (14), £162 10s.; Froissart's *Chronicles* in English, 1525, £38; Glanville, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, in French, by Jean Corbichon, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £50; the same, *Trasladado en Romance*, printed in Tolosa, 1495, £53; the same in Dutch, Haerlem, 1485, £80; the same in English, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, n.d., £251; Goupil's Illustrated Monographs (10), £134; Hamilton's Catechism, St. Andrews, 1552, £141; Contemporary Facts relating to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. (14 lots), £144 14s.; S. Hieronymus, *Epistolæ*, Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1468, £69; Higden's *Polychronicon*, fine MS. of the fifteenth century on vellum, £161; the same, printed by Wynkyn de Worde (imperfect), 1495, £58.—*Athenæum*, April 8.



In continuation of our report of the sale of the library of the late John Scott, of Largs, N.B., sold by Messrs. Sothey, Wilkinson and Hodge, March 27 to April 7, the following high prices may be noted: Holinshed's *Chronicles*, Shakespeare edition, 1577, £44; Hume of Godscroft's Families of Angus and Douglas, a hitherto unknown edition, probably printed in 1633, £60; Proofs of the Pretender being

truly James III., finely bound for the Old Pretender, 1713, £35; James I., *Essays of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poetry*, 1585, £68; *Poetical Exercises at Vacant Houres*, 1591, £80; Basilikon Doron, 1599, £174; *Dæmonologie*, 1597, £31; Ben Jonson's Entertainment of K. James II. through London, uncut, 1604, £68; Jordanus Nemorarius, *Arithmetica*, 1496, £68; Knox's *Liturgies*, 1575, £109; Livius, Venet., V. de Spira, 1470, £35 10s.; Maitland Club Publications, 1828-59, £87.

The following were the highest prices realized in the Mary Queen of Scots collection: Against the Scottishe Queene, that She Ought Not to Live, etc., contemporary MS., 24 ll., £100; Unfinished and Unsigned Autograph Letter of the Queen (14 pp.), £900; Baif, *Chant de Joie sur les Épousailles du Dauphin et la Roynie d'Escosse*, 1558; N. Bodrigan, *Epitome of the Title that the Kinges Majestie bath to the Realme of Scotland*, 1548, £45; Buchanan, *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, first edition, 1579, £35; Burleigh, *The Execution of Justice in England*, etc., 1583, £35 10s.; Caussin, *The Holy Court*, 1674, old morocco, with cipher of Charles II., £59; P. Cockburn, *In Dominicam Orationem Meditatio*, printed in St. Andrews by John Scott, 1555, £201; Collections relating to the Funerals of Queen Mary, with inserted illustrations, 1822, £75; Defence of Queen Elizabeth for the beheading of Mary Queen of Scots, contemporary MS. (15 ll.), 1587-8, £36; Grande et Magnifique Triumphe fait au Mariage du Dauphin et la Roynie d'Escosse (8 ll.), 1558, £85; Discourse de la Mort de la Roynie Marie (4 ll.), 1587, £114; Documents relating to a Robbery of Jewels from Queen Mary, 1576, £108; Harangue de la Roynie d'Escosse dans les États de son Royaume, 1563, £101; History of Mary Queen of Scots, 1559-87, contemporary MS., £116; Leslie's Defence of the Honour of Marie Queen of Scots, 1569, £127; A Register of the Proceedings in the Charge of Ambassador of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross (MS., 113 ll.), with arms of Prince Henry, 1573, £164; Whole Proceedings at the Tryal of Thos., Duke of Norfolk (MS., 9 large folio sheets), 1571, £126; Original Letters and Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots (from the Ashburnham Barrois Collection, where it sold for £196), £355; John Stubbs's Discovery of a Gaping Gulf, 1579, £101; Udali's History of Queen Mary, illustrated with 214 portraits, 1624, £76.

The whole collection of works relating to Queen Mary, numbering 391 lots, realized the very large sum of £4,750.—*Athenæum*, April 15.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XLVII. of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* is perhaps hardly so varied in interest as many of its predecessors, but it contains much good work. The first paper, by Mr. E. L. Calverley, gives a full account of the somewhat obscure "Priory of Shulbred." An architectural history of the Priory buildings, with a plan of its original state, as far as can now be ascertained, is promised for a future volume of the *Collections*. The Rev. G. M. Livett describes the church at

Peasmarsh, which is remarkable for its quaint, narrow chancel-arch—ancient masonry (early Norman), which for more than 800 years has borne the gable-wall and roof. A plan of the church is given, with sketches of details. Lord Hawkesbury contributes "Catalogues of Portraits at Compton Place, and at Buxted Park, in Sussex," and the other papers include "The Chichester Inquest of 1212," by Mr. J. H. Round; "The Sussex Colepepers," by Colonel Attree and Rev. J. H. L. Booker; "Earl Roger de Montgomery and the Battle of Hastings," by Mr. P. M. Johnston, with a plate of some curious remains of drawings on the north wall of the nave of Claverley Church, Shropshire; and the second part of "The Coverts," with several good plates, by the Rev. Canon Cooper.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 9.*—Professor Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair. Messrs. W. H. Fox and P. H. Newman were admitted Fellows.—The Chairman read a paper on "Five Crucibles from Rhodesia, found near Panhalanga, not far from the Border of Manicaland, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester." The crucibles, although not of prehistoric types, are of very rude construction, and from this alone they might easily have been referred to an early date. A few minute globules of metal (some of copper, others of a copper-zinc-tin alloy) were, however, found adhering to their sides. The alloy contained virtually the same percentage of zinc as some of the ornamental castings from Benin. The globules, moreover, were quite free from any incrustation of copper carbonate. From these data it is evident that the crucibles are not of earlier date than the settlements of the Portuguese colonists in Sofala (*c.* 1505 A.D.).—Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper on "The Linares Bas-relief and Roman Mining Operations in Bætica." He pointed out that the prolific valley of the Bætis and the mountain ranges so rich in minerals which enclose it had attracted towards their northern confines races and nations who had established permanent settlements there before Roman times. The best-known of such settlements in pre-Roman, Roman, and post-Roman times was the town of Cástulo, the position and importance of which were dwelt on. The whole range of the Mariani Montes close by, from the Saltus Castulonensis to the mouths of the Anas, was extensively mined by the Romans, who worked the principal minerals (if not all) to be found in their surface, or which were hidden away deep within them. The Roman operations embraced the lead mines near the Saltus, and copper mines in the neighbouring plateaus; the rich silver-lead mines of the central section, within what is now the province of Cordova; the powerful copper lodes which undoubtedly constituted the mine referred to by Pliny in Book XXXIV., chap. ii., and which produced that "aes Murianum quod et Cordubense dicitur" which was as excellent as aurichalcum for making sesterces and double asses; and, still further south, the very extensive cupreous iron pyrites deposits which are now exploited by the Rio Tinto, the

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Tharsis, and other companies. The Roman methods and practices can readily be followed, and in some cases, especially in that of the Rio Tinto and the Tharsis mines, the traces of mining operations which they have left behind them are stupendous. At Tharsis, for instance, they converted the top of a mountain into a crater, and removed the hardest quartzite rock to form their open caste, which offers even to-day a striking example of their system of working by fire, distinct traces of which can be seen on the eastern wall. The Roman road which led from Cástulo to Sisapo, and in regard to which inscriptions have been found at Cástulo, passed in all probability in close proximity to "Palazuelos," where there was a strong fortress of a quadrangular form, flanked by towers, and built of irregular blocks of sandstone. Who the original builders were is lost to history, but that the Romans were the last to occupy it there can be no doubt. The fortress stands contiguous to, and, indeed, is built over, an ancient and extensive mine, which is known to-day as the "Pozos de Anibal," or Hannibal's shafts. Romance says that this is the mine which Himilce brought as a dowry to Hannibal, and that it is, moreover, the mine which Pliny described as having produced for Hannibal 300 pounds of silver per day. There is, however, no evidence in support of either contention. It was in the neighbourhood of this mine that the Linares bas-relief was found in 1875. It is not the work of an artist of a high order, but it faithfully renders and intelligently depicts the intention of the sculptor, who desired to show a gang of Roman miners proceeding to their work. The bas-relief is worked on a slab of red sandstone, and it must have originally taken the form of a picture about twenty inches square, surrounded by a frame. It was first published in France in the *Revue Archéologique* of April, 1882, where M. Daubrée gave an account of it. Dr. R. de Berlanga, of Malaga, whose erudite works on the bronzes of Malaga, Osuna, and Aljuztre are but too little known outside his own country, described it, and produced a photograph of it in 1884; and others have referred to it perfunctorily and described it incorrectly. The foreman has been turned into the god Mercury, and the miners into Christian martyrs; but no correct representation was published until a photograph of it was reproduced, with notes by Mr. Sandars, in the *Revue Archéologique* of April, 1903. The bas-relief really represents eight stalwart Roman miners, under the charge of a foreman, walking along the gallery of a mine. The foreman, being a man of importance, is of larger stature than the miners. He carries a pair of large, double-looped tongs over his right arm, and a hollow object in his left hand, while the miner who precedes him carries a pick on his shoulder, and the miner who is still further to the front has a lamp in his hand. The date of the sculpture is uncertain, but the conjectures which have been made as to its archaic origin were all based upon incorrect representations. From the castle of Palazuelos Mr. Sandars took the meeting to another fortress on the skirts of the Sierra Morena, about fifteen miles to the west, known as the Salas de Galiarda, and built on the general plan of Palazuelos, but in this instance of blocks of granite, regular in form and of large size, and set without mortar.

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There was an ancient copper mine in its immediate vicinity which was worked by the Romans, and the Romans were the last occupiers of this castle too. Mr. Sandars subsequently showed some photographs of objects and implements found on the surface of or within Roman mines in *Bætica*.—*Athenaeum*, March 25.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 16.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. T. Martin read a report on various antiquarian discoveries around Bath. Mr. W. J. Kaye, junior, read some notes on Roman triple vases.—The Rev. H. J. Cheales communicated an account of some wall-paintings in Friskney Church, Lincolnshire.

March 23.—Sir Henry Howorth, Vice-President, in the chair.—A letter was read from the Clerk of the Claypole Rural District Council, stating that the Council had agreed to repair the existing mediæval bridge, and to accept the Society's offer of a contribution towards the cost.—The Rev. W. Greenwell communicated an account of a cemetery of the Late-Celtic period in East Yorkshire.—Mr. E. K. Clark submitted a report as local secretary for Yorkshire.

March 30.—Mr. W. Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read some notes on the harbour and fortifications of Famagusta, and on some Byzantine silver plate and jewellery at present in the custody of the Government of Cyprus.—Mr. F. Haverfield communicated a note on a bronze vessel of Italian type found at Bath.—Mr. C. Dawson exhibited a bronze rapier-blade, of unusual length, found at Lissane, co. Derry.—Mr. Henry Laver exhibited a small leaden seal found at Colchester.—Dr. Codrington exhibited a paving-tile from Peatling Magna Church, Leicestershire.—*Athenaeum*, April 8.



At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on April 5, Mr. R. P. Brereton, M.A., read a paper, illustrated by lantern examples, on "Somerset Church Towers: Their Characteristics and Classification."



The March meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was presided over by Dr. A. C. Haddon, whose son, Mr. E. B. Haddon, discoursed on the dog motive in Bornean art. By means of lantern slides he showed that many designs and patterns were derived from the dog, who, although he was not worshipped, was treated with a great deal of regard.—Baron von Hügel, the curator of the museum, exhibited and commented upon recent additions to the collections. They included paddles and weapons of war from the South Sea Islands, and a number of trophies from Benin. One of the latter was a spiked iron instrument conjectured to have been used as a kind of skewer for human heads.—The President alluded in eulogistic words to the valuable and comprehensive nature of the collection which the Baron was gathering together under most depressing circumstances.—Mr. T. D. Atkinson communicated information on the subject of the King's Ditch at Cambridge, and exhibited the reproduction of a plan of it which was made in 1629. All townsmen knew, he said, that the King's Ditch was the military defence

of the town on the south and east, the river being its western defence. It was made by King John, and strengthened by King Henry III., who intended to build a wall in addition. The Ditch ran from the Mill Pool, Silver Street, up Mill Lane to Trumpington Street. From thence it continued down Pembroke Street by the Science Schools, behind the new Medical Schools, through Tibb's Row to the post-office, via St. Andrew's Church. Here was situated Barnwell Gate, which opened on the arable land known as Barnwell Field. From here the line of the Ditch was preserved by Hobson Street, and it probably ran through the grounds of Sidney Sussex College to the Friends' meeting-house, and passed along Park Street, where it joined the river near the electric lighting station. It never appeared inadequate, for no military force ever appeared before it. He supposed it was used at the time when a toll was imposed on all goods brought into the town. But the Ditch made such a convenient—an only too convenient—substitute for a sewer; it was such a good place for shooting all kinds of rubbish, and it provided such an admirable sepulchre for dead cats and dogs, that it became a serious danger to the town. Believing that it was responsible for the frequent outbreaks of sickness, a movement with the object of cleansing it was started, and it only took thirty-five years to get the idea of flushing it carried out. The Ditch seemed to have been closed up bit by bit. A portion of it was known to have been open sixty years ago; other parts had been filled in for 200 years.



The annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 25, Lord Middleton in the chair.—The President, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that it would be a very great mistake to think that they had exhausted all that might be discovered with regard to the archaeology of the county. On the contrary, there were fresh facts turning up every day and fresh objects of interest, and the more closely these different sources of interest were investigated, the richer would be the harvest they were likely to reap from them. All over the Weald, in the old farmhouses, in the cottages on the confines of the Weald, to which such objects had drifted from the Weald, were to be found various interesting reminiscences of the old iron-workers of that district. There was more than one locality in which further excavations on the site of old camps would probably bring to light other objects of interest, but what they really needed was not so much the examination of those interesting buildings and objects of art which were now tolerably well known, as the discovery of fresh objects of interest which were less known, and which were often entirely concealed until some accident brought them to light. The crypt at Guildford in the High Street was a case in point. Partly owing to the public spirit of the owners, and partly owing to the efforts of this society, that crypt had been preserved from annihilation, and would remain a memento of the past. Having also alluded to the successful effort made to preserve to posterity some fine beeches in the neighbourhood of the wood which formerly extended from Croydon to the confines of the Metropolis, his lordship said he merely

mentioned that to show in what direction, directly or indirectly, the work of the association might be continued. That work was practically the preservation, for those who came after them, of objects of interest which had become familiar to their eyes, and which, unless they were preserved, would disappear within the next generation.

THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting at Lewes on March 22, the Rev. Canon Cooper presiding. At the conclusion of the business part of the meeting, Mr. P. M. Johnston read a paper on "The Ancient Wall Paintings at Trotton." He observed that in the course of last summer and autumn the restoration of Trotton Church was carried out under his personal supervision. Feeling sure that he would find some ancient paintings on the walls, he took up his residence in that part of Sussex and carefully searched the walls. They were very fortunate in enlisting the services of a number of ladies resident in the neighbourhood, and of Mr. E. A. Nevill, J.P., the Squire of Trotton, to whose patient zeal and untiring energy the uncovering of the paintings which had been found was chiefly due. He was ably seconded by Miss Don Marshall, one of their energetic lady members, by whom a sum of money was collected in the county which covered the cost of the work. The paintings had not only been whitewashed at the Reformation, but had been covered with a very tenacious coat of hot lime at a comparatively recent period, and it was like chipping at an eggshell to get this off. On the west wall they found a large group of subjects somewhat on the lines of a "Doom" or "Last Judgment." Earlier in date, however, were the several consecration crosses on the west and south walls, which might be referred to *circa* 1290—the date of the church itself. The subjects on the west wall were almost exactly a century later in date. They comprised: (1) Our Lord in glory, seated upon the rainbow, with the circle of the earth beneath His feet, and above Him a canopy of clouds. Right and left of Him were the figures of two guardian angels, each presenting for sentence a human soul—the souls of a righteous and of a wicked man, represented, as usual, in the form of diminutive nude figures. Above the soul of the righteous, who stood on a cloud, was a scroll with the words "Venite Benedicite" (Come, ye blessed), and "Ite Maledicti" was no doubt inscribed above the soul of the wicked, who was shown as turning away with faltering steps from the Divine Judge; (2) Beneath the feet of our Lord was a demi-figure of Moses, horned, and holding the tables of the Law—a very unusual, and in fact unique, adjunct of this subject. (3) The seven deadly sins grouped round a central figure of colossal size representing "Pride" or "The Wicked Man."

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 22.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—It was announced that the Queen of Italy, the King and Prince Royal of the Hellenes, and the King and Crown Prince of Denmark had honoured the society by becoming royal members.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.R.C.S., Director of the society, read the first part

of his paper on "Forgery in Relation to Numismatics," wherein he described the different classes of forgeries, the methods of their production, and the means of distinguishing false from real coins. The object of the writer was to give assistance to the numismatologist, and he, therefore, avoided giving specific information likely to assist the forger of the future in attaining a greater proficiency in his nefarious work. Mr. Lawrence exhibited an interesting series of forgeries in illustration of his subject.—Mr. C. McIver Grierson sent for exhibition some forgeries of current silver coins of Queen Victoria, stated to be made by the tanners, or travelling tinkers, in the West of Ireland, and recently collected at a bank in Sligo; and Messrs. Oswald Fitch and W. C. Wells exhibited other examples of forged coins.—Exhibitions of general numismatic interest were contributed by Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman, R.N., and Messrs. H. Hill, H. Fentiman, and Bernard Roth.

ON March 29 the THOROTON SOCIETY held its annual meeting in Nottingham, when the Mayor of the city took the chair. In moving the adoption of the council's report, he referred to the paragraph therein that called attention to several recent changes that had been made by the city authorities in some of the old street-names, which action had led to considerable controversy among the citizens, and also to a correspondence between the society and the Town Clerk. The Mayor expressed himself as being opposed to "needless" changes in old street-names, but defended the action of the City Council in what they had done, so far as that body considered the names abolished as being obsolete and unsuitable. Since the last annual meeting the council had established a suitable room as headquarters for the society, thus supplying a much-needed want, not only for the convenience of members, but also for carrying on the work of the council and the officials. The Duke of Portland, K.G., was re-elected President.—Several objects of interest were brought to the meeting by members, among them being a fifteenth-century Psalter and a fine specimen of Bishop Vincentius' *Speculum Morale*, printed in Nuremberg in 1485, in excellent preservation.—The society was founded in 1897, and now numbers 250 members.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held on March 29, Mr. R. C. Clephan presiding, Mr. Maberly Philips read a paper in which he gave some account of the life of John Lomax, who was ejected from Wooler in 1660, and of his family. The family of Lomax, he said, lived in the parish of All Hallows, the head of the family being Ralph Lomax, a vintner. He did not find the name of Lomax in the Newcastle records prior to 1635, when Ralph's son, Timothy, was apprenticed. This led him to believe that they were not of Newcastle, but a branch of one of the numerous Lancashire families of that name. John Lomax, son of Ralph Lomax, with his wife Susanna, entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1650, as a sizar. About 1658 he was appointed to the living of Wooler, and was ejected from there at the restoration of Charles II. in 1660.

He appeared to have lived in Newcastle for a short time, and then to have proceeded to North Shields. There he practised physic and opened an apothecary's shop, and preached as opportunity offered. During the years of religious persecution which followed, Lomax suffered much for his convictions. He was often obliged to flee from his family and home, and wandered about the country in the most inclement weather. At the general Quarter Sessions held at Morpeth on January 11, 1681, the grand jury presented Mr. Lomax, of North Shields, "for keeping a conventicle there, and preaching publicly, contrary to the statute in that case provided." Subsequently he gathered his friends together and formed the Presbyterian Church in North Shields. The house in which the meetings were held was situated in Thorntree Lane, afterwards known as Magnesia Bank. John Lomax died in the year 1693, in about the seventieth year of his age. Under the stately ruins of Tynemouth Priory might be found a large tombstone bearing the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Lomax, who departed this life May ye 25, 1693." The room in Thorntree Lane, he said, still stood, and was let in tenements.

The second winter meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Driffield on April 4, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury, and a goodly number of members attended to hear a paper by the Rev. E. Maule Cole on Roman coins that have been found on the wolds.—The lecturer described the collections of coins—some 14,000 in number—found upon the wolds of Yorkshire. They were, he said, bits of history on metal, truthfully recording only the good deeds of the Roman rulers, and leaving out all that was base or vile in the characters of those whose images were stamped upon them. They were unearthed almost entirely along the lines of the great Roman roads from York to the sea-coast. Dealing with the "find" at Nunburnholme, he said that 3,095 Roman coins were handed over to Lord Londesborough, but as many more were taken away. Another famous "find" was that at Cowlam in 1859, where an immense vase was unearthed by lads at the plough, who filled their pockets with the coins, abandoned their work, and said that they meant to live like gentlemen. In proof of this, Mr. Cole had secured the presence of an old man named Hotham, who was acting as foreman on the Cowlam farm, and was ploughing when the treasure was turned up. Hotham, a veteran of seventy-eight years, hale and hearty, and evidently delighted to be present, stood up, and, in reply to Mr. Cole, said there were twelve lads present. "They all wanted some in their pockets," he added, "and I took all I could get hold of for my master. It was about half-past three in the afternoon, and you should have seen the lads reaching over the pankin and scrambling the money in." Mr. Cole: "They meant for the future to live as gentlemen?" Hotham: "Ay, that they did. They said, 'We'll nivver wark na mair!' (Laughter.) And they brak a lump off the pankin in getting it up!" Mr. Cole (proceeding) said the lads had to hand over their spoil, and 10,256 coins were

sent to a dealer in London. From him Mr. Christopher Sykes purchased 100 for Mr. Mortimer, and they were in his museum. None were purchased by the British Museum, although some might have found their way since then into the national collection.—The Rev. M. C. Morris suggested that a chart should be prepared showing, as far as possible, the exact localities where these Roman coins were found. Such a record would be invaluable for future reference.

The annual meeting of the WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB was held at Warwick Museum on April 13, Alderman W. Andrews, F.G.S. (Coventry), presiding. After the President had related his experiences at the meetings of the British Association at Cambridge last September, which he attended as a delegate from the club, and as a member of the General Managing Committee of the Association, the hon. secretary (Alderman West, Coventry) submitted the statement of accounts, which showed a balance in hand of £22 os. 9d. Of this amount £5 would be required for printing the proceedings of the club for 1904. The President said they might congratulate themselves that they never had so much money in hand before. The club at the present time consisted of between eighty and ninety members. The statement of accounts was considered extremely satisfactory, and was adopted. Alderman Andrews announced, amid much regret, that he had not sufficient time to continue the duties of President, and Mr. S. S. Stanley, Leamington, on account of ill-health, resigned the position of Vice-President. Mr. J. I. Bates (Coventry) was unanimously elected President, and Mr. T. S. Burbidge (Coventry) Vice-President. Alderman West was re-elected hon. secretary, Mr. John Astley treasurer, and Mr. Andrew Mooney auditor. Places and dates of summer meetings were arranged, and the members afterwards dined together at the Woolpack Hotel.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ALBERT DÜRER. By T. Sturge Moore. With many illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 343. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The "sunshine and control" which Mr. Sturge Moore finds to be chief qualities of Dürer and his art may be fairly said to mark his own essay. Mr. Moore is such an artist himself, and thinks and writes on so high a plane, that we gladly overlook certain affectations of his diction and even enjoy the waywardness of his critical method. As he truly observes, much of English art-criticism, "like our literature and politics, is happy-go-lucky and delights in the pot-shot." We can, therefore, forgive Mr. Moore for such minor peccadilloes as the iteration of "let" for

"hinder" and "hindrance," when, in a volume that ranks high in a series of unusual interest and value, he gives us a brilliant, if unconventional, sketch of "the greatest artist north of the Alps," and much 'ood for reflection. The literary charm of his pages, unlike most current art-books, ranks with Ruskin's and Pater's, even if he pleads "art for art's sake" more utterly than the former would have brooked, and strikes a more modern note than the latter. The mere exigencies of having to fill the given size of a volume may well excuse Mr. Moore for showing little of that ordered proportion between "the whole and the parts" which he constantly describes as the object of good art.

With extracts from Dürer's lively letters and papers, he makes an attractive statement of the facts of his career. The "small-talk" is excellent—how, at Venice, Dürer saw Bellini: "he is very old, but is still the best painter of them all"; and how the artist wrote to a patron of an "excellent varnish, which no one else can make; it (my picture) will then last 100 years longer than it would before." But the whole impression one takes of this handsome and industrious man, who preferred the citizenship of his native Nuremberg to the magnificences of Italy; who, like Michael Angelo, not only had an active and powerful mind, but was "imbued with, and conservative of, piety"; who made great and sincere friendships, and could occasion by his art the original and striking analogy (on p. 108) drawn by Mr. Moore between the harmony of Greek sculpture and the method of Jesus—this impression is both clear and deep. The book which makes it enshrines a most valuable and suggestive essay.

With regard to the numerous and varied illustrations, one cannot but quote Erasmus, who said of Dürer that "admirable as he is, too, in other respects, what can he not express with a single colour—that is to say, with black lines? He can give the effect of light and shade, brightness, foreground and background. Moreover, he reproduces not merely the natural aspect of a thing, but also observes the laws of perfect symmetry and harmony with regard to the position of it." This applies not merely to the elaborate plates like the "Melancholia" and "Apollo and Diana," but to the slighter wonders such as the water-colour drawing of "A Hare" and the strong and simple "St. Christopher." But chiefly is praise here due for the gallery of portraits, whether in oils, pen, charcoal, or silver-point, which constitute the best part of Dürer's greatness. The Munich portraits of himself, "The Lady seen against the Sea" at Berlin, these are among the world's masterpieces; but Mr. Moore, by his inclusion of the charcoal drawings from Vienna, goes far to justify Dürer's own plea that "an artist of understanding and experience can show more of his great power and art in small things, roughly and rudely done, than many another in his great work."

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NEOLITHIC DEW-PONDS AND CATTLE-WAYS. By A. J. Hubbard, M.D., and George Hubbard, F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1905. Large 8vo., pp. xii, 71. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a pleasantly written book on a subject of considerable interest, and will appeal largely to those

who take a casual interest in prehistoric archaeology and have visited the interesting area dealt with. The age of the Cissbury and Chanctonbury Rings is assumed to be possibly 4,000 and perhaps 6,000 years; this antiquity is given on the assumption that Stonehenge was erected about 1800 B.C., and therefore the Cissbury and Chanctonbury Rings are much earlier. Although this is probably correct in general terms, we presume the authors have other evidence than that stated in their preface. We doubt the wisdom of referring to the Cissbury tools as "rough implements fashioned out of flint"; it is true that regarded as a group the Cissbury implements are rough, yet it should be remembered that the majority of the finer implements were probably bartered away. At the same time, highly-finished implements have occurred here (see *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, ii., p. 268). The mere occurrence of rude forms of Neolithic work is no guide as to the early age of the examples. The authors found a surface implement at Cissbury whitened by exposure which "has the appearance of being of the Palæolithic period"; unfortunately, they do not figure the specimen, but it may belong to a type found on the South Downs, showing work by no means typical of Neolithic times.

The idea that some of the depressions at Cissbury are old flint workings is not accepted by the authors, who regard them as pit dwellings. Many of these features were excavated some years ago, but the evidence so produced does not favour the pit-dwelling theory. The solution of the problem of the water-supply to these high camps is the matter the authors have set themselves to accomplish, and they dispose of the wells suggested by General Pitt-Rivers by drawing attention to the engineering difficulties incidental to such a scheme. It is equally certain that the camps were places of permanent abode—not mere shelters in times of attack, as such an explanation is incompatible with the often stupendous nature of the fortifications. The authors omit to ask from whence fled the people for the protection of these high camps? for emphatically they are the strongest natural positions of the district in which they occur. In dealing with the supposed dew-ponds, our attention is drawn to the fact that they are usually outside the fortifications, although they are sometimes of a fortified character. The authors regard this as in no way detracting from their use as dew-ponds, because if placed within the ramparts the cattle would speedily trample the pond out of all recognition or use. On the other hand, it may be remarked that this isolation of the "pond" from the settlement constitutes a difficulty in accepting the theory, as we do not gather from the text that the connection between the two features is in any way adequately defended. Here, again, excavation under proper supervision would prove the origin of these depressions as either dew-ponds or tentative flint diggings. In the case of siege, these partially isolated "ponds" would not improbably be cut off from the holders of the camp, and at the same time provide means of watering for the enemy. We are not disposed to question the validity of the dew-pond theory for the supply of these high camps, but it seems quite elementary to suppose that the means of watering should be found in the circuit of the camp. The rather loose use

term tally- "house" on p. 16, and guard- "house" on p. 15 and elsewhere, is somewhat misleading, as apparently no excavations were made to ascertain the true nature of the depressions and banks surrounding them. There is no reason why the dew-ponds should not be found within the camp, as surely some means could be devised to prevent the cattle from trampling on and damaging the sides. Neither is it clear that the occupants of Cissbury kept cattle in such numbers as the authors assume. The generally received opinion that the camp was a great implement factory would tend to show that cattle-rearing was not the chief occupation of the holders.

Some remarks are made on the Maumbury Rings, which are here regarded as of Neolithic age, but the evidence for this is not produced. Probably on the whole these earthen banks preceded the erection of the shaped stones as at Stonehenge, but at Maumbury the adjacent Roman remains must certainly be taken into consideration in reviewing the probable age of this amphitheatre. The fact that they are constructed of material similar to that used in the hill camps proves nothing as to age, as the authors suppose; it merely shows the extent of the chalk in this locality.

Near Poundbury Camp the authors state that since the erection of certain mounds and accompanying trenches the river has receded from the works, thus proving their antiquity. Strong indeed must be the evidence to carry conviction when a difference in water-level is postulated with regard to Neolithic works in the South of England. Here, as in other places, we feel the lack of carefully drawn and measured sections to illustrate the text.

A much needed protest is raised against the neglect of these ancient sites, although the complaint is vitiated by the assumption that it is useless to raise it.

The explanation of those curious tracks to be seen on the gently swelling Downs is probably the correct one, for so great is the predilection of cattle for certain routes that much disturbance is necessary to turn them away. It is only when the authors try to explain the practically isolated dew-pond that we must express doubt.

The book is well illustrated by twenty-five blocks, of which nine are full-page illustrations; but maps, sections, and an index are not given.

To those who have read *Field Life in a Southern County*, by the late Richard Jefferies, the illustrations of those finely moulded Downs will have a special meaning.

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THE COLLECTORS' ANNUAL FOR 1904. Compiled by George E. East. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 152. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is the first issue of what should become, in its way, an annual as valuable for reference as *Book Prices Current*. The volume includes a record of the sales, chiefly those held at Christie's during the season 1903-1904, of pictures, engravings, pottery and porcelain, antique silver, antique furniture, war medals and decorations, and objects of art. The catalogue number of each item is given, with the date of sale, and the name of the collection from which it came. The utility of such a record to col-

lectors, to amateurs, to dealers—to all, in fact, who are in any way interested in the commercial and business side of art—is obvious. As regards paintings and engravings, the arrangement is alphabetical in order of painters' and engravers' names. In the sections for porcelain, silver, furniture, and other objects of art, a full description of each article is given, with exact copies of any inscriptions. The compiler promises that the annual shall be improved and enlarged year by year so that it may become a standard work of reference. This initial volume makes a capital beginning to what should be, and we hope will be, an extremely useful series of books.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD DEVONSHIRE. Edited by F. J. Snell, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Remrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1904. 8vo., pp. xii, 305. Price 15s. net.

In selecting subjects and historical episodes for inclusion in this handsome volume, Mr. Snell must have been embarrassed by wealth of material. The results, however, make a charming collection. Literature and art, social and political history, all find illustration. The papers on "William Brown and Tavistock," by Rev. D. P. Alford—the *Pastorals* are not nearly so much read as they ought to be—and "Herrick and Dean Prior," by F. H. Colson, are very pleasant. In "Reynolds' Birthplace," Mr. James Hime brings together much interesting matter regarding the Plympton of an earlier day. The opening paper, "Historic Devonshire," is a readable sketch of county history by the editor, who also contributes a chapter on "Tiverton as a Pocket Borough." Among the historical episodes included are, "The Affair of the Crediton Barns, A.D. 1549," by the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds; "The Blowing up of Great Torrington Church," an incident of the Civil War, by G. M. Doe; "The Landing of the Prince of Orange at Brixham, 1688," by the late T. W. Windeatt; and "French Prisoners on Dartmoor," by J. D. Prickman. Lord Coleridge writes on "Ottery St. Mary and its Memories"; and the Rev. W. T. Adey describes the once redoubtable "Peter Pindar" under the title of "The Thersites of Knightsbridge." Social history is illustrated by the late R. Dymond's most interesting account of the "Old Inns and Taverns of Exeter," and "Barnstaple Fair," by T. Wainwright. The remaining papers are, "Honiton Lace"—one of the best in the volume—by Miss Alice Dryden, with an excellent plate; "The Myth of Brutus the Trojan," by the late R. N. Worth; "The Royal Courtenays," by H. M. Imbert-Terry; "Gallant Plymouth Hoe," by W. H. K. Wright; "The Grenvilles," by Prebendary Granville; "The 'Bloody Eleventh,' with Notes on County Defence," by Colonel Amery; and "Jack Rattenbury, the Rob Roy of the West," by Maxwell Adams. From these titles it will be seen how varied are the attractions of the editor's bill of fare, and we can vouch for the appetizing qualities of each and all. For illustration there are some twenty excellent plates—reproductions of photographs and old paintings, lithographs and engravings. Mr. Snell's delightful miscellany will be prized by all good Devonians, and will be found capital reading by many others not fortunate enough to be able to claim that title.

HISPANO-MORESQUE WARE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. By A. Van de Put. With 34 plates and other illustrations. London: *Chapman and Hall, Ltd.*, agents for the Art Workers' Guild. Square 4to., pp. viii, 105.

The latest volume of the *Art Workers' Quarterly*, with the "imprimatur" of the guild which meets at Clifford's Inn, is a serious and technical contribution to the literature of a subject known only to a few amateurs and specialists. It is none the less fitting that it should enjoy the forms of handsome printing and illustration. Mr. Van de Put claims that it is the first attempt to illustrate the sequence of the dates and styles of Hispano-Moresque pottery between 1400 and 1500, and he has dwelt chiefly upon those beautiful specimens of the ware belonging to enviable British owners like Earl Spencer and Mr. Salting, or deposited in the South Kensington collection, which exhibit the complicated but precise schemes of ornament, "accompanied by a sense of the heraldically decorative which is rarely at fault." He thus helps the reader to find a history of fifteenth-century Spain, to say nothing of neighbouring lands, emblazoned on the rich pottery. He traces the different styles from the two main groups of fabriques, Grenadene and Aragonese, which reflect the difference between a Moorish and a Spanish environment. Some of the loveliest pieces reproduced in the numerous plates are the dishes gorgeously arranged for Sieneese or Florentine patrons, with leaves of blue bryony or golden vines. One is reminded that this ware dates over a century later than the brilliant tile-work of the Alhambra, by discovering among the specimens in Plate XXIII. a noble piece of gold decoration upon a cream ground in the shape of a dish with the arms of the wife of that famous Philip de Crèvecoeur, Maréchal des Cordes, whose dramatic embassy to Louis XI. in 1468 makes a striking episode in Scott's *Quentin Durward*. It suggests to one how the great romantic antiquary of the North would have waved the wand of his magic over these memorials to bring to life again the artists and patrons by and for whom they were made.

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WORCESTERSHIRE PLACE-NAMES. By W. H. Duignan. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1905. 8vo., pp. xii, 185. Price 6s. net.

We are very glad that the appreciation of Mr. Duignan's former book on *Staffordshire Place-Names* shown by all competent judges has encouraged him to issue this companion volume on the place-names of the neighbouring county of Worcester. Mr. Duignan proceeds on sound and scholarly lines. He abhors guesswork, and when unable to offer a satisfactory solution of a place-name problem, he simply states the possibilities or the probabilities and leaves the question open. Most of these Worcestershire place-names are of Anglo-Saxon origin, many being derived from personal names, but a few show traces of Danish incursions. All students will agree with Mr. Duignan when he remarks that "a modern popular pronunciation is often of great assistance; the uneducated have been the preservers of Old English, the educated its main corruptors. They knew Greek and Latin, but until fifty or sixty years ago Old English was a despised and neglected branch of learning. For this

reason the etymologies of old writers have little value, and few of them had reliable materials to work upon. The opinions of county, and even national, historians before, say, 1840 are entitled to little respect."

Among the place-names regarding which Mr. Duignan has something of special interest or importance to say we may mention the articles on Alston (an example of the truth that "there is no etymology without history, and modern forms alone yield poor material for construction") Avon (the river), Buckle Street, Clent (one of the few names of Norse origin), the Cotswolds, Droitwich, Franche, Ismere House, the Pale (a house built in 1631 by a successful baker who was not ashamed of his trade, for the "pale" is the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed when pushed into the oven), Pennicricket Lane, Portway, Saltway, and the terminal "Wich." Mr. Duignan has placed all students of place-names under a debt of obligation by his careful and laborious work.

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A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN. Part III. By Francis Elrington Ball. Map and many illustrations. Dublin: *A. Thom and Co., Ltd.*, 1905. 8vo., pp. ix, 144. Price 5s. net.

The publication of this third part of Mr. Ball's work has been delayed, the author explains, by the exceptional difficulty of obtaining information of historical interest as to the district treated. This district forms the south part of the county, and the parishes here dealt with are Tallaght, Cruagh, Whitechurch, Kilgobbin, Kiltiernan, Rathmichael, Old Connaught, Saggart, Rathcoole, and Newcastle. The greater part of this area has always been sparsely populated, and private residences or other buildings of note are scarce. Mr. Ball follows the same excellent system as in preceding parts of his *History*. Taking parish by parish, he gives a succinct account of its history, based on materials drawn from all available sources, with exact references; catalogues the objects of archaeological interest, wells, etc., with references to papers or books in which any of them may have been treated more fully; and has much to say of the terrible effect upon the district of the Rebellion of 1641, besides giving much interesting detail relating to the few castles and old houses. Especially interesting is the story of Old Bawn (pp. 31-36), one of the few seventeenth-century mansions in County Dublin which mark the transition from the earlier protected or fortified type of house to the modern home, where comfort and convenience are the first consideration.

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The popular edition just issued by Mr. Stock of Mr. H. B. Wheatley's pleasant book on *Literary Blunders* (price 1s. 6d. net) will be widely welcomed. Mr. Wheatley is a delightful *causeur*, and his chapters on the blunders of authors, and translators, and bibliographers, and printers, and schoolboys, and foreigners, make excellent reading. Those who wish, like Mrs. Battle, of deathless memory, to unbend their minds over a book will find this pleasantly produced little volume a feast of good things.

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The Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution has issued in pamphlet form, price 1s., a lecture by the late John Sime on the "Historical and Literary Associa-

tions of Old Highgate." The many memories of the pleasant old hill village are here well described and summarized.

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The new issue (April) of the *Scottish Historical Review* opens with a long paper by Mr. R. D. Melville, with many illustrations, on the rather ghastly subject of "The Use and Forms of Judicial Torture in England and Scotland," which adds little to our knowledge, but is a convenient summary of a painful subject. Among the other articles may be named "Rob Stene: Court Satirist under James VI.," by Dr. Neilson; "The Scots of Leffingen, 1600," by Mr. H. W. Lumsden; "Certain Points in Scottish Ethnology," by Mr. T. H. Bryce; and "Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union," by Dr. W. R. Scott. The various sections—reviews, notes, etc.—are as full and good as usual.

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In the *Reliquary* (April) Mr. R. P. Brereton writes on "Some Unrecorded Saxon Churches," or more correctly some supposed Saxon features in certain churches hitherto unrecorded. The paper is fresh, and well worth careful reading. The other articles are "The Sculptured Caves of East Wemyss," by Mr. J. Patrick; "Mediæval Barns," by Miss C. Mason; and "Notes on Pre-Norman Crosses in Derbyshire," by Mr. G. Le B. Smith. The number is well and abundantly illustrated.

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In the *Essex Review*, April, the Rev. Dr. Clark supplies another budget of interesting historical and antiquarian anecdotes from "Dr. Plume's Pocket-Book." Mr. A. P. Wire tells the story of "Hubert de Burgh in Sanctuary at Brentford, A.D. 1232," and Mr. Gurney Benham has an illustrated note on "Shakespearean Characters connected with Essex." *Devon Notes and Queries*, April, is full of useful notes on a variety of Devonian topics, with a good plate of two altar-tables; while an appendix contains a reprint of the tracts of 1638 describing the "sad and lamentable Accidents which happened in and about the Parish Church of Withercombe in the Dartmoores" on Sunday, October 21, 1638.

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The *Architectural Review* for April announces changes in its editorial arrangements. Messrs. J. Belcher, R. Blomfield, and D. S. MacColl retire from responsibility, the editorial conduct of the *Review* being now in the hands of Mr. Mervyn E. Macartney, joint author of *Later Renaissance Architecture in England*. The April issue contains the conclusion of Mr. W. R. Lethaby's paper on "Sancta Sophia, Constantinople," with a fine plate in colour and other illustrations; and the conclusion also of Mr. R. P. Jones's illustrated account of Decimus Burton's life and work. There are also a preliminary article by Mr. A. E. Street on "London Street Architecture," and a very fully illustrated section devoted to Current Architecture. We have also received the *East Anglian*, November, containing among other matters of interest "Particulars of Service in a Suffolk Manor, from an Extent of 1277," and *Sale Prices*, March 31.

Correspondence.

PECHTS AND PAPAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is on record that when the Norse Vikings first occupied the Scottish Isles they reported the previous occupants as Pechs and Papas. The former are the renowned Picts; the latter represent priests, or "fathers." The ethnography of the Shetland and Orkney groups are thus identified, but your able contributor, in treating of the "Sacred Sites in a Shetland Isle," seems to ignore these points. Let me, then, ask if there can be any real distinction between the old races? In support of my own proposition, I may refer to Papa Stronsay Island and to Papa Westray; both belong to the Orkney group. Then we have Papa in Bressay, another in Arthsting, another in Walls—all Shetland. Furthermore, our stone celts are called Pechs' knives, so at this period they were still in the late Stone Age, and it is on record that Island recruits at Flodden used flint arrow-heads.

Now, these Papas were Columban "fathers," and it is futile to call the priests of that age persecutors. Indeed, St. Columban was about contemporary with St. Augustine and Pope Gregory the Great. No doubt true sincerity is apt to dogmatize, but Christianity was then still under a cloud, and the Inquisition was unknown. Anything of the kind at previous dates will be found to have arisen with the secular, not ecclesiastical, powers.

ARTHUR HALL.

April 11, 1905.

ERRATA.—In *Antiquary* for April, page 128, column 1, line 29, for "6," read "Or" (Our). Page 128, column 2, line 35, for "Lyncolns you" read "Lyncolns yn."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1905

Notes of the Month.

OWING to St. George's Day being this year also Easter Day, the Society of Antiquaries met on May 1, in pursuance of the statutes and charter of incorporation, to elect a president, council, and officers for the year ensuing. Lord Avebury (president), Mr. William Paley Baidon, the Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A., Mr. Montague Spencer Giuseppi, Mr. William Gowland (vice-president), Sir Henry Howorth (vice-president), Mr. Philip Norman (treasurer), Mr. William Page, Mr. Frederick George Hilton Price (director), Mr. Charles Hercules Read (secretary), and Sir Edward Maunde Thompson (vice-president), eleven members from the old council, were rechosen of the new council; and Lord Balcarras, M.P., Mr. John Willis Clark, Mr. Lionel Henry Cust, Viscount Dillon, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. William Minet, Mr. Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Mr. Henry Francis Pelham, Mr. Richard Phené Spiers, and Mr. John William Willis-Bund, ten of the other fellows of the Society, were chosen of the new council.

All antiquaries will be glad to know that, on behalf of the Government, the Board of Works is to take over and enclose as national relics the ruins of the Edwardian walls, including the ancient Bell Tower, of Berwick-on-Tweed. A custodian and guide will be placed over these interesting remains, which stand without the Elizabethan walls of Berwick. The latter encircle the Border

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capital, are mounted with cannon, and form a promenade of over a mile in length, with a beautiful land, river, and sea view. A photographic view of the Bell Tower and fosse appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of May 6.

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The long-lost Customary Book of the City of Norwich, the oldest of the MS. books of the Corporation, has been discovered, and steps have been taken to secure its return to safe custody in the muniment room in the municipal buildings. The holder, being struck by its antiquity, showed it to the librarian of the free library, who informed Mr. Walter Rye of the discovery. Mr. Rye called in the honorary city archivist, Mr. J. C. Tingey, who at once identified the book and secured it for the city. The book has long been missing, and it was not included in the last list of city documents compiled, as it was not expected that it would ever be found. It dates from the reign of Edward I., and is most interesting as a chapter in the ancient history of the capital of East Anglia.

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The decision in the Stonehenge case — "Attorney-General *v.* Antrobus" — was given too late in April for notice in our May issue. The Attorney-General, at the instance of the chairman and clerk of the Amesbury Rural District Council, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir John Brunner, and Professor Flinders Petrie, asked the court to say that there was a right of way over several paths leading to the stones, and to order Sir Edmund Antrobus to remove the fences. He also asked for an injunction to restrain the erection of further fences.

Mr. Justice Farwell, before whom the case was tried, in delivering judgment held that no public rights of way to the stones had been proved. "I find," he said, "that there has been a large amount of traffic to Stonehenge, but there has been no through traffic; that is to say, people have not driven through Stonehenge on their way to other places. The defendant received the estate in 1899 under the will of a predecessor, who died in 1826, and during the seventy-three years that intervened the property has been in the possession of two successive tenants for life. Now, it is well settled that a public

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way can only be created by Act of Parliament or by dedication. But a person cannot dedicate more than he owns, and unless a way to Stonehenge was dedicated before 1826, there has been no dedication, for until 1899 there has been no one competent to dedicate. Dedication is a question of intention, and it is almost inconceivable that a man in the position of the owner of the Amesbury estate would be guilty of such an act of vandalism as to dedicate a way for waggons and carts and all sorts of traffic through the midst of one of the most interesting relics of antiquity. The plan put in by the defendant shows that there are five tracks entering the circle of the stones, but none of them cross. The visitors were not in the habit of driving across. They drove up to the circle, left their carriages, and, having attained the object of their journey, returned to their carriages. It is impossible to eliminate the stones. The whole object of the journey was to see the stones, and as there can be in the public no legal right of visiting and inspecting the stones, the public must be deemed to have had the permission of the owner. Such permission must obviously be presumed to accord with the circumstances of the case. It was a permission to visit the place for the sole purpose of inspecting the stones, and, as necessarily incident thereto, to drive up and drive away again from the circle of stones. No one would dream of driving across that barren triangle if those stones were not there. The permission was not simply to drive, but to drive for the purpose of seeing the stones. I hold that access to the circle was incident only to the permission to visit and inspect the stones. I also hold that the tracks to the stones are not thoroughfares, but lead only to the circle, where the public have no right without permission. The action accordingly fails, and ought never to have been brought. It is plain that the increase of visitors compelled the defendant to protect the stones, if they were to be preserved, and he has done nothing more than is necessary for such protection. I desire to give the plaintiffs credit for wishing to preserve the unique relic of a former age for the benefit of the public, but I fail to appreciate their method of attaining this. The first claim to

dispossess the defendant of his property is simply extravagant, so much so that, although not technically abandoned, no serious argument was directed to me in support of it. The plaintiffs' claim as to rights of way, if successful, would defeat their own object, for there would be great risk if these tracks were left unfenced and heavy traffic allowed to pass. As Sir Norman Lockyer said, 'The real destructive agent has been man himself. Savages could not have played more havoc with the monument than the English who have visited it at different times for different purposes.' I feel little confidence in many tourists.

" 'Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiore.'"

(" 'Viler than our grandsires, sires beget
Ourselves, yet baser, soon to curse
The world with baser offspring yet.'")

It is only fair to the defendant," continued his lordship, "to say that he is not acting capriciously, but upon expert advice, for the preservation of the stones." The action was accordingly dismissed, with costs.



Most antiquaries will probably welcome the decision, for it is highly probable that a decision to the contrary effect—which would have meant that in the very numerous places about the country where tourists and visitors are courteously allowed free and unrestricted passage over and through private property to view objects and places of antiquity or beauty, such permission would amount to the creation of a legal right of way, and would therefore in all probability be at once withdrawn—would have led in many places to a policy of exclusion. Still, the position is not entirely satisfactory; for now that Sir Edmund Antrobus's property in the stones has been declared to be practically absolute, what guarantee has the public against possible vandalism on the part of a successor whose attitude towards relics of antiquity may be very different from that of the present distinguished owner of Stonehenge?



During May a second loan collection of historical portraits has been on exhibition at Oxford, under the auspices of the Oxford Historical Society. The collection this year

was restricted to portraits of English historical personages who died between 1625 and 1714, dates which covered the period when Kneller, Lely, and Van Dyck flourished. Only one Van Dyck, however, was shown—the Jesus College portrait of Charles I.—and the genuineness of that has been doubted. But, as was the case with the former collection, the personages depicted in the portraits shown were much more interesting than the art of their depictees. The exhibition was to close on June 1.



A telegram from Mr. Arthur Evans reports a development of his excavations at Knossos which promises to eclipse even his own splendid achievement. Following up an old Minoan road which leads up the hill to the west of the palace already excavated, he has come upon the traces of a fresh settlement, dating apparently from the early Minoan Age, and yet in excellent preservation. A paved court and a spacious pillar hall have already been uncovered, and Mr. Evans, with a great hint of unknown possibilities, adds that "building extends in every direction." Mr. George Macmillan makes an urgent appeal for more funds.



A Reuter's telegram from Berlin, dated May 12, states that "in the course of excavations in the neighbourhood of Breslau 400 graves and 150 prehistoric dwelling-places have been brought to light. The oldest of the graves contained bones dating from a period previous to the Bronze Age, and in another grave near by were found urns showing that they had contained bodies interred five centuries later.

"The excavators have been able to trace the site of a village of the Bronze Age. About a dozen huts are clearly recognisable. A whole collection of spinning and weaving appliances have also been dug up."



Mr. A. G. Wright, Curator of the Colchester Corporation Museum, writes: "In his excellent little book, *Warrington's Roman Remains*, Mr. Thomas May describes a bronze *regula*, or foot rule, found under one of the facing stones of the rampart, and remarks that 'the only other specimen of British provenance' is that found and preserved

at Caerleon-on-Usk. In the *Handbook to the Antiquities in the Grounds and Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, 8th edition, p. 131, mention is made of a foot rule of bronze and fragments of others, one of which bears the Christian monogram. The length of the perfect specimen is said to correspond with the Roman foot of 11·604 inches. The Colchester Museum is also fortunate in possessing one of these rare relics of the Roman occupation. Like the Warrington example, it is a folding rule, with a five-plate hinge, unfortunately broken, probably in forcing open the rule when found. It is provided with the revolving latch or stay, and the corresponding studs under which it was fixed, to keep the rule extended when in use. The limbs of the rule are about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in width by $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in thickness. On the broad face of one limb, that to which the stay is attached, are four small indentations, one of which is double, and marks the quarter foot. The distances between the indentations vary slightly, some being twelve, others only eleven, sixteenths of an inch. On the sides of the limbs other indentations may be discerned, but not very clearly, owing to corrosion of the metal; the distance between two of these is barely an inch. The rule when extended measures $11\frac{11}{16}$ inches, or 29·7 centimetres. Mr. John Edward Lee, in his remarks on the Caerleon *regula*, states that a similar rule was found in a mason's shop in Pompeii, one side of which was graduated in twelve, the other in sixteen parts. It is possible that the Warrington rule, like those of Pompeii and Colchester, may also be found, on closer examination, to possess a second graduation."



Dorset antiquaries and naturalists appear to be possessed of considerable powers of endurance. The annual meeting of the Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club of that county was held in the reading-room of the County Museum on May 9. After sundry exhibits had been made and new members elected, the President, Mr. A. M. Richardson, delivered a long and comprehensive address, touching on very many branches of science. Complimentary speeches and reports from the treasurer and the honorary secretary followed. A motion to limit the mem-

bership of the club was next moved, debated, and carried. Then the honorary editor read his report—which forecasted the publication of a very interesting volume of papers—the officers were elected, the arrangements for the summer meetings of the club were discussed and made, and thereafter the meeting settled down to listen to a paper on “The Saxon Origin of Studland Church” by Captain Acland. A second paper—on “Cross-legged Effigies in Dorset,” by Mr. Sidney Heath—was taken as read, and will appear in the club's *Proceedings*. The President took the chair at 12.45, but the hour at which he left it is not stated.



Country Life has lately contained not a few interesting and well-illustrated antiquarian articles. In the issue for April 29, Mr. E. Alfred Jones had a readable little paper on “Old Silver Racing Bells,” such bells being often given as prizes before the introduction of race cups. Bells and horses have long been associated. “In a copy of the Roll of Purchases made for the Tournament of Windsor Park in the sixth year of the reign of Edward I.,” says Mr. Jones, “one Richard Paternoster provided 800 little bells for the horses. Illustrated instances have come down to us where the horses engaged in these tournaments are adorned with a collar round the neck covered with a row of small globular bells closely packed. At the marriage of Mary, daughter of Henry VII., with Charles, Prince of Castile, the horses were garnished with silver bells, and in the reign of Henry VIII. horse-bells were of silver and globular in form, the Royal Plate of the latter period also including hawk-bells of the more precious metal, gold.” The earliest existing silver racing bells in this country are two in the possession of the Carlisle Corporation, which date from the latter part of the sixteenth century. In Scotland, Lanark possesses a sixteenth-century and Paisley two early seventeenth-century silver racing bells, and of these good illustrations were given.



Early in May some workmen excavating on the site of old houses in Kensington High Street, on land owned by Mr. Justice Phillimore, found a silver teapot of antiquated

design, inside which were many guineas and half-guineas of the latter part of the reign of George III. Both teapot and coins were much discoloured, and the men took little notice of them at first, supposing the money to be merely a collection of brass tokens. One man, however, suspected that the coins might be genuine, and took a few to a jeweller's shop, where he sold them, and his example was followed by one or two others. Most of the coins, however, were carted away with the miscellaneous rubbish from the excavations, the carter who removed them giving them away freely. Their fates were various before their worth became known. One man exchanged seventeen for a quart of beer at a public-house. Another offered fifty of them to a companion for 4s. The coins were in some cases sold at 2d. each. After the value of the coins was recognised, attempts were made to dispose of them at a good price, but pawnbrokers would not buy, and the police have since had the matter in hand.



Mr. Sidney Colvin writes to the *Times* to call attention to the formation of a society for the reproduction of drawings by the old masters. It is to be called the “Vasari Society for the Reproduction of Ancient Drawings.” “The great wealth of such drawings existing in English collections, both public and private, remains comparatively unknown to students and amateurs,” says Mr. Colvin, “owing to the lack of any adequate system of publication. The committee of the Vasari Society, of which I have the honour to be the chairman, includes among others Sir Martin Conway, Sir Charles Holroyd, Professor C. J. Holmes, and Mr. Roger Fry. It is proposed, in return for an annual subscription of one guinea, to issue permanent collotype reproductions, accompanied by brief critical notes, in as great numbers as the funds of the society will permit. The committee have no doubt that, if the objects of the society are made generally known, they will meet with sufficient support not merely to make their publication thoroughly representative of collections in this country, but also to enable them to extend operations abroad. They hope in the first year to issue a selection of at least

twenty drawings in the British Museum by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Pisanello, Jacopo Bellini, Holbein, Rubens, and other artists. The hon. secretary, Mr. G. F. Hill, 10, Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W., will be happy to give further information if desired."

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To the *Spectator* of April 15 Signor Boni, the distinguished Italian archæologist, whose work in the Roman Forum has been so extraordinarily successful, contributed a long letter of striking interest, commenting on what he had occasion to observe during his recent journey through Europe, and proposing a place for a magnificent collection in Rome of every kind of memorial and record of Roman life and history. The proposed museum of the Forum would contain: "Critical editions of the classics, and treatises on history, mythology, numismatics, topography, and Roman art; atlases and wall-maps illustrating the extension and the changes in the frontiers, the line of each road, and the site of every colony; copies of Roman coins, and especially of those which represent the inauguration or dedication of edifices in the Forum; impressions of gems and stones with emblems, mottoes, mythological figures, or portraits incised upon them; photographs of every Roman monument or architectural relic, of every fragment of sculpture or painting existing in Europe, Northern Africa, or Asia Minor; facsimiles of architectural drawings and reliefs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and reproductions of Renaissance paintings, engravings, and etchings of ancient Roman monuments; photographs or prints of all works of art inspired by the fate of Rome, and especially the vicissitudes of the Forum until the fall of the Empire." We wish Signor Boni every success in the realization of his great scheme.

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The Prehistoric Society of France proposes to hold a congress, which it is hoped may become an annual gathering, at Périgueux, from September 26 to October 1, the first three days being given to papers and the second three to excursions to Les Eyzies, La Madeleine, Liveyre, and Le Moustier. The congress will afford an unusually good oppor-

tunity for visiting places in the Dordogne, which have been marked by numerous prehistoric discoveries of note. All particulars may be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. Marcel Baudouin, Rue Linné, 21, Paris.

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It is a matter for regret (says the *City Press* of April 26) that the counting-house and court-room so long and honourably associated with Christ's Hospital, in Newgate Street, should disappear, and leave no mark of its historic habitation. The Post Office authorities have raised difficulties with regard to the retention of the ground, and, by the stern right of "the man in possession," the last vestige of the royal, ancient, and religious foundation will shortly disappear from the old home. A hope is expressed, however, that it may yet be possible to find a spot upon the ancient site on which the counting-house may be rebuilt. In the meantime, arrangements are being made for the removal and dispersal of many of the interesting relics that adorn the picturesque court-room, which, in the privacy of its environment, might well be fifty miles from the City of London. The walls are literally lined with portraits of past benefactors of Christ's Hospital, among whom are several ladies. The chief object of pictorial interest is the portrait of King Edward VI., the founder of Christ's Hospital, from the brush of Holbein. This picture, which is of great historic value, will be retained, with others, including a fine painting of the late Duke of Cambridge, the president for nearly half a century, in London, at the temporary headquarters, 60, Aldersgate Street. Some of the others will be sent to the great school at Horsham, and a few will find a home at the Girls' School at Hertford. It is interesting to know that the relics at Horsham will receive an important addition in the form of an old wooden statue of King Edward VI., which formerly stood in the writing-room of the old school.

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In the *Athenæum* of May 13 a writer, whose vigorous hand it is not difficult to recognise, calls attention to the recent extraordinary action of the rector and one of the churchwardens of Daventry in selling for a trumpery £4 10s. what was described in the statement of account submitted to the Easter vestry as

some old pew-doors, which had been stored in the belfry, and an old chest. At the vestry meeting it was admitted that these church goods had been sold without a faculty. The rector pleaded that the chest had not been in the church for many years, and that it was so old and broken as to be of no practical use. "We understand," says the writer in the *Athenæum*, "that efforts are being made to restore, if possible, this ancient chest to the church to which it has belonged for so many centuries, and from which it was divorced by the careless ignorance of those who ought to have been its guardians, and to have known its value and associations. In this case it was all the more important to retain this relic, for Daventry has lost almost the whole of its once important and historic church, and this chest is one of the very few perceptible links with pre-Reformation days now remaining. A correspondent who has seen the chest describes it as an exceptionally good example of a church chest with traceried panels, *circa* 1400. This case ought to be laid before the Peterborough diocesan chancellor. Rulings have been obtained, if we mistake not, in chancellors' courts, not only to the effect that the sale of church goods without a faculty is illegal, but also that purchasers of such property buy it at their own risk, and are liable to be compelled to return the purchase unrequited. There was a case in another Midland county, in the 'seventies' of last century, where the chancellor of Lichfield diocese compelled the restoration to a parish church of a quantity of oak-panelling, advertised for sale, which had been illegally ejected several years before out of the chancel."

In making the foundations of new business premises in Crutched Friars, in the City, another piece of the ancient wall of Roman London, 40 feet long and 12 feet high from the foundation, and from 8 to 9 feet thick, has been exposed. The walling is "in the way," and is consequently being destroyed, but the process is slow and difficult. A sketch of the exposed portion appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of May 9.

An interesting find of flint implements has been made near Thirsk by Mr. John Sandars,

an antiquary well known in the North of Yorkshire. Many of these flints are said to be finely worked, and were discovered within quite a limited area.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that a peasant, while digging over waste ground at a place between Mende and Châteauneuf-sur-Randon, in the Lozère, came across the ruins of a dwelling, under the floor of which he found a silver box containing a collection of valuable coins of the third century. Heads of the Roman Emperors of the period are plainly visible on the old pieces. The ruins are said to be those of a Roman villa, evidently luxuriously furnished. There are still traces of frescoes on the walls. Since the peasant made his discovery further excavations were started, and are continuing. Traces of other buildings have been brought to light, and it is believed that they are those of a small Roman city which once existed on the spot. The walls of the house discovered show signs of having been burned, and it is believed that the city may have been destroyed by fire.

Mr. John Robinson, of Sunderland, reports that the old village stocks of Bishopwearmouth have been brought to light. Hidden away in the lumber-room of the tower of St. Michael's Church, this ancient instrument of punishment, of what may be termed lesser offences, has been preserved in excellent condition.

At the meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on May 8, Dr. A. C. Haddon presiding, the secretary vindicated the right of Thomas Hobson, of carrier fame, to have his name connected with the watercourse known as Hobson's Conduit, it having been suggested at a previous meeting that there was really no such right. At the same meeting Mr. T. D. Atkinson gave an account of some consecration crosses in East Anglia, the district to which his attention in regard to this subject is at present particularly devoted. He believed that all they positively knew about consecration crosses might be told in a few words. At the consecration of a church, the bishop marked with consecrated oil twelve crosses on the outside of

the building—three on each side—and twelve more inside the building. Less than one church in ten had a cross left, and not more than one in fifty had more than one cross still in existence. That which might be observed at Fordham was about 2 feet long, and 7 feet from the ground. Helions Bumpsted and Great Eversden parish churches were other ecclesiastical buildings in this neighbourhood on which the cross was still visible. Not one remained at Ely Cathedral.

The Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle, which has just been awarded £142,000 by the Court of Chancery, is a curious freak of philanthropy. It was founded in 1870, by Mr. John Bowes and his wife, the Countess de Montalbo who lived hard by at Streatham Castle, and wanted to devote their large collection of art treasures to the public use. But they planned their gallery on so huge a scale that they did not live to complete it, and when Mr. Bowes died in 1885, eleven years after his wife, his estate was so much involved that building operations were stopped. For twenty years Chancery has been discussing the Bowes case. Meanwhile the great Renaissance palace, filled with pictures, good and bad, and with china and other "objects of bigotry and virtue," has been an object of wonder to stray tourists. The museum can now be completed and properly maintained, but no man can say of what use it will be, remote as it is from any large centre of population.

Few Londoners, probably, were aware on May 16 that the ancient Court Leet for the Manor and Liberty of the Savoy was sitting in St. Clement's Vestry Hall, near the Strand. It was presided over by Mr. G. R. Askwith, the High Steward of the Manor. The beadle made proclamation at the opening of the Court: "All ye good men and true servants of our Sovereign Lord the King, who have been duly summoned to attend this Court, draw near and answer to your names and save your ameracements." The chief duty of the Court was to look after the boundaries of the manor; so the jury, having answered to their names, were taken by the beadle to view the landmarks of the Liberty of the Savoy. These are in curious places.

One is in a doorway in the Strand, opposite the Law Courts. Another is in a cellar in Child's Bank. Another is right in the centre of the lawn of the Middle Temple. The jury duly viewed all these, and, having done their duty and saved their ameracements, were then dismissed.

In the last quarterly issue of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* (vol. ii., No. 2), dated April, there are some interesting specimens of cipher symbols employed by Friends about 1660, together with remarks by Mr. J. G. Birch on a letter in cipher, written to George Fox by F. Howgill. The use of a cipher among the early Friends seems to have been rare, for, as the editors of the *Journal* well remark, "the transmission of secret correspondence does not seem to be in keeping with the open methods generally adopted." The following quaint deliverance emanated from the monthly meeting at Hardshaw, Lancashire: "14th of 4th mo., 1691. It being considered that the too frequent use of smoking Tobacco is inconsistent with friends holy profession, it is desired that such as have occasion to make use thereof take it privately, neither too publicly in their own houses, nor by the highways, streets, or in ale-houses or elsewhere, tending to the abetting the common excess."



The Other End of Watling Street.

BY FRANCIS ABELL.

(Concluded from p. 188.)



WE rejoin Watling Street about a mile beyond Troughend, and at about another mile pass on our left the ramparts of the Dargues Camp. Shortly after the modern road turns off to the right, close to the Brownrig Camp, and we start upon what may fairly be first called the exploration of Watling Street, for from this point until we are well over the Border-line we shall have little to do with modern highroads.

We climb over a dyke of loose stones, and

strike straight across a tract of heather and rough grass-land for the river Reed. At the river we *ought* to find the remains of a bridge, but we don't, so we strip off boots and stockings and wade over. At the other side we push up the bank, the track of the old road being tolerably clear, until at Bagraw we strike the comparatively modern road leading from Newcastle to Jedburgh over the Carter Fell. For the convenience of any intending follower in our footsteps, we may say that at about half a mile to the left down this road stands the Redesdale Arms, a most comfortable and inexpensive hostelry, much frequented by anglers, and further notable as being the only house where refreshment can be obtained between this and Jedburgh, a distance of twenty-three miles, although whilst the Redesdale Waterworks are in course of construction there is a canteen at the workmen's colony some seven miles up the dale.

A sojourn in such an inn as the Redesdale Arms, even but for a couple of nights, is a more fruitful method of learning about the manners and customs of this romantic and interesting neighbourhood than much reading of books. Hither resort the dalesmen—gentry of mighty thews and thirst, silent, undemonstrative men, as becomes those whose lives are spent in a wild, solitary world, but ever ready to inform and instruct the stranger. In legend and superstition they have no great faith, but they know the legends, and do not altogether despise the superstitions, so that with the recounting of these and the by no means contemptible performances of host Bickerton on the fiddle, and it may be an exhibition on the Northumbrian small pipes, a long evening soon slips away.

To the South-Countryman the chief charm of these latter contributions lies in their absolute want of resemblance to anything with which he is familiar. The namby-pamby sentiment, the morbid legend, the silly ghost story of countries whose history has been smooth and uneventful, finds no favour on the lips of these descendants of the Border-rivers, of these dwellers in a land which may not inaptly be termed the cock-pit of England. If Percy and Scott and Ritson had never preserved the ballad literature of the Border, there would still be men in all these dales who could sing of Otterburn and Chevy

Chace, of the death of Parcy Reed and the raid of the Reidswire. So with the songs. It is refreshing to get into a region where the son of the soil, when called upon to "favour the company," has something more sterling to offer than sickly sentiment or Metropolitan music-hall trash, and an improvised concert, in which are such songs as "John Peel," "Bobby Shaftoe," "The Redesdale Lassies," and "Elsie Marley," and such pipe tunes as "Fenwick o' Bywell," "Felton Lonnen," "The Holey Ha'penny," and "Jacky Layton," is not easily forgotten, however little comprehensible the song-words may be to the Southron.

But back to Watling Street after this digression.

From Bagraw, where there is a large camp commanding the passage of the river, the old street is faintly traceable through plantations, until we strike the edge of that glorious fell country which will be our world for many miles to come. Amidst this much-indented waste of heather and peat-moss and coarse clumps of grass it is not easy for even an enthusiast to imagine that he can trace the smallest semblance of a great Imperial highway. And yet, when we come upon a "two storied" circular construction of large, well-cut, well-set stones, which is variously considered to be a tomb, or an *ustrinum*, and, knowing that we are on the line of Watling Street, look back at our track, we shall distinguish a discoloration along its length which is indubitable evidence that we have come right. There were three of these "tombs" not many years ago, but two have been carted away for building purposes.

In a few minutes we are outside the walls of the ancient *Bremenium*, now known as High Rochester.

Of this most important station enough remains to make us wish that it had been situated further from destructive agencies, for large well-cut stones from its walls enter into the construction of every house, every wall, and every cattle shelter in the neighbourhood, and in particular the porch of the school-house at Low Rochester, on the modern road, deserves examination, as it is entirely built of Roman stones, many of them grooved, tooled, and ornamented, and is surmounted by two large *ballista* balls. From the el-

borate character of its outworks and the enormous thickness of its walls—in some places 10 feet thick, and in none less than 6—it is evident that Bremenium was a fortress of the highest importance. It commanded the Watling Street, then the only line of communication in these parts, and the valley of the Reed. It is situated on high ground, protected on three sides by a triple system of ditches and ramparts, still deep and clear, and on the fourth side by what was then an impassable morass. In addition to the artificial defences on the three sides, the ground falls away from the station on the fourth so abruptly as to be almost precipitous, whilst at the foot a broad burn gave additional security.

The west gateway needs but the superposition of a few stones to be almost perfect, and on each side of it is a stretch of wall, of which the facing-stones are perfect. Within this gate still exist the guard-houses. The north gate is discernible, but is not nearly so well preserved. A large portion of the station was excavated some forty years ago, and a perfect plan of the streets and lines of buildings obtained, together with a multitude of relics of great value and interest; but the scale of operations was necessarily limited, as houses had sprung up within the walls under the protection of two pele towers, the remains of one of which still exist.

At the date when the Antonine Itinerary was compiled—about A.D. 280—Bremenium was the extreme northern fort of the Romans, hence its value and its strength; and even in these days it requires a very small stretch of the imagination to realize that an appointment to Bremenium was not ecstatically welcomed by the young Roman sub. From inscribed stones we learn that Bremenium was garrisoned by Vardullus from the country around where now stands San Sebastian, and by Lingones from what is now Northern Burgundy.

Watling Street skirts the eastern face of Bremenium, sending off an eastern branch *viâ* Holystone to meet the Devil's Causeway at Cove Burn, which is still traceable, descends the cliff to the Sills Burn, which it crossed by a ford, and ascends the hill opposite. On Birdhope Crag at our left hand are the lines of a very large camp, which was probably a *castrum æstivum*, from

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which a comprehensive view of Bremenium is obtained.

For a mile and a half we strike north-west, the track being quite distinct, as it is used as a farm road. Then, always keeping the Sills Burn on our right hand, we proceed due north in a perfectly straight line for three miles. It is rough walking, alternately heather, tussocky grass, and bog-land; but the distinct trace of the old street, not only with its paving-stones, complete in many places, especially when crossing burns and mosses, but with its edging of stones placed end upwards, makes it very interesting. We pass under a large camp on Bellshields, but it presents no points of particular interest.

We push on, up and down, now ankle-deep in a moss, now floundering amongst grass tussocks, now striding high over heather clumps, now in doubt, now in certainty, as the old road ceases to show itself and then suddenly reveals a length of undisturbed paving. At about two miles the Sills Burn turns away as if for ever, but the map shows us that it only rounds a peninsula, and we meet it again at rather a picturesque spot, where it tumbles over a large projecting ledge of rock.

Just beyond is "Featherwood sae bleak and drear," a lone farm guarded by two dogs, whose angry protests make us pause. However, we must ask the way, so, keeping a gate between us and the dogs, we call out. A good woman appears, who calms the dogs and invites us to enter, makes us sit down, and brings a welcome glass of fresh milk. (*En parenthèse*—how many Kent or Sussex farm "ladies" would condescend to such courtesy towards a tramping, and therefore somewhat ragamuffinly-looking, stranger?) Of course, she knows Watling Street, and leaves her posset-tub to "set us on our way," with many regrets that her "man" is away peat-cutting, as he knows every foot of it. So up the hill side we go to the line of fencing. At the point where Watling Street meets this fencing another very old road—track on the grass, that is—turns south-east towards Elsdon. This is known as the Drove Way, and was often preferred by the southward bound Scottish flock-masters to the Watling Street we have followed.

We follow the fence due north until it

ends, and for aught of track that we can see Watling Street might be in another world; but our map says that it goes due north, so we push on across the Waste of Thirlmoor, past Foul Play Camp on the left in an utter solitude, the silence of which is only broken by the scream of the curlew, the plaintive cry of the peewit, and the occasional upward rush of a brace of blackcock.

After an hour of this we pray for a human being, and one appears in the far distance. We make for him, and his dogs make for us. Note, we were warned of two dangers on the fells—of being bogged, and of being run at by bulls; but never a word was said about the dogs, who are as numerous, as large, and as fierce as those in the Pyrenees. The human being is cutting peat, and has his wife and a couple of fair-haired bairns with him. He calls off the dogs, and, to our delight, not only says that we have come exactly along Watling Street, but points it out ascending the northern hills like a strip of bright green ribbon. We sit and smoke a pipe and have a "bit crack," which does not mean a drink, but a chat. He lives at Cottonshope, down in the valley yonder; he knows that Watling Street was built by the Romans, but is not quite sure who they were, or how long ago they were here. He has heard his father talk of the great droves of cattle which used to come down out of Scotland by Watling Street. Have we seen the Golden Pot? No. In our anxiety to keep Watling Street we must have missed the Golden Pot, which is said to be a Roman mile-stone, although our friend does not know how we could have done so. And Foul Play Camp? Well, we passed it, but we tell him what we think, which is that Dryasdust in these parts has dignified with the names of camps many enclosures and boundary dyke lines. At any rate, we don't intend to bother about any more outlying hill camps, for too often have we added rugged miles to our day's labour by turning aside to see a few slightly raised lines of embankment which might be anything.

We ascend the hillside by the green track of Watling Street, which, as it reaches the summit, becomes more and more definite, and more evidently a once well-used line of communication. Suddenly we turn a corner,

and are face to face with what is perhaps the most wonderful and best-preserved collection of Roman military works in England, excepting, of course, the Wall—the so-called Makendon Camps, otherwise the Roman station of Ad Fines, the last fortress in England. Perhaps one ought to have something of the poet as distinguished from the Dryasdust to appreciate these wonderful memorials of a Power which has been dead in our land for fifteen centuries. The mere antiquary walks amongst those innumerable ridges and furrows, standing out like a map on the opposite hillside, which mark the ramparts, the ditches, and the enclosures of three, if not four, separate encampments, and measures and probes and suggests and surmises, more in a spirit of curiosity and of desire to get at facts than of genuine sentiment as awakened by this apparition of the genius of ancient Rome in an utterly lone and silent world. He who would master Ad Fines the fortress cannot do better than read the notes on it by MacLauchlan in his *Survey of Watling Street*, and can revel in measurements and acreage and probabilities to his heart's content. We outsiders and know-nothings are content to spend a long couple of hours here, attempting to moralize on the well-worn old text concerning the mutability of human grandeur, not caring very particularly about the *raison d'être* of this rampart or that break in the ditch, but trying to realize the scenes presented here when the hillside teemed with humanity, and that poor, half-obsured streak of darker green running up the eastern side of the remains was a busy Imperial highway.

From Chew Green, as the site of the station is called, Watling Street takes a sharp turn almost due east under the hill Borderline between England and Scotland. This we find to be the only really perplexing part of the exploration. The hillside is furrowed by lines, each of which looks like a trackway, and not one of which has any particular characteristic to distinguish it as our street. For more than two hours we wander about, knowing that at a certain point we have to turn due north and descend into Scotland, yet with nothing to indicate the whereabouts of that particular point, for although our Ordnance map gives us the names of the

various hills in and out of and around which Watling Street goes, without local information it is impossible to identify them. What we do know is that Watling Street makes its final turn round Woden Law, which has a couple of camps on its summit. Good luck comes to our rescue. Moving almost hopelessly along a ridge on the Scottish side, we espy on the flank of a hill ahead of us a track of peculiar green hue and evidently artificially banked up. We follow it, and it leads us to some ruined walls. Looking up at the hill above us on our left hand, we see against the skyline the unmistakable indentations of entrenchments, and, turning to our map, we see a dot marked Street House. Instinctively we feel that the hill is Woden Law, that the ruin could only be named as it is from its proximity to an ancient way, and, without giving half the attention it deserves to the magnificent panorama of Scotland spread before us, we descend the hillside towards a stream which *ought* to be the Cale Water, and a crossing which *ought* to be Towford. Long before we get to the bottom we are assured by the aspect of our track that we are on Watling Street, and the good hospitable Scottish folk at the school-house, after they have satisfied the cravings of an appetite which has had no stay since early morn, assure us that, had the chief engineer of Watling Street personally conducted us, we could not have been more correct in our route.

From Towford Watling Street is incorporated with a modern road as far as Penny-muir, a distance of about a mile. There the modern road goes to the left, and we strike straight ahead, following the line of a wall, the street not being very distinguishable until we get fairly into the open moorland. There it is unmistakable—a clearly defined, well-barrelled grass track, with a ditch on each side. This is perhaps the most beautiful and impressive bit along the whole line of the street. We are on very high ground, and on all sides stretches a scenic picture as charming for its variety as for its extent. Southward the vision is bounded by the great green, many-shaped barrier of the Cheviots, ending eastward with the mass of Cheviot itself. Far away northward the Lammermoor Hills rise blue and clear, and between us and them

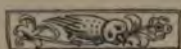
rise on one side the triple-peaked Eildons and the obelisk on Ancrum Moor, and on the other sleeps a countryside so calm, so beautiful, with its woods and pastures and green hills, that one can hardly realize it to have been, not a remote while ago, the very centre of wild, reckless, lawless, slaying, burning, and thieving Border rascaldom.

The contrast between the smiling gentleness of the Scottish scenery and the dark, harsh ruggedness of the Northumbrian fell country strikes very forcibly the Englishman, who would naturally expect to find the characteristics reversed. Complete as the solitude is, here and there some mute memorial, such as a circle of stones, or a monolith, or an ancient rampart, reminds us that it was not ever thus. On the summits of at least two low hills are traces of circles with their avenue approaches, such as those on Dartmoor and in Brittany, surrounded by innumerable circular depressions, which were perhaps old when the Roman engineer drove his road past them.

With hardly a deflection Watling Street runs up and down hill as a raised green lane between low green banks for about five miles; then it suddenly turns to the left, and becomes a modern high road, although apparently but little used, the scenery, as we progress becoming more pastoral and homely, and the air softer, until at Bonjedward, a lovely spot where the Jed Water joins the Teviot, and where stood the Roman station Gadanica, we leave it to go straight on, over Ancrum Moor, to the Eildons, Melrose, the Lammermoors, and Edinburgh, and we, somewhat fagged after a hard day's up and down tramping, turn off to Jedburgh.

As a monument of engineering, Watling Street is, perhaps, unique in Britain. The more we think of the difficulties and the dangers which the surveyors, the engineers, and the builders had to contend with during their struggle through a country which, wild and inhospitable as it is in many places now, must have been tenfold so 1,800 years ago, and which, in addition, was thickly populated by a fierce foe, the higher the tribute we pay to Roman genius. And unconsciously this tribute has been always and everywhere paid to it. Many miles of Watling Street is still

well-used highroad, and in many places it means the boundaries of counties and parishes. Castles, abbeys, churches, farms, and entire villages have been built of Roman stones all over the country. The attribution of so much Roman handiwork to the devil is an acknowledgment that certain operations of brains and hands are too mighty to be mortal, and those who in an ignorant age saw Watling Street and the cities and stations along it before time and the hand of man had mutilated them, and compared them with their own rude trackways and their own wretched hut settlements, very pardonably ascribed the former to an unknown power.



The Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare.

BY CAPTAIN J. R. P. PURCHAS.

THE authenticated history of the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare commences about the year 1683.

Prior to this date it is only traditional. The portrait, moreover, deviates in several particulars from the authentic portrayals. These include the three engraved portraits by Droeshout, Marshall, and Faithorne, and the bust at Stratford-on-Avon.

The theory herein enunciated is that the Chandos is the original of these engravings, and was painted from life, but that between 1655, the date of the Faithorne, the latest of these engravings, and 1683 it was altered to represent a person other than Shakespeare.

These alterations, however, are not complete, although very considerable; they include a reduction in the breadth of the right side of the forehead and right cheek, and apparently in the size of the chin, the beard added, the moustache and hair altered, and the whole of the dress and ground-work re-painted, so that nothing is left of the original picture but a portion of the mask.

Although the original features, the nose, eyes, and mouth, remain, their relative proportion is altered by the diminution of

other parts of the mask, and the whole original portrait metamorphosed.

The unaltered portion closely agrees with the corresponding portion of the Marshall engraving; consequently, this engraving may be assumed to give a general idea of the lines of the original portrait as regards the head, the rest of the figure having been somewhat altered. This engraving also agrees with the bust at Stratford-on-Avon.

The other engravings are not so accurate.



THE DROESHOUT PORTRAIT.

Although these engravings cannot be accounted of much merit, either as artists' work or as portraits, still, they were all made when Shakespeare's appearance would have been well remembered, and on this account alone must be considered credible representations. It will be noticed that the costumes differ, though the heads appear to be the same. According to Boaden, it was the practice of the old engravers, who considered they could outdo the best pictures, to compound a chef-d'œuvre from several original pieces.

The head of the Droeshout is too large for the body, to which it is not properly joined. They are not in the same perspective, that of the body being much lower. The neck, viewed from behind, would form a column quite a foot long, suggesting that the head and body were drawn from different originals. The chin is shown as not having been shaved for several days. This is not in accord with the somewhat ornate costume. Whatever resemblance this engraving has to Shakespeare must be after the manner of caricatures or the grotesque. When Ben Jonson wrote the verses eulogizing it as a likeness, he doubtless did not wish to be too critical, having written the lines by request. The engraver himself had probably never seen Shakespeare, as he was quite young when the latter retired to Stratford.

The curious appearance of the head may be attributed to some inequalities in the reflector used, which distorted the features, the engraving having been reversed to correspond in printing with the original.

The Marshall engraving was published in 1640. Although it differs in many



THE MARSHALL PORTRAIT.

respects from the Droeshout, there is no question that it is from the same original. The neck is rather long, but there is nothing abnormal in the features or body of this figure. There is the same growth of stubble on the chin, and somewhat the same style of collar; there is a cloak over the right shoulder, and the left hand is seen holding

a sprig of bay. The figure is represented in an oval recess of stone; it faces the reverse way to the Droeshout, and therefore was executed without reflection. The drawing of the head is fairly good, and appears carefully done.

The Faithorne engraving, published in 1655, is a very rough production. The



THE FAITHORNE PORTRAIT.

head is evidently from the same source as the other two engravings. It faces the same way as the Marshall; the costume (common to the period) is like the Droeshout. The head is properly articulated with the body.

The (so-called) Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, said to be more or less altered, the result of restorations, represents a man about forty years of age, dark complexioned, and with a beard and long hair in the style of James I.'s reign.

It is painted on a dark primed canvas, and now appears in a kind of haze as though it were all in shadow, owing partly to age, but principally to the colour having been rubbed off the mask and the dark canvas showing.

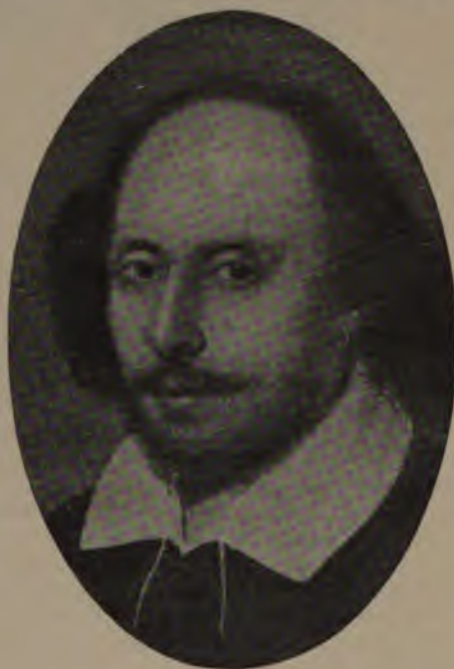
On account of its general dark tone it is difficult at first to distinguish between the original and the re-painted part. It is only on close scrutiny and by studying good photographs of the picture, which bring to focus and accentuate passages and details, that the alterations and defects can be detected.

As there are two separate paintings to consider, it may be necessary to examine these parts separately, the parts not under observation being screened, otherwise, perhaps, only a vague general impression is obtained.

The mask and perhaps the whole portrait had been greatly rubbed and generally injured before the alterations were made, which being

only partial, the picture has the unfinished look said to be alluded to by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Enough remains, however, of the mouth, nose, and eyes to show that they are thoroughly well painted. The mouth notably, which is less injured than the other parts, is unmistakably well drawn, modelled, and painted, but shows, perhaps, more light on the lower lip and a corresponding reflection on the upper one than is compatible with the present moustache. The eyes, especially



THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT.

the left, show details of form and colour, from the warm shadow in the orbits to the subtle shade on the eyeballs.

The modelling of the forehead and cheeks has been much obliterated by re-touching.

All the re-painted portions of the picture are in a very inferior style of painting to the original. In these parts the priming of the canvas does not show through the painting, and the brush markings are distinct. In the untouched parts the reverse is the case, as previously stated. It is necessary to

distinguish between the obliterations proper and merely the light catching the web of the canvas and causing it to *appear* rubbed.

There are traces of an oval in which the figure was originally represented.

That there has been some alteration to the forehead is evident from the brush marks, and the outline from the crown of the head to the right eyebrow, which should be well defined, being ragged and indistinct. The alteration to the cheek is not clear, as it has been more carefully executed.

The hair has very little resemblance to nature, the greater part of it having been repainted. It is nearly all of one tone, without any indication of light and shade, and is in very much the same state, allowing for age, as when re-painted. The alteration can be detected in a good light, especially above the ear.

The greater part of the ear was originally seen, and can be made out through the re-painted hair.

The appearance of smallness about the chin is due either to rubbing before the painting of the beard or to the opaque gray colour with which the collar has been re-painted and carelessly carried over, the point of the chin showing through. A similar daub of gray can be seen on the throat. There is no indication of this latter in the photo, only in the painting itself. This careless painting of the collar next the beard was probably done with the idea that the beard would cover this part.

With regard to the beard and moustache, besides being badly painted, without the proper variations of light and shade, the shadows have been entirely omitted; these should fall below each respectively, to agree with the position of the light. Consequently, the throat below the beard, which is now in full light, should be in shadow. The existing shadow shown between the side of the beard and collar is the proper shadow for the chin minus the beard. The collar-strings should not show through the beard as the light is in front and the collar in shadow. The absence of a shadow to the beard, is not due to rubbing, as the line of the collar painted over the chin shadow is quite sharp.

Besides there being no shadow to the moustache, there are very clear indications,

especially on the right upper lip above the present moustache, of a former one, brushed upwards similar to those of the engravings, which would cast no shadow to speak of.

These indications from their shape cannot represent anything but a moustache; there should be a stronger light on the lip than on the adjacent part of the face, as it slopes towards the light.

The dress has all been re-painted with thin colour, though not materially altered, and the original double collar-strings can just be distinguished through this latter painting, as being more than twice their present length and terminating with tassels, as generally worn at the period. They are now too short to be of any use.

Comparing the portrait with the Marshall engraving, the chief differences (all on the right side of the head) are in the diminished size of the mask from the crown of the head to the chin, and in the longer neck of the engraving, but the nose, eyes, and mouth are the same, if allowance is made for the obliterated modelling, particularly of the nostrils, eyelids, and brows.

The left brow looks straight owing to this cause and the straight web of the canvas showing.

The upper lip looks shorter than that of the engraving. This is due to a shadow added erroneously under the right nostril (actually on the right cheek) to give relief to the nose, the proper shade on the nose being deficient. This and also a scratch below and parallel to the base of the nose causes it to appear longer than that of the engraving. The nose having been retouched from the bridge to the tip on this account looks rather aquiline.

The whole or the greater part of the ear appears to have been originally visible in the painting, and can just be distinguished through the re-painted hair. In the engraving it has been moved forward to clear the collar. It appears to have been drawn correctly at first, and afterwards moved to make room for the collar.

The earring may have been omitted as being superfluous or difficult to represent in the engraving, or possibly was not in the original painting.

The pose is the same, except that the left

arm in the engraving is slightly raised in an awkward position, the shoulder remaining unmoved.

The neck in the engraving is rather longer; this, again, the collar is responsible for, which, not having been drawn from nature or from another figure, has misled the engraver in drawing the shoulders.

The expression (though not well rendered in the engraving), view, and lighting, of the figures are identical.

The breadth of the shoulders in the painting appears to be slightly increased in the re-painting (the shoulder ornaments being obliterated), which conveys the idea of a larger man than is represented in the engraving.

The dress corresponds, as far as can now be seen, excepting the addition of a cloak and substitution of the ornamental collar for the plain band. The original costume has not been adhered to in any of the engravings, not being sufficiently ornate.

The oval is increased, and the hand introduced to fill up the plate.

With these exceptions and the additions and alterations of the beard and hair, which latter is in quite a different fashion, the figures are the same. In the engraving the hair may be possibly lengthened to be more in keeping with the later fashion.

This comparison of the Marshall applies to the Droeshout head, taking into account the distortion before mentioned and the bad drawing.

The Faithorne engraving is merely a rough sketch, and is very inaccurate. The general idea is probably copied from the Droeshout, and to some extent corrected by the painting or some reproduction of it. It shows the high lights on the eyes, omitted in the other engravings, which have light spots on the pupils, not intended for high lights, a method of representing the pupils of the eyes formerly employed.

The neck is of the correct length; the figure, therefore, *as a whole* is more in accordance with the painting and bust than are the Marshall or Droeshout.

The conclusions, therefore, arrived at are that a portion of the picture is exceedingly well painted, and shows details and subtleties hardly obtainable except from life, besides other indications which support this hypo-

thesis, such as the untied collar-strings and the unshaved chin (in the engravings); that there have been later additions, which are altogether inferior in painting to the original; that the unaltered part agrees in all particulars except in the position of the ear, which has been explained, with the Marshall, the Droeshout and Faithorne being evidently from the same original; and that if these engravings are to be regarded as at all truthful, the Chandos portrait cannot now represent Shakespeare, as the formation of the immovable upper part of the head differs entirely from these.

With regard to the motive for these alterations, it will be remembered that popular sentiment was adverse to all dramatic representations in the time succeeding Charles I.'s reign, and in 1642 theatres had been closed by Act of Parliament. Probably Shakespeare was not generally regarded with any particular veneration—doubtless quite the reverse by a large section of the community. It might even have been thought creditable to destroy any portrait or record of the great dramatist.

The *whole* picture might have been rubbed and damaged previous to alteration, but whether accidentally or designedly as a preliminary to re-painting it is hard to say. The alterations may have been made to save the picture from further damage, or merely the attempts of an unskilful person, who contented himself with altering the easier portion, but, perhaps from want of ability, did not re-paint the more difficult features.

It is a significant coincidence that the Stratford portrait was somewhat similarly altered.

BUST OF SHAKESPEARE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The following remarks refer to the Stratford bust, and will explain the discrepancies between it and the Chandos portrait, and corroborate the foregoing conclusions.

The bust was erected before 1623, but the exact date is uncertain. It is of soft stone, and was originally painted to represent life. It would seem to have been neglected for more than 120 years, as it was not re-painted till 1748, when it was ordered to be beautified and restored. The next

alteration it underwent was in 1793, when Mr. Malone caused it to be covered over with white paint. This has now been removed and the supposed original colour restored; but the eyes, which are painted light hazel, should be gray, and the auburn hair dark brown, to correspond with the Chandos portrait. At a little distance the eyes in the Chandos look very dark, and may



STRATFORD-ON-AVON BUST.

N.B.—It was found impossible to photograph the bust from a point to correspond with the other representations. This view is from the opposite side. The two sides of the head differ.

easily be mistaken for brown, as they have often been described.

This error is attributable to the dilapidated state of the bust when it was restored in 1748, most of the colour, especially the upper layers having without doubt disappeared, some of the preliminary or ground-work colour remaining and being mistaken for the final colour.

Examples of this loss of colour are frequent. Among others, there are four portraits of Queen Elizabeth in the National Portrait

Gallery the eyes of which vary from light brown or hazel to deep bluish gray. In one instance the brown ground can be seen under the gray, the latter having only partially come off.

There are also two portraits of Charles Dickens, one with blue, the other with brown eyes, so that Shakespeare no doubt had the characteristic gray or blue eyes of the British, as in the Chandos portrait.

It will be noticed that the nose is much shorter than that of the portrait, and the upper lip longer, but the nose is said to have met with an accident, and it is more than probable that the tip of it was broken off, and at a subsequent date, probably in 1748, the nose was worked into some sort of shape at the expense of its length. The form of the head resembles those of the engravings, notably of the Marshall, with which it agrees closely except in the position of the ear, which agrees with the painting, and the eyes are too full; assuming that the bust was made from a death-mask, they had probably become sunken.

Assuming Shakespeare had not altered in appearance, the original nose would still be shorter in proportion to the rest of the face than those of the other representations, a portion of the fleshy lower part of the face being covered by the beard in the painting and by the collar in the engravings, tending greatly to modify the resemblance.

To instance the frequency of damage to the noses of statuary, out of a collection of forty-six Roman portrait busts in the British Museum, forty have broken noses, some of them more than once; the average age of these busts is about 1,800 years, that of the Stratford bust nearly 300 years.

The Stratford portrait, discovered in 1860, is unmistakably painted from the bust, probably after the nose of the latter was broken, but before restoration, the nose approximating to the other portrayals. When discovered it had a full beard and moustache, which have been removed.



Revolutionary Ephemeræ at Tiverton.

BY F. J. SNELL, M.A.



AMONG the superabundant papers kindly presented to the borough of Tiverton by Lord Harrowby in 1903, I have discovered some interesting printed matter relating to the state of local feeling and consequent action taken during the first period of the great war with France. It must be recollected that at that time country towns of the size of Tiverton had no newspapers of their own, and, in order to ventilate their sentiments and acquaint their neighbours with measures proposed and resolutions adopted at public or semi-public meetings, the inhabitants were compelled to have recourse to leaflets, which were doubtless distributed gratis. As reading and writing were not common accomplishments, being confined in the main to the upper and middle classes, the issues would have been limited, and this, added to the considerable time that has since elapsed, accounts for the comparative scarcity of these ephemeral children of the press. I do not propose to cite the documents entire, as that would entail an amount of space incommensurate with their importance; it will suffice to reproduce certain paragraphs as illustrations.

On February 15, 1793, the Mayor and Capital and Assistant Burgesses of the old self-elected Corporation met in common council and published a report of their proceedings, from which it appears that on the previous 10th of December they had arrived at the resolution of joining a general association in support of the King and Constitution, which was actually formed on the 17th of that month, "with the pleasing Expectation that it would have been the Means of frustrating the mischievous endeavours which have been used to mislead the uninformed, and promote discontent among the Inhabitants of this Town and Parish."

The pleasing hope had been disappointed. "We are very sorry to find that a Spirit opposite to true Loyalty, and proceeding

from Party, and a dangerous Inclination to reform, has tended greatly to prevent the good purposes of such general Association, and has drawn upon the Inhabitants of Tiverton the disagreeable Imputation of Disloyalty and want of Attachment to our present happy Establishment; which Imputation we feel with real Concern."

After stating in general terms their resolve to preserve the public peace and prevent all unlawful meetings within the liberty, the Mayor and his colleagues direct special attention to the innkeepers. "And we do also hereby resolve to caution all Persons keeping Public-Houses not to permit or encourage any Meetings or Conversations of a seditious tendency, to be holden in such Houses within the said Liberty, but to keep good Rule and Order therein, and promote to the utmost of their Power a due Obedience to the Law."

This dignified sheet elicited the following retort from the ungodly Jacobins :

"TIVERTON LIBERTY.

"At an *Uncommon Council* holden on Thursday the 15th of February, 1793, the following sapient Resolutions were entered into almost unanimously.

"Resolved, That our original Resolutions and Denunciations were made on the 10th of December in Compliance with strict *Orders received from above*, And contain no *false Concords* or personal invectives, and that whoever represents them as an insult on the Inhabitants ought to be Muzzled or wear the double bit political Bridles lately invented and greatly recommended.

"That as the Inhabitants of Muzzle-Town still refuse to follow the *disinterested* advice and *bright example* of We their Governors, Pam be desired immediately to ride the *Pretty Mare* for further directions how to Act.

"That to check the prevailing dangerous inclination to REFORM (which night and day grieveth us) We recommend Loyal Lectures to be read at the *Inquisition* every Monday, and that there be a Concert after, to which Barbers, Taylors, and every class of the community be admitted. And that *Rowser* be pressed to give the *stiff-neck'd* and *perverse* one of his *Lectures* on the

present alarming Crisis of Affairs when We, and the *Association, Dream* with the dread of *Insurrections*.

"Resolved, Moreover that, if the infection of Reform should unfortunately reach us from Paddy Country, We shall have to lament the direful loss of our *Places and Pensions*, our fond and pleasing hopes will be blasted, and many of us become chargeable to the Parish. That for these and other cogent reasons Ecclesiastical and Civil We firmly resolve *our Lord* willing, to use every means in our power, as is our *bounden duty*, to check and prevent all *Naughtiness* whatsoever. And that whoever shall *Speak* or even *Think* seditiously, shall be immediately prosecuted by the STAR CHAMBER.

"Resolved, That Jack Rattle be earnestly requested to make these Resolutions as public as possible, and that he will give a Copy to each of the *Spy Clubs*.

"BUNYAN, Sec."

"Rowser" was a well-known local bully, and there appears to be a very distinct reference to Lord Harrowby as "owner" of the borough, but the allusion to "Pam" baffles me. It cannot refer to the celebrated statesman, who was afterwards for thirty years member for Tiverton, as he was not then ten years of age, and his family had no connection with the place. It is really extraordinary to find his nickname figuring in a Tiverton pasquinade forty years before he set foot in the borough. From an allusion in the citation given below it seems possible that "Pam" was a hangman. Whatever the explanation may be, the Jacobins were not to have the game all to themselves. A rejoinder appeared as follows :

"TIVERTON, DEVON.

"At an *uncommon* Council of Republicans and Levellers, holden at *Villa Franca* on St. Abell's Day, 1793, the following seditious Resolutions were entered into unanimously :

"*Resolved*—That as our *secret* original Resolutions and Intentions have been opposed and prevented in consequence of *Royal Orders from above*, our Aversion and Hatred to true *Concord* and *Harmony*, and

our Inclination to *Disloyalty* and *personal Invective*, must still be supported and promoted by all possible means : and that whoever represents them as an Insult or Injury to the Inhabitants, ought not only to be muzzled, or wear the *Political Bridles*, but condemned *à la force*, and suffer like the Loyal Subjects at the *Hotel Saint Germaine*.

"That as several of our Neighbours in *Muzzle Town* still refuse to follow the disinterested Advice and *bright Example* of We, their *honest Reformers*; Pam be contracted with, for all his remaining *Halters*, which will be wanted to compleat our intended *liberal Reformation*, when the Town is *new paved*, and provided with convenient *Lamp Irons* by *Act of Parliament*.

"That to avoid any new check to the prevailing Inclination to a Reform (which Night and Day doth much delight us), We recommend *Seditious Lectures* to be weekly read at all our separate private Meetings; but having no Harmony in our Souls, We strictly forbid all Kinds of *Music*, as repugnant to Reasonable or seditious designs, and tending to promote Concord and Goodwill among those good Subjects, whom we so much *wish to deceive*: And that *Rowser*, whose private Intentions are well known to us, be pressed to continue his *Railing Lectures* to the Stiff-neck'd and Perverse, as best calculated to prevent our malignant Designs.

"Moreover, that as the Infection of Reform has already taken deep Root, and we hope soon to enjoy the *Places* and *Pensions* of our *present Governors*, when they may take *our Places* at the Parish Work-House; and intending to destroy the Original indigenous *Royal Oak of Liberty*, in this Country, which *they would improve and meliorate* by Cultivation; and for divers other cogent Reasons, Political and Diabolical; and not regarding the *Will of the Lord* or the Peaceable Dictates of *Humanity*, and in order to prepare the Way for all Kinds of *Naughtiness, Disorder, and Profaneness*, We do firmly resolve to plant the CRAB-TREE of Confusion and Licentiousness at the Mount of *Villa Franca*, on the next *All Fools' Day*."

(The concluding sentences are *tacenda*.)

On January 26, 1795, Mr. Martin Duns-

ford published a hand-bill, or notice, in which he exhorted the inhabitants as fellow-citizens — apparently this expression was thought significant—not only to pray for peace, but, employing the best means Heaven afforded, "to unite (at least, as many of us as are so disposed) to petition the King," adding disloyally and pusillanimously, in the opinion of his Tory friends, "whom the Constitution of our Country hath intrusted with the important prerogative, to restore and establish the blessings of peace to this Country by such pacific means as he in his wisdom shall best approve."

This manifesto produced such a ferment in the town that the Magistrates deemed it expedient to call a meeting of the inhabitants without delay for the purpose of considering and determining what petition or address should be presented to the King on the subject. Accordingly, on the very next day a large concourse, including all the leading residents, presented an appearance at the Guildhall, when Mr. Thomas Winsloe proposed a carefully considered resolution advising that a humble address should be presented to the King, "expressive of our steady attachment to his Majesty and his illustrious Family, and our anxious Solicitude to preserve our present glorious Constitution inviolable; and of our Resolution to maintain it against all Attempts that have been or shall be made, to subvert it."

As to the question of peace, the motion ran: "That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to employ such means to restore the Blessings of Peace to these Kingdoms as are most proper and best suited to so desirable an object, whenever it can be done consistently with the Dignity of his Crown, and when such a Peace can be obtained as in Honour this Country ought to accept."

Mr. Winsloe's resolution was seconded by Mr. Claus Pell, and carried *nem. con.*; after which a committee was appointed to prepare the address. They soon returned, and the address was read out. With one exception it was approved by all present, the single dissentient being Mr. Martin Dunsford, who then and there publicly objected and protested. The address, however, was signed, and directions given that it should be presented to His Majesty the King.

On November 21 following the inhabitants assembled to consider an address of congratulation to King George on his happy escape from "the late audacious and sacrilegious attack on his person and authority." No opposition was offered to this address except by the same stalwart gentleman who had acted the part of Athanasius contra Mundum on the previous occasion, and Mr. George Dunsford, his brother, who desired the insertion of a clause requesting his Majesty "*to put an end to the War.*" Mr. Martin Dunsford seems to have delivered a speech full of unction, and rather in the style of the prophet Jonah, saying, amongst other things, that the war had ruined the trade of the town; that war was always destructive of commerce; that the inhabitants ought to assert their rights as Englishmen; and that they would soon repent not having done it. He desired that it might be remembered that he now again called on them to do it, and declared that this was the last time he might have an opportunity of warning them of their danger.

Mr. Dunsford's Cassandra-like utterances fell on deaf ears, and once more the address was signed by the Mayor in the name of the meeting, and transmitted to the Right Honourable Dudley Ryder, M.P. for the borough, for presentation to the King.

Mr. Martin Dunsford, it should be noted, represented the more respectable and respected Whig element at Tiverton, and when he published his "Memoirs" of the town some few years later obtained subscriptions from persons of all persuasions and parties. Still, he was evidently a peace-at-any-price man, unless, indeed, his antagonism to the war was dictated by partial sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution, which is not unlikely. Men of moderate views were in a difficult position, and in pronouncing against war of every kind Martin Dunsford may have perceived his best chance of escaping the charge of being unpatriotic. As a manufacturer, also, he had occasion to feel its inconvenience. Although one may not espouse his views or approve his attitude in this terrible crisis of the national life, one must needs admire his moral courage in defending his opinions either alone or with only his brother to countenance him. The

Martin Dunsfords of the age served no doubt as a moral break-water against the incoming tide of revolutionary extravagance, although greater glory has naturally accrued to our gallant seamen, who saved the situation in another and more open way.



The Society of Apothecaries.*



THE Apothecaries were first incorporated by a charter of 1606 which united them with the Grocers; but in 1617 a new charter was granted which formed them into a separate Company—the "Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of the Apothecaries of the City of London"—and on that charter, which Mr Barrett prints *in extenso*, the Society practically stands at the present day.

The newly-born Company was rather a rickety bantling. There was friction with the Grocers, who did not like the separation; there was a "plentiful lack" of funds; and there were many disputes and quarrels among its own members. The early years of the Company's history were, indeed, troublous in many ways. The minute-books of the Society have been preserved in an absolutely perfect state, and Mr. Barrett is consequently able to trace in detail the many difficulties and trials that befell the young Company—troubles from without and within. The entries are also illuminating with regard to many points of detail in the habits and social life of the seventeenth century. On June 21, 1627, the meeting-place for "simpling" was fixed at "Graie's Inne in holborne," and the hour, five in the morning! A member who had accepted the Lord Mayor's invitation to dinner in 1628, and had failed to keep his engagement, was fined 11s. Two years later the Master, searching the house of one John Simson, in St. Paul's Churchyard, found

* *The History of the Society of Apothecaries of London*, by C. R. B. Barrett, M.A. Many illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1905. Crown 4to., pp. xl, 310. Price 21s. net.

"something defective"—to wit, a "bad pill." Simsom, on being reprov'd, took offence and "gave the Master unbecoming speeches," whereupon he was summoned, rebuked, and fined after submission.

By this time the position of the Society had been greatly strengthened, and the members began to think of having a Hall of their own. Towards the end of 1632 a house in Blackfriars was purchased, at a cost of £1,800, and the Company at once entered into possession. The minutes show in curious detail the repairs which were made on the premises, and which were tolerably extensive. A year later a Thomas Johnson of Snow Hill presented to the

there is still nothing to be gathered from the records but matters of domestic interest, save that the Apothecaries contributed £72 towards the handsome present of £12,000 which the City made to the King. Again, it is passing strange that, although the greater part, if not the whole, of the Company's Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, yet the minute-book contains no mention of the



THE ARMS OF THE SOCIETY :

Company "as a guifte a booke called Gerrard's herbal," and this volume was the beginning of the Society's library.

The next few years seem to have been largely occupied with legal disputes—especially with the College of Physicians—and with financial and other troubles. During the Civil War the ordinary business of the Society was recorded as usual; but it is somewhat singular that the minute-books make practically no reference to the great events which were passing on the political stage; and when the Restoration came,

conflagration, nor any notice of the Plague which preceded it.

In 1669-70 the Hall was rebuilt, and one of the first things placed in it must have been the beautiful old chestnut chest given by William Clark. It is "composed of only six planks of great size, decorated with brass studs, heavy bronze handles, and a singularly-ornate key scutcheon." The Hall has undergone many repairs and some changes since 1670, but substantially it remains as then built. Mr. Barrett's capital sketches bring vividly before the reader the many features



of interest in this old home of the Apothecaries. On the next page we reproduce the sketch of the Library, a long, narrow room,

entire side of the room and have overflowed into the Parlour.

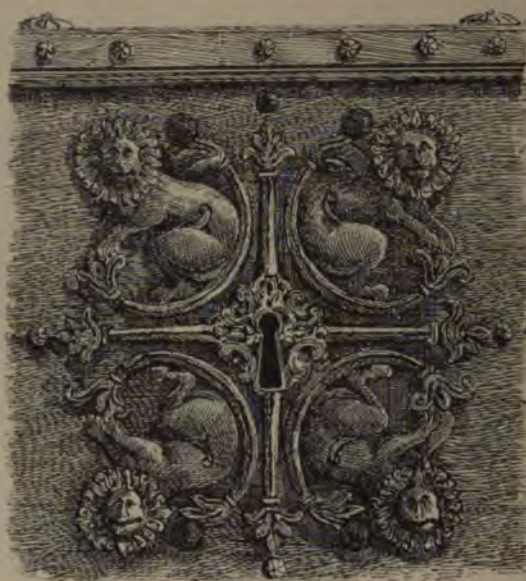
We have not space to trace the later



THE MUNIMENT CHEST.

handsomely panelled in oak. The beginnings of the Library were stored in deep

history of the Company. Mr. Barrett founds his narrative upon the minute-books, but



KEY SCUTCHEON OF MUNIMENT CHEST.

cupboards, one on each side of the fireplace, which has a well-carved oak mantelpiece. Now, the books fill the shelves down the

does not weary the reader with too much quotation or mere transcription. He relates chronologically the various vicissitudes

through which the Society has passed, notes its quaint customs, some of which still survive, and traces the history of the various possessions of the Society which are still preserved at the Hall.

Incidentally, many quaint civic customs,

"two hogsheads of clarett." In the same year some bezoar stones, "sent by the Lord Mayor to be viewed," were found to be false, and were burnt. These intestinal concretions were long supposed to be of no small therapeutic efficacy. In 1633 a pew was reserved



much old medical lore, the history of the "Physic Garden," and many details of social history find illustration. "Gratifications" were not uncommon. In 1630, the Company, grateful for a reduction in the corn levy, presented the Lord Mayor with

in Blackfriars Church for the "brothers of the Clothinge of this Company," and keys were duly provided. No stranger was to be permitted to enter the pew *until the sermon be begun!* Strangers, apparently, were welcome to the sermon, but not to the service.

There is mention of a fire-engine and its repair in 1756, and two years later a curious entry shows that the Company's safe, containing their plate and books and other valuables, was erected, strangely enough, on the right hand side of the chimney in the great kitchen. It is worth noting that the first mention of Latin as a subject of examination occurs in 1683, when a boy who wished to be bound apprentice was rejected "for insufficiency in the latin tongue."

In two respects the action of the Company in past times was most regrettable. It has always been the custom for each member, on taking up his freedom, to present to the Society a silver-gilt spoon, worth 13s. 4d. or 25s. If these had been preserved from the beginning, the collection of silver spoons would have been unique; but, alas! they were sold from time to time in large lots, with the result that to-day the Society does not possess a single old spoon. Again, much old plate, which would now be most valuable, was disposed of as out of date. In October, 1759, for example, various old cups, salvers, salts, etc., were ordered to be sold as "useless and unfashionable." Much of the produce was spent in knives and forks.

But our space is exhausted. Mr. Barrett has a pleasant style, and his book makes capital reading. The Apothecaries may be congratulated on the excellent manner in which their history has been recorded. The book is handsomely produced, sufficiently illustrated—Mr. Barrett's sketches of the old Hall are uncommonly good—and well indexed.

H. R. C.



The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 105.)



HE Ape. Peacham, in his *Compleat Gentleman*,* says "the Ape hath been a very ancient bearing." The ape, clogged, was the badge of the House of Suffolk, and figures of apes, generally on borders, frequently occur in mediæval

* P. 450.

illuminated manuscripts,* in all manner of ludicrous circumstances. An ape occurs, I think, among the Beaufoy Tokens as a sign in Southwark, where he is seated smoking a pipe, and in the *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series), circa July 13, 1591, there is an allusion to a *Golden Ape*. There is an illustration of the carved-stone sign of the Ape, formerly in Philip Lane, Addle Street, City, in the Archer Collection (Print. Dept., Brit. Mus.), and a view of the inn which the sign distinguished, as it appeared in 1851, in the Crace Collection. Further information regarding this old inn will be found in Mr. Philip Norman's *London Signs and Inscriptions* (1893), p. 46.

The *Ape on horseback* occurs on the token of Richard Poore in Southwark in 1667. This was evidently the "jackanapes," now a term of contempt. Monkeys were formerly called apes, just as the higher forms, like the gorilla and chimpanzee, are sometimes called man-apes. It was formerly a popular diversion to secure monkeys astride of ponies or dogs, and to make them race in this position. I remember witnessing a survival of this at Olympia, when the Paris Hippodrome visited London. The existence of the sign on the token alluded to† is probably to be accounted for in the proximity of the house that it distinguished to the Paris Garden, where such performances were common. Shakespeare apparently alludes to the pastime when he makes the King say: "If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off."‡

An entry in Evelyn's *Diary* mentions a visit to the Bear Garden, "where two poor dogs were killed, and all ended with the ape on horseback."§ The movements of these performing apes appear to have been restricted by a heavy weight of iron or wood called a "clog," which was affixed to their legs. Among Ray's collection of proverbs is one, "Can jack-a-napes be merry when his clog is at his heels?" The clogged ape, as

* *Early Drawings and Illuminations*, by W. de Gray Birch, F.R.S.L., and Henry Jenner, 1879.

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, edition 1855. No. 1,056.

‡ *Henry V.*, V., ii. 148.

§ June 16, 1670.

mentioned above, was the badge of the House of Suffolk.

The *Apollo*. There was a coffee-house with the sign of the Apollo, "just within Temple Bar . . . facing the Temple Great Gate," which seems to have escaped Mr. Hilton Price's eagle eye. It was a popular resort, and auctions were held there about the middle of the eighteenth century.* Possibly the sign was suggested by the Apollo Club at the Devil Tavern, of which Ben Jonson was the presiding genius; but it may be noted that "Apollo" is a change in the arms of the Apothecaries' Company. "Naps upon Parnassus: a sleepy muse nipt and pincht, though not awakened; printed by express order from the Wits, for N. Brooke, 1658," small 8vo., is ludicrously signed "Adoniram Banstittie, alias Tinder-box," and dated from the Apollo in Fleet Street.†

The *Apple-Tree* may be said to be a sign of the highest antiquity, its incidental adoption on the signboard being comparatively modern. To this day we constantly find the situation of houses indicated by such distinctions as "One Elm," the "Sycamore," etc.; and is not Askham the ham or home among the ashes? When one of our early British ancestors found himself in the possession of such a luxury as an apple-tree, we may feel assured that it was a distinction, serving for the identification of his wattle cabin, of which he was justly proud. The apple-tree in Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, and Irish is invariably denominated the avall, aball, or apple, and seems to have been brought into Britain by the first colonies of the natives, and by the Hedui of Somersetshire particularly. Hence we find the present site of Glastonbury to have been distinguished before the arrival of the Romans by the significant title of Avallonia, or the Apple Orchard. Apple-Tree Yard, St. James's Square, is not so named from a sign of the apple-tree, but from the apple orchards for which St. James's Fields were famous so late as the reign of Charles I. Pepys confesses: "I did eat some apples off the trees." The old Apple-Tree in Coldbath Fields, Clerkenwell, of which that in Mount Pleasant seems to be a nominal successor, was much

resorted to by the discharged prisoners from the neighbouring house of correction and their friends. "Perhaps the only waggery in public-house customs," writes J. T. Smith, "now remaining is in the taproom of the Apple-Tree, opposite Cold Bath Fields Prison. There are a pair of handcuffs fastened to the wires as bell-pulls, and the orders given by some of the company when they wish their friends to ring are 'Agitate the conductors.'"

From the *Apple-Tree and Bell* Inn, in Brewer's Yard, near Hungerford Market in the Strand, all and sundry are admonished that "Any Nobleman or Gentleman that has occasion to remove Red or Fallow Deer out of any Forrest, Chase, Park, or Paddock; may at Mr. Barker's, at the Apple Tree and Bell . . . be informed of a Person who has the best and safest method of removing Deer: He . . . was Yeoman of the Tents and Toils, and was brought up in that Business under his Father, who enjoyed that Place under King Charles II., King James II., and King William III. to the Reign of the late Queen Anne," etc.*

The *Archer*. This was the sign of Gilbert Taylor at "St. Katherns Dock," who issued a halfpenny token.†

The *Archimedes and Globe* was the sign of a Mr. Scarlet, optician to His Majesty, near St. Anne's Church, in Dean Street, Soho, of whom might be had catalogues of the experiments which were to be made by Desaguliers in his course of experimental philosophy and astronomy, given at the French philosopher's "Experimental Room, next Door to the Bedford Coffee House in the Piazzas."‡ There was another *Archimedes and Globe* next to the Dog Tavern in Ludgate Street, "a Pair of large Globes being on the Post before the Door." It was the sign of T. Brandreth and G. Wildey in 1709, where were sold "Maps of the Stars laid down from the Observations of Mr. Halley, Professor of Geometry at Oxon, and Mr. Heuelius of Dantzick . . . 19 Constellations more than any other hitherto published. Done by J. Senex and C. Price."§

* *Weekly Journal*, January 5, 1723.

† *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 275.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, April 30, 1742.

§ *Taller*, March 4, 1709; see, further, *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, x. 505.

* *Daily Advertiser*, May 13 and June 29, 1742.

† *Burn's Beaufoy Tokens*.

Archimedes as a sign was doubtless suggested by the exploit of the famous geometrician of Syracuse, who, during the siege of that town by Marcellus, set the Roman fleet on fire with burning-glasses, or what are supposed to have been metal reflectors. The globe is from the arms of the Company of Spectacle-Makers.

The *Artichoke*, which was not an indigenous plant, probably owes its existence as a sign to its introduction to this country during the reign of Henry VIII., among whose privy purse expenses it was an item of frequent occurrence from 1529 to 1532, and considering that it was deemed a dish fit for a King, it is not surprising to find that it was paid dearly for in proportion to the value of the then current coin, for one item runs: "Paied to a servant of maister Tresorer in rewarde for bringing Archecokks to the King's grace to York Place iiij, iiijd.* It was apparently the "globe" artichoke, and not the Jerusalem species, that served for a sign, the latter having been introduced from Canada at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was a fashionable vegetable in England, sometimes served in a pie baked with marrow, raisins, spice, and sweet wine.†

Mr. Ashbee chronicles two booksellers' signs of the Artichoke—one near Ludgate in 1693, and the other in Old Bedlam in 1686.‡ There was a lace-shop with this sign at the "Backside of St. Clements";§ a "Looking-Glass shop near the New Exchange, Strand";|| and it was the sign of a tavern "past the eastern entrance to the West Indian Docks, famous for its whitebait." There was also an Artichoke in Blackwall.¶ According to the *Postboy* of August 5, 1710, the *Artichoke* was the sign of Nos. 24 and 25, Lombard Street, now occupied by Messrs. Alexander and Co. About the year 1769, No. 24 was occupied by William Fuller and Son. In 1799 the firm was Fuller and Chatteris; until 1808, when Chatteris, Yapp and Co., was its style. In 1821 it was finally changed

to Whitmore, Wells and Whitmore, until 1841, when they failed.*

The *Astronomical Musical Box*. This was Pinchbeck's sign. See the *Musical Box*.

The *Axe Inn*, St. Mary Axe. See *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, x. 425, xi. 110, 231, xii. 170, 253, 351, 507; and tenth series, i. 89, 90.

The *Axe Inn*, Aldermanbury. See *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, xi. 111, and 376, col. ii.

The *Axe and Crown* was a hostelry close by the house of Sir Robert Walpole in Downing Street.†

The *Axe and Cleaver* was, until near the end of the last century, the sign of an inn near the garden wall of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth.

The *Bacchus and Tun*.

Without there hangs a noble sign,
Where golden grapes in image shine;
To crown the Bush, a little punch
Gut Bacchus dangling of a Bunch,
What's called (in Miniature) a Tun.

The *Compleat Vintner*, 1720, p. 36.

The *Bagnio*. Bagnios were sometimes distinguished by a sign, and sometimes merely by the name of the proprietor. The oldest appears to have been the Queen's Bagnio, in Long Acre, which was built about 1676, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1694.‡ It was at first known as the Duke's Bagnio.§

"The Queen's Bagnio, in Long Acre, is made very convenient for both Sexes to sweat and bath privately every Day in the Week, and cupp'd to the last perfection (he having the best and newest Instrument for that Purpose). It is sufficiently evident, that it exceeds all others, by being more and constantly frequented by the Nobility and Gentry. Pr. 5s. for one single Person; but if Two or more come together, 4s. each. There is no Entertainment for Women after 12 a Clock at Night; but all Gentlemen that desire Beds, may have them for 2s. per Night."

Henry Ayme.

"If any Persons desire to be cupp'd at their own House, he will wait on them

* N. H. Nicolas and Rhind's *History of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

† See Beckmann's *History of Ancient Institutions*.

‡ *Bibliographer*, Part 10.

§ Boyne's *Tokens*, No. 2,459.

|| Bagford, Harleian Collection, 5,996, No. 156.

¶ Banks Bills, portfolio 4.

* See, further, F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

† See, further, *Old and New London*.

‡ Cunningham's *London*.

§ Wheatley's *London*.

himself, he having had the Honour to give a general Satisfaction to the Nobility in the Performance of that Art, which he has acquired to a Nicety by a long and great Practise. Note, that his Way of cupping is the very same as was us'd by the late Mr. Verdier deceas'd."* Verdier was cupper to Queen Anne, as the following advertisement will show. This advertisement is accompanied by a small woodcut of the "King's Cupping Instrument." If I mistake not, another representation of this once important instrument is given by Randle Holme in his *Armoury*: "At the Three Cupping Instruments, the Corner of Neal's Yard, in Great St. Andrew's street, near the Seven Dials, liveth Peter King, who makes and sells the neatest and best Cupping Instrument that hath yet been made; the Invention of this sort (first) by his Father, instrument maker to Mr. Verdier, Cupper to Her late Majesty Queen Anne; and since by me an Improvement hath been made on them, and now they are well known to be the best and neatest that ever was made. . . . Gentlemen . . . may be furnished with them either in Silver or Brass," etc.†

The more than questionable character of these bagnios led to their abolition. It seems to be owing to the very word having become a reproach that induced the authorities to misleadingly alter the name of Bagnio Court, Newgate Street, in 1843 to Roman Bath Street. An advertisement of December 21, 1741, says: "To be Sold Cheap, All the Utensils of an Apothecary's Shop with some Medicines. Enquire of Mr. Jones, at the Royal Bagnio, in Newgate Street."‡ The Newgate Street bath was built by Turkish merchants, and first opened in December, 1679.§

Other Bagnios, of which no record is to be found in Cunningham, were:

1st. "At Charing Cross, next door to a hosier's, where (at the hosier's) were sold 'Three of the greatest Beautifiers that were ever made publick, Brought over by a Gentlewoman lately arriv'd from France, where they are in the highest Esteem amongst

the Ladies of the first Quality. . . . A New Italian Water for the Face, Neck, and Hands, without the least Grain of Mercury. . . . A delightful Lip-Salve . . . and the So much fam'd Tooth-Powder.'"*

The *Two White Posts* was the sign of the "Brownlow Street New Bagnio, the back side of Long Acre," where "Cupping and Bathing are perform'd after the best Manner; likewise commodious Lodgings for Gentlemen and Ladies; and all other useful Accommodations, by their most humble Servant, Mary Banks, From the Crown Bagnio, King Street, Covent Garden."†

The *Crown Bagnio* in King Street. "Thomas Holmes and Elizabeth Porter, Late Waiters at Tower Hill and King Street Bagnios advertise, 'private and commodious Lodgings for the Reception of Gentlemen, At the uppermost Lamp in James Street, over against the Rummer Tavern in Covent Garden.'"‡ And "Mrs. Ebeall who kept the Charing Cross Coffee House the Corner of Spring-Gardens, leading to the Park, now keeps the Bell Tavern, or New Crown Bagnio, the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, near the Church. . . . Bathing, Sweeting, and Cupping, at the lowest Prices; also good Attendance, and neat Wines, etc."§

The *Bagnio* in Lemon Street, Goodman's Fields:

"This Day is open'd The Pleasure or Swimming Bath, which is near forty-three Feet in length, it will be kept warm and fresh every Day, and is convenient for Gentlemen to swim, or learn to swim in. There are Waiters attend daily to teach or assist Gentlemen in the said Swimming Bath if requir'd. There is also a good Cold Bath. Subscribers may have the Use of both for a Guinea."|| Concerning the luxuries of the ancient Roman *bagnio*, see Basil Kennett's *Antiquities of Rome*, 1737, chapter vii., p. 56.

"The newspapers of 1711," says Mr. J. T. Smith, "state that, 'At the Bunch of Grapes next door to the Bagnio, in St. James's Street, was sold extraordinary good cask Florence wine, at 6s. per gallon.' This must have

* *Tatler*, December 1, 1709.

† *London Journal*, May 5, 1722.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*.

§ *Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 244.

* *Country Journal*, November 22, 1735.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 3, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, May 20-25, 1742.

§ *Ibid.*, November 7, 1741.

|| *Ibid.*, June 2, 1742.

been the next house to Pero's, now Fenton's, on the right-hand side—a bagnio of old standing, as appears by the title of a catalogue of the valuable collection of pictures, the property of the late Mr. Bartrum Aumailkey, alias Pero, who kept the bagnio previous to 1714.*

The *Bag and Bottle*. Of this sign I can find no other trace than that afforded by a scarce book entitled *London and its Environs*, 1761, six volumes, published by R. and J. Dodsley in Pall Mall, where both Bag and Bottle Alley, and Bag and Bottle Yard, in Old Street, are stated to have received their appellation from such a sign. Possibly it is an error for *Rag* and Bottle.

The *Bag of Nails*. A good deal of unsatisfactory evidence has been adduced in the endeavour to show that this sign is a corruption of the "Bacchanals." . . . It is Christopher Brown, in his *Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825, who is responsible for this statement, one which has been repeated by the authors of both the *History of Signboards* and *Old and New London*. But the Bag of Nails is a very old sign, common still, I believe, in the Midlands, and the reverse seems to be the case—that the Bacchanals in Arabella Row, Pimlico, was a perverted form of the Bag o' Nails. At all events, there was a Bag of Nails in Tuttle Street (Tothill Street), Westminster, so early as 1668, as will be seen by a reference to No. 1191 of the Beaufoy tokens, upon the reverse of which, in the field, between the initials and date, is represented a bag of nails, bearing the armorial charge of the Smiths' arms, which are three hammers, each surmounted by a crown, but on the token only one hammer and crown are represented. The only connexion, other than that of sound, which one can conceive as existing between a "bag o' nails" and "bacchanals," is that of the nail which the too bibulously disposed are said to drive into their own coffin.

There is one other possible explanation of the Bag of Nails sign—apart, that is, from the assignable cause as to its having been an invitational carpenters' or other mechanics' sign. The amuletic value of old iron, especially nails and horseshoes, was a universal belief

* See, further, *The Streets of London*, by J. T. Smith, 1849, pp. 32, 33.

which survives with astonishing vitality to this day. It was customary to store old nails, and although I do not know of a bag being used, I myself once possessed a stone-ware jug of the Stuart period which was dug up at the threshold of an old dwelling. This was half full of rusty nails and matted hair, and seems to have been deliberately placed in the position found as a protection from the machination of the evil spirits. The Irish used to hang about children's necks a crooked nail, or horseshoe.* It seems possible that the sign of the Bag o' Nails, therefore, had its origin in this popular belief. It is, at all events, not likely to have had any trade signification, as the carpenters, joiners, etc., all had their proper companies' arms, which were invariably employed as signs when the patronage of any particular trade warranted their use by the tavern-keeper.

(To be continued.)



Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

(Continued from p. 108.)

MARKHAM, GERVASE.

Markhams Methode, Or Epitome, Wherein is shewed his Approued Remedies for all Diseases . . . incident to Horses, and they are about 300. . . . The seventh Edition corrected by the Author. London. Printed by B. A. and T. F. for John Harrison . . . M.DC.XXXIII. Sm. 8°, A—F 6 in eights. With many woodcuts.

MARY STUART, *Queen of Scots*.

Execvtion Oder Todt Marien Stuarts Königinnen aus Schotlandt gewesenenen Königinnen zu Franckreich / . . . Zu Magdeburgk / . . . Anno 1588. 4°, A—B in fours. Large woodcut of execution on title.

MISSALE.

Ad vsū insignis ecclesie Sarū missale. Anno dominice grē. M.CCCC.III. ix.kl'.

* Logan's *Scottish Gael*, p. 376.

Januarii pulcherrimis caracteribus (vt res indicat) nouiter et emaculatissime impressum: ab igeniosis impressorie artis successoribus magistri Johānis de prato alme Parisiēsis vniuersitatis librarii iurati: additis plurimis cōmoditatibus / q̄ in ceteris desiderantur. . . . adiunctis quoq̄ & in fine appositis aliquibz nouis officiis ex Anglia nouiter allatis. Ex gymnasio Parisiensi . . . Venales apud bibliopolas in cimytario sancti Pauli Londoñ. inuenientur. [Col.] In alma vniuersitate Parisiensi finis impositus est huic missali: arte successorū magistri Johānis de prato eiusdem vniuersitatis librarii iurati. Folio. ✠, 6 ll.: aa—gg in eights: hh, 6 ll.: *In die sancto pasche*, a—d in eights: e, 6 ll.: f, 6 ll.: (including the *Canon Missæ* on vellum as usual): *In vigilia sancti andree*, A, 6 ll.: B—E in eights: F, 8 ll.: G, 6 ll.: *In vigilia vnus apostoli*, A—E in eights. With woodcuts and music. *B.M.*

MURRELL, JOHN.

A New Booke of Cookerie. Wherein is set forth a most perfect direction to furnish an extraordinary, or ordinary Feast, either in Summer or Winter. Also a bill of Fare for Fish-dayes, Fasting-dayes, Ember-weekes, or Lent. And likewise the most commendable fashion of Dressing, or Sowcing, either Flesh, Fish, or Fowle: . . . Hereunto also is added the most exquisite English Cookerie. All set forth according to the now, new, English and French fashion: By Iohn Murrell. London: Printed for John Browne, . . . 1617. Sm. 8°, black letter, A—H 4 in eights, A 1 and H 4 blank. Dedicated to Mistress Francis Herbert. *B.M.*

OGILBY, JOHN, AND WILLIAM MORGAN, *His Majesty's Cosmographers.*

London Survey'd: Or, An Explanation of the Large Map of London, Giving a Particular Account of the Streets and Lanes, in the City and Liberties. With the Courts, Yards, and Alleys, Churches, Halls, and Houses of Note, In every Street and Lane. And Directions to find them in the Map. With the Names and Marks of the Wards, Parishes, and Precincts, therein described. London. Printed and Sold at the Author's House in White-

Fryers. 1677. Long narrow 8°, A—F in fours + title and map.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS.

Sir Thomas Ouerbury His Wife. . . . The foureteenth Impression. London, Printed for Robert Allot, . . . 1630. Sm. 8° A—V in eights.

OVIDIUS NASO, PUBLIUS.

Ouid his Inuectiue against Jbis. Translated into English Meeter. Wher vnto is added by the Translator, a short draught of all the Stories and tales contained therein: very pleasant to be read. Imprinted at London, by Henry Bynneman. Anno Domini 1577. Sm. 8°, A—M 4 in eights.

PAUL'S SCHOOL (St.).

Preces In usum Antiquæ & celebris Scholæ juxta D. Pauli apud Londinates. Londini, Excudebat G. B. & R. W. sumptibus Edwardi Powel ibidem Capellani. 1642. 8°, A in sixes. *B.M.*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



A MUCH wanted book—an up-to-date bibliography of bibliographies—has just been issued by Messrs. A. Constable and Co., Ltd., in two handsome volumes under the modest title of *A Register of National Bibliography*. The book also contains a selection of the chief bibliographical books and articles printed in other countries. The labour of collecting the materials was begun about twenty years ago, and for the last five years it has occupied the whole time of the compiler, Mr. W. P. Courtney, joint author of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, who has been assisted in his researches by several coadjutors. The foreign part is based upon the well-known bibliography of Henri Stein. The arrangement is in a simple alphabet of subjects. The index, which contains authors

and subjects, and fills seventy-one treble-columned pages of small type, is a key to the whole. Libraries and students of every kind and degree will welcome this most valuable addition to their working tools.

I give a warm welcome to the revived issue of *Northampton Notes and Queries*, which, after a discontinuance of some years, has now reappeared, edited by Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., and published by Mr. W. Mark, of Northampton, Mr. Elliot Stock being the London publisher. The first number, dated March, now before me, contains illustrated notes on the Washington brasses and the interesting relic known as the Washington sun-dial, at Brington; a sketch of the life of the late John Taylor with a capital portrait; notes on the Anglo-Saxon cross at Sudborough, with a photo; and the Duke of Monmouth in Northamptonshire; and much other matter of interest. A list of contents would be a useful addition.

At Stratford-on-Avon, on May 5, Mr. Sidney Lee, on behalf of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees, stated that during the last twelve months about 30,500 people had paid for admission to the poet's birthplace, excluding a large number of free admissions, and about 16,000 had been through Anne Hathaway's cottage. Over fifty nationalities were represented by the visitors. Important collections of drawings, prints, and books dealing with Stratford and Shakespeare, formerly in the library of the late Mr. J. O. Halliwell Phillipps, had been acquired by the trustees, together with a volume which had belonged to Ben Jonson. The committee were continuing their collection of portraits of Shakespeare's friends and contemporaries for the museum at New Place, and had secured some exceptionally valuable works.

The Bishop of Winchester has become the President of the newly-formed International Society of the Apocrypha, the object of which is to make more widely known the literary value of the old Jewish books excluded from the Canon. The Council of the Society is composed of well-known English and foreign writers on the Apocrypha, and its warden is the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Vicar of Milton

Abbey, Dorset. The subscription is only two shillings per annum. The Society issues to its members a quarterly paper entitled *Deutero-Canonica*, the first number of which is before me. It contains a scheme of study for the current quarter, with a useful list of books likely to be helpful to students of the Apocrypha.

Professor Feuillerat, of Rennes, says the *Athenæum*, who edited for the first time Arthur Wilson's play "The Swissers," has undertaken to edit "Everie Woman in her Humor" (1609) for Professor Bang's "Materialien." He knows of three copies of the play—in the British Museum, the Dyce Collection, and the Bodleian. He will feel much obliged to any one who can and will tell him of any other copies in private or public libraries.

I am glad to hear that a new edition of that well known and very useful book of reference—Mr. Sonnenschein's *The Best Books*, with its supplement, *The Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literature*—will soon be issued. The new work will be in one volume, an immense amount of labour having been spent on the revision of the old matter and the selection and description of the new.

The writer of an article in the *Scotsman* of April 22, on "Milton's Scottish Tutor," remarks that: "The claims of Scotland to literary credit and renown are wider than they appear in strictly Scottish authorship. Ben Jonson's grandfather was from Annandale; Dryden's family was of Border origin; Cowper, perhaps sportively, traced his ancestry to Fife; Byron boasted that he was half a Scot by birth, and by heart a whole one; Macaulay's grandfather was minister of Cardross; and, not to extend the list further, Tom Hood's father belonged to Tayside." It is clear that not merely are our most Scottish folk-songs of English origin (see *ante*, p. 149), but some of our most English men of letters are Scotsmen in disguise! The writer goes on to say: "No claim has yet been advanced for Scottish blood in the veins of Milton; but the fact is undeniable, though too little known, that Scottish influence, close, strong, and long-continued, went to

the development of his genius, and that in this way Scotland has some portion of honourable credit in the poetical fame of Milton. This influence came to Milton, and the credit comes to Scotland, through Thomas Young, a native of Perthshire and graduate of St. Andrews, Milton's private tutor in the poet's boyhood, and his correspondent and friend for many years thereafter." I am bound to say that in the course of a very interesting article a strong case is made out for the effect of Young's influence on Milton.

The Kelmescott books do not maintain their old prices. At Hodgson's, on May 9, a copy of the famous Chaucer brought £45; in 1902 an example fetched £94. At the sale named, on May 9, the *Historyes of Troye*, the *Golden Legend*, and the *Water of the Wondrous Isles*, fetched respectively £5, £5 17s. 6d., and £3 10s.

The report of the City of London Library Committee states that the following parishes have transferred their ancient records to the custody of the corporation: St. Benet Fink; St. Gregory-by-St. Paul; St. Martin, Ludgate; and St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street. Among the additions to the Guildhall Museum during the year were two early examples, in stone and iron respectively, of the property mark of the Bridge House estates; and a Roman burial, consisting of a large amphora of globular shape, with an urn containing calcined bones, and a patera forming a lid or cover to the urn, found in Mansell Street, Bishopsgate. The Worshipful Company of Joiners have placed on loan for exhibition their set of Apostle spoons and specimens of ancient silver spoons, presented to the company by newly-elected Freemen. They have also lent to the Library their old Cranmer Bible of 1578. A further selection of prints has been made from the Willshire Bequest for exhibition in the library corridor, the subject being Masters of the French School.

On April 27 a number of books relating to the Isle of Man were sold by auction at Ramsey, but the prices fetched were, as a rule, very low. A complete set of the

Manx Society's Publications brought £4 15s.; Bishop Wilson's Sermons, 7s. 6d.; The Great Stanley, 1735 edition, 9s.; do., 1767 edition, 7s.; Cregeen's Manx Dictionary, 10s.; Train's History, 21s.; Peck's Curiosa Desiderata, 4s.; Cumming's Runic Remains, 7s.; Crutwell's Bishop Wilson's Works—a magnificent folio—9s.; Robertson's Tour, 15s.; Hugh Coleman Davidson's "Green Hills by the Sea," 10s.

Mr. Percy E. Newberry has been commissioned to write a book on the wonderful tomb, with its extraordinary wealth of relics and furniture, discovered in Egypt by Mr. Theodore Davis in February last, which was briefly described in the "Notes of the Month" in the April *Antiquary*. The volume will be prefaced by an introduction written by Professor Maspero, the Director-General of the Cairo Museum, and will be lavishly illustrated by coloured drawings, which are now being prepared by Mr. Howard Carter.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



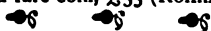
Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

SOME very high prices were reached at the sale of Greek gold and silver coins at Sotheby's on May 2 and 3. The *Morning Post* says: "One very fine example—Delphoi, Phocis (Amphiktyonic Council, B.C. 346): AR, weight 189.5 grains—brought the large sum of £239. The bidding started at about £50, and was continued by Mr. Spink and Mr. Rollin, who secured the prize. Another piece—Lampsakos, Mys: AV, stater, weight 129 grains, of finest style and very rare—brought £117 (Rollin); a Lampsakos, Mys: AV, weight 130 grains, £110 (Spink); a Kyzikos, Mys: AR, weight 205.2 grains, £107 (Spink); a Lampsakos, Mys: AV, weight 129.8, £130 (Rollin); a Gela, Sicil: AR, weight 268.7 grains, £70 (Hirsch); a Brettioi: AV, weight 64.8 grains, £54 (Spink); and a Katane, Sicil: AR, weight 265 grains, £54 (Ready). Four other specimens reached £50, several made over £40, and the total amount was £2,320. The collection is the property of a well-known amateur, and its importance has brought dealers from America and the Continent, with the result that the prices secured are far in excess of any hitherto received for Greek coins." The amount realized on the second day was £1,965, making £4,285 in all. The *Times* mentions the following as among the more important lots sold on the second day: "Macedonia, Alexandros I., silver

coin, 435 grains, horseman to right wearing chlamys and petasos and carrying two spears, £151 (Rollin); Messina, silver coin, hare leaping to left, reverse with Messina in biga of mules, £75 (Spink); Metapontion, silver coin, with laureate head of Zeus to right, £20 (Spink); another, with head of Demeter to left, unusually perfectly struck and rare, £43 (Spink); Siculo-Punic coinage (? Carthage), large electrum coin, 349.8 grains, head of Persephone to right, £150 (Allatini); side, silver coin, with pomegranate in coarsely-beaded circle, £33 (Ready); Syrakousai, silver coin of early and very fine style, female head to right, £27 (Spink); another, 659.7 grains, medallion by Evannetos, head of Persephone to left crowned with corn-leaves, £160 (Spink); another, similar to the preceding, and by the same artist, 668.1 grains, large pellet in front of neck of Persephone, £57 10s. (Rollin); Syrakousai, Agathokles, silver coin, 267.7 grains, head of Persephone to right, very fine style and high preservation, £38 5s. (Spink); Syria, Antiochus I., silver coin, 259.7 grains, diademed head of King to right, an unusually fine and rare coin, £35 (Rollin)."



Messrs. Sotheby sold on May 1 early English books from the library of a well-known North of England collector, among which were the following: Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedies (with "The Wild Goose Chase"), 1647-1652, £24; Sir T. Browne's *Religio Medici*, first (spurious) edition, 1642, £15; Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, first edition, Oxford, 1621, £36; Thomas Carew's *Poems*, first edition, 1640, £11 10s.; Erasmus, *Paraphrase upon the New Testament*, first edition, 1548-1549, £10; Ben Jonson's *Works*, first edition, 1616, £29; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, first edition (fourth title), 1668, £19 5s.; *History of Britain*, first edition, 1670, £7 5s.; Shakespeare's *Works*, Second Folio, 1632 (poor copy), £29 10s.; Relation of the Proceedings against the Gunpowder Plot Conspirators, with signature of "William Shakespeare" on title, 1606, £13 10s.—*Athenaeum*, May 6.



Messrs. Hodgson and Co. concluded yesterday a four days' sale of books, which comprised the libraries of the late Mr. C. C. Massey and the late Rev. Dr. J. T. Freeth, the principal lots being: Geoffrey Chaucer, *Works*, Kelmscott Press edition, 1896, £45 (Sotheran); Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, 1808-1810, with plates by Pugin and Rowlandson, a fine copy, £21 (Smith); The Wallace Collection (objects of art), by E. Molinier, with an introduction by Lady Dilke, 1903, one of 200 copies on Japanese vellum, £16 5s. (J. and E. Bumpus); W. M. Thackeray, *Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo*, 1846, with an original pen-and-ink sketch by Thackeray pasted on the inside of the front cover, £17 10s. (Hornstein); and The *Psalms of David*, Aberdeen, 1633, £9 (Ellis).—*Times*, May 13.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxviii. (4th Series, vol. ii.), contains a number of important papers. Among those dealing

with excavations are reports "On the Cairns and Tumuli of the Island of Bute," by Dr. Bryce; from Meikleour, Perthshire, by the Hon. J. Abercromby, who also deals with the exploration of certain circular enclosures and an underground house near Dinnet, Aberdeenshire, and with "Three Long Cists at Gladhouse Reservoir, Midlothian." Archaic structures form the subject of several papers. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie describes the beehive houses, duns, and stone circles of the Island of Lewis; Mr. F. R. Coles continues his careful and elaborate "Report on the Stone Circles of the North-East of Scotland"; and stone structures of the beehive type in the north of Shetland, and an earth-house at Barnhill, Perth, are reported on by Dr. Munro and Mr. A. Hutcheson. The longest, and in some ways perhaps the most important, paper in the volume is the "Proposed Chronological Arrangement of the Drinking-Cup or Beaker Class of Fictilia in Britain," by the Hon. J. Abercromby, which is accompanied by photographic illustrations of no less than 171 examples. The other contents of the *Proceedings* are too numerous to name in detail. They include contributions dealing with standing stones and cup-marked rocks and forts in parts of Argyre; some undescribed hog-backed monuments in Linlithgowshire; a cist of the Early Iron Age, containing human remains, found at Moredun, Midlothian; Glencorse old church and churchyard; the cultus of St. Fergus in Scotland; some sculptured stones from Caithness and Ross-shire, and some ancient burials in Orkney. The volume, like its predecessors, is very fully illustrated.



The papers in the latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* include: "Two Royal Abbeys by the Western Lakes—Cong and Inismaine," by Archbishop Healy; "A Prehistoric Burial in a Cairn near Knockma, County Galway," by Dr. Costello; "Sheriffs of the County Cork—Henry III. to 1660," by Mr. H. F. Berry; "Notes on an Old Pedigree of the O'More Family of Leix," by Sir E. T. Bewley, who also sends an illustrated note on a "Gallaun, or Pillar-Stone, at Leighlinbridge, County Carlow"; "A Note on an Irish Volunteer Curtain," by Dr. Cosgrave; and the second part of Mr. Langrishe's account of the Bouchier Tablet in Kilkenny Cathedral and of the Bouchier family. The *Journal* is well illustrated.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — April 6. — Professor W. Gowland, V.P., in the chair. Mr. W. Minet read some notes on two early seventeenth-century rolls of Norfolk swan-marks.—Mr. C. T. Martin also contributed some notes on an earlier roll of swan-marks, now preserved in the Public Record Office.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, director, exhibited a large number of miscellaneous antiquities found in London.—Mr. Horace Sanders exhibited the bronze rim of a large bucket of the Roman period from ancient workings in the Rio Tinto mines.

April 13.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair. Mr. Lawrence Weaver read a paper on "Lead Rain-water Heads of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Cen-

turies," and illustrated it by eighty slides, showing the development of the arrangement and decoration of lead pipes, gutters, and pipe-heads. Lead pipes fixed to the external faces of walls are a peculiarly English device, and a quotation was given from the *Liberate Roll of Henry III.*, being instructions by the King to the keeper of the works at the Tower of London to provide pipes from the gutters of the great tower to the ground, so that the newly whitewashed walls might not be damaged. This is an earlier reference than any given by Viollet-le-Duc. Stress was laid on the very dexterous workmanship shown in the lead work at Haddon Hall, Knole, Hatfield, and other great historical houses, particularly at the beginning of the seventeenth century. With such work was contrasted the perhaps richer, but certainly coarser, treatment that obtained towards the end of the seventeenth century, examples of which from Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, Durham Castle, etc., were illustrated on the screen. The fronts of pipe-heads and the pipe-ears were often heraldically treated, a particularly notable example being the Stonyhurst College pipe-head, the front of which is cast in one piece like a Sussex iron fireback. Reference was also made to the decline of the plumber's craft in the eighteenth century, due to the growing power of the architect as compared with the various craftsmen in stone, wood, and metal.—There was a short discussion.—*Athenaeum*, April 29.



AT the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on May 3, Viscount Dillon read a paper on "The Rack," stating as the result of his researches that it was chiefly used in serious inquiries as a means of extracting evidence, and not as an instrument of punishment, as many people believed. One effect of the use of the rack was said to be to lengthen the victim by 4 inches, but one man declared that he could make him a foot longer than Nature had made him. To prove that Ireland always had a grievance, Viscount Dillon said that on one occasion a complaint was received from the authorities in that country that they had not a rack to use. They afterwards obtained one, but in the meantime a substitute was found in roasting a man's feet before a fire. In thanking Viscount Dillon for his lecture Sir Henry Howorth, President of the Institute, who was in the chair, said he did not think the rack had been applied in England since the reign of Charles I. Probably the nearest approach to it was to be found in the modern cross-examination in the Law Courts, which he described as a "mental rack."



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*April 12.* Mr. C. H. Compton, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., exhibited a moneyer's weight of bronze, Portuguese, of about A.D. 1600, equivalent to the weight of £3 12s. of our coinage.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., exhibited an Egyptian vase of terra-cotta of about 5000 B.C., also a very elegant terra-cotta vase from Cyprus of about 1500 years B.C. Both vases were of the class known as bibatory vessels.—Mr. C. Dack, of Peterborough, read a very interesting paper on "Folk and Weather Lore of Peterborough and District," in continuation of one upon the survival of

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old customs in Peterborough read by him a few years ago. Peterborough, being situated at a point of junction of the four counties of Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, forms, as it were, a centre for so many sayings that it becomes somewhat difficult to make a selection; Mr. Dack therefore confined his account to those proverbs he had himself heard said in Peterborough and within a radius of twelve miles round, and the folk and weather lore he had learnt from old and young by word of mouth. In the local proverbs Peterborough is nearly always associated with pride, from pre-Reformation days even to the twentieth century, as in the following instances:

"Crowland as courteous as courteous may be,
Thorney the bane of many a good tree,
Ramsey the rich and Peterborough the proud,
Santrey by the way that poor Abbaye—
Gave more alms than all they."

Or, again:

"Ramsey the rich of gold and of fee,
Thorney the flower of the Fen countrie,
Crowland so courteous of meat and of drink,
Peterborough the proud, as all men do think,
And Santrey by the way that Old Abbaye—
Gave more alms in one day than all they."

In another rhyming verse Peterborough is called "Peterborough poor and proud." Another old proverb says:

"If in the Minster close a hare
Should for herself have made a lair,
Be sure before the week is down
A fire will rage within the town."

Mr. Dack said both were very rare in Peterborough now, but they had happened a few times within his recollection. Amongst the large number of weather-lore predictions may be cited the following:

"When the clouds of the morn to the west fly away,

You may safely rely on a settled fair day."

"Rains in the east, three days at least."

"As the weather is the first twelve days of January so will it be for the next twelve months."

An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. E. Green, the chairman, Mr. Milward, Mr. Rayson, and others joined.



The last meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the session was held on May 8, Sir Herbert Maxwell in the chair.—Mr. Ludovic Mann gave an account of the discovery of eight Bronze Age burials, some of which were accompanied by cinerary urns, at Newlands, Langside, near Glasgow. The burials were in two groups, the first group consisting of three cinerary urns inverted over the deposits of burnt bones which had been placed in small pits excavated for their reception. The second group, about eighty yards distant from the first, consisted of five sepulchral deposits, one of which only was accompanied by a cinerary urn, the others being simply placed in pits after cremation. No relics were found

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with the interments, but in one case a slight green stain on some of the bones was suggestive of the presence of some small implement of bronze. The result of an examination of the deposits by Dr. T. H. Bryce was that each of the urns had contained, or covered, the burnt remains of a single individual of adult age, and that no animal bones were present among them. The urns, which were exhibited, were of the usual cinerary type, one of them being of exceptionally large size, and all more or less ornamented.—Dr. T. H. Bryce gave a notice of a skull from a cist with a beaker urn at Acherole, West Watten, Caithness, comparing its characteristics with those of a number of others found in association with beaker urns in other parts of Scotland.—Mr. Alexander Hutcheson described two burials assignable to the Christian period discovered at Auchterhouse, and a very remarkable discovery of six earthenware jars built into the walls of the mansion-house of Invernethy, their mouths flush with the exterior surface of the wall, and at a uniform height of about 3 feet under the wall-head. The origin and purpose of the custom are unknown, but two other instances of its occurrence have been already noticed in Dundee and described by Mr. Hutcheson in 1883. One of the jugs in this instance bears an inscription, apparently in some Netherlandish dialect.—Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, Kenmore, contributed an interesting compilation from notes by his father, Rev. Neil Mackenzie, who was minister of St. Kilda from 1829 to 1843. The notes related chiefly to the antiquities of the island, including the ancient beehive structures, the Dun, the ancient churches, holy wells, fairy hillocks, which were ancient pagan grave-mounds. Old customs and surviving superstitions were also noticed, including the old style of dwelling-house and domestic arrangements and furniture, and the diseases and peculiar epidemics to which the people were liable. The present stock of inhabitants is derived from the Long Island in comparatively recent times, but there are traces of an ancient population which seems to have been supplanted by Norwegians in the Viking times, as indicated by the Norse character of some of the burials occasionally found.—Dr. George Macdonald described a hoard of silver coins, consisting of 448 silver pennies, chiefly of Edwards I. and II., with a few of Alexander III., and some foreign sterling, which was found buried in an earthenware jar at Lochmaben in October last. Mr. F. R. Coles described the excavation of a cairn at Gourlaw, Midlothian, by Mr. R. M. Brockley, the tenant of the farm, which resulted in the discovery and preservation of two fine cinerary urns.—Rev. James Primrose contributed some notes on the Old Greyfriars of Glasgow, the property of which after the Reformation fell to the University.

A quarterly general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Dublin on April 25, the President, Mr. J. R. Garstin, in the chair.—The President read a paper on "Hall-marks on Irish Plate," which was illustrated by lantern slides; and Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave gave the first part of a "Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin," also illustrated by lantern slides. Dr. Cosgrave presented a fine series of pictures, of which the first was one of 1581, representing Sir Henry Sidney

leaving Dublin Castle, followed by another illustrating his return, various pictures and maps of Dublin showing the changes brought about in the course of time in the principal public and other buildings, and in College Green, Sackville Street, Mountjoy Square, etc. The pictures, which were frequently copied by contemporary and later magazines and journals, were of great interest owing to the alterations which had since taken place. They were brought down to 1784, and Dr. Cosgrave said he hoped on a future occasion to complete the catalogue.

An "exhibit meeting" of the GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 20, Mr. John Edwards presided, and there was a large attendance.—Mr. F. T. Barrett exhibited a copy of what is known as the "Thrissels Banner," 1640—a very curious and interesting relic of Covenanting times—and the "Nuremberg Chronicle," 1483.—Mr. Rennie, in the absence of Mr. James Paton, showed a most interesting plan of the burgh of Anderston. It is a pen-and-ink drawing, shaded with Indian ink, and very carefully executed. It was done in 1839-1840, about six years before the burgh was absorbed by Glasgow. Mr. Rennie also exhibited examples of Glasgow standard weights and measures and the "Proverbs of Solomon"—a Scottish school reading book printed in Kelso in 1799.—Mr. William Young showed two drawings of Glasgow Cathedral; Mr. William George Black a large Buddhist temple hanging; and Mr. C. E. Whitelaw three pieces of wood-carving from Stirling Castle.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 26.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Anscombe, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Baird, Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Lloyd-Barrow, Mr. Jacques Schulman, and Mr. Egert F. L. Steinthal were elected ordinary members. His Excellency M. Gaston Carlin, the Swiss Minister, was nominated for election as an honorary member, and six further applications for ordinary membership were received. Mr. W. Sharp Ogden read a paper "Concerning Reverse Types of the Pennies of William I. to Henry II.," in which, by means of diagrams, he traced back the common origin of the graceful designs of the Anglo-Norman coinage to their prototypes in the Chi Rho cross, the Alpha and Omega, and other symbols of the early Christian Church, showing by comparisons of the Byzantine and Carolingian coinages the gradual changes through which the types passed before arriving at their Anglian form.—The President contributed a paper upon "The Oxford Mint in the Reign of Alfred." This was in reply to certain recent publications in which the extraordinary theory has been raised that the well-known coins of Alfred, bearing the names of London, Canterbury, and, presumably, Oxford, were really struck by Vikings at mints in the North and East of England. Against these guesswork attributions Mr. Carlyon-Britton, in instancing the case of Oxford, proved from the coins in question that it was in Alfred's reign that the old name of the town, Ouseford, which still survives in that of the Island of Ousney, was changed to Isisford, and finally to Oxford. Amongst other reasons for the change, he pointed out that when Mercia came within Alfred's

domains two rivers bearing the name Ouse, within twenty miles of each other, passed under his rule, and both bordered the county of Oxford, hence it was expedient to change the name of one, which he classically renamed the Isis. Prior to this change, therefore, his coins struck at Oxford bore the old name, Ousna Forda, for the Ford of the Ouse; and after it, Isiri Firia, for Isiris Firda (Isidis Fyrda), the Ford of the Isis. When next coins of Oxford appear—viz., in the time of Athelstan—the modern form had been finally adopted in its Latin contraction of *Ox Urbis*. These facts, he urged, not only disproved the fanciful appropriations of the Oxford coinage to some Northumbrian mint, such as Salford, which had been suggested, but were yet further instances of the importance of our British coinage as a factor in the evidence of British history. Amongst an interesting series of numismatic exhibitions by Messrs. Bernard Roth, R. A. Hoblyn, S. Spink, W. Wells, and the President, Mr. Lawrence showed the original puncheons made by Croker for the Coronation medal of George II. and Queen Caroline. Presentations to the Society's collection and library were made by Messrs. J. Sanford Saltus, L. Forrer, C. L. Stainer, Spink and Son, Oswald Fitch, and W. Talbot Ready.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE on April 27, Mr. R. Welford presiding, Mr. J. P. Gibson read some notes on the discovery in a field near Dilston of two cists of the Ancient British period in which were several urns. In the course of the paper he referred to the fact that out of 220 places of burial referred to in the great text-book of the subject, "British Barrows," only thirty were found in Northumberland, and two only of these occurred in Tyneside, which seemed a small proportion. The spot at which the two cists under examination were found was Dilston Park, about 20 yards south of the Newcastle and Carlisle turnpike. Mr. Gibson, on hearing that some urns had been ploughed up in the spring of last year, paid a visit to Mr. Pigg, the tenant of the farm, in whose possession he found three Early British funereal vessels usually known as drinking-cups, but more properly to be described as beakers. These had been found in a field near a large stone which the plough refused to move. On his examining the place, with the authority of Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont, M.P., the owner, he found a cist, and another one lying 2 yards to the east of it. In the latter two beakers were found. The longer axis of the cists lay E.N.E. and W.S.W. The stones of each of the cists have since been removed to the lawn of Dilston Castle and placed in their original arrangement, so as to show the fashioning of the cists, and they now appear as two miniature dolmens, which, with reasonable care, may form a very lasting record of the discovery. Mr. Gibson then described the beakers in detail. They were all ornamented differently, and were composed of the brick clay of the district, of course burnt. They could not be far wrong in attributing them to the early part of the Bronze Age in Britain, and they might probably safely estimate these cists to be at least 3,000 years old.—Mr. R. Welford exhibited some interesting local objects in his possession, and read notes on them—namely (1) a very rare pamphlet,

printed in Newcastle by Stephen Bulkley in 1651; (2) canonical declaration of J. S. Lushington, M.A., Vicar of Newcastle, with his signature, and the seal and signature of Bishop Egerton; (3) certificate of the ordination of a Mormon priest in Newcastle in May, 1851; and (4) an old watch, with sun and moon hour indicators.

In the course of the report presented at the annual meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY on April 26, Sir W. B. Gurdon, M.P., presiding, it was stated that during the year the Council made a new departure by publishing for subscribers the Ship Money Returns for Suffolk, 1639-1640, Harleian MSS., 7540-7542. There were only eighty subscribers for this work, issued at a nominal price of 5s. 6d. It was the desire of the Council that the remaining copies might be speedily subscribed for, in order that the burden on the limited funds of the Institute by the publication of so useful a volume might not be too severe. An effort, inaugurated by Mr. Charles Partridge, jun., F.S.A., upon the occasion of the annual excursion, to secure an accurate return of all public records existing in the various parishes of Suffolk, was further extended by resolutions adopted and carried at a general meeting of the Institute, held on October 12, 1904. The Council hoped that the invitation then issued for workers to undertake the responsibility of securing these returns would find ready acceptance.

The last evening meeting for the session of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 19, Mr. R. H. Warren in the chair.—Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., gave details of finds in Bristol during the year in excavations or demolitions, and spoke at length on the somewhat extensive excavations in Colston Street, on the south-west side of Colston Hall, which stands, as those interested in Bristol history are aware, upon the site of the Carmelite Friary. The work began in August, and a month later, on September 13, two skeletons were found, lying on their backs, side by side, with their heads to the west, mostly lying on the rock, and without the slightest vestige of coffin or clothing of any kind. Many further discoveries were made from time to time, and some ten or twelve skulls were fortunately saved in fairly good condition. Other finds included mediæval walling and a number of mediæval tiles. Mr. Pritchard expressed his belief that the spot had formerly been the site of the Church of the White Friars, and proceeded to speak of the life and rule of the Carmelite Friars, and of their house in Bristol.—Dr. Beddoe followed with an elaborate paper on the crania, the discovery of which had been mentioned by Mr. Pritchard.

At a meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 9, the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss in the chair, Mr. Vernon Ritson read the second part of his paper, entitled "A Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Status of the Freeman and Stallingers of Sunderland." Mr. Ritson stated that, having already considered the claims of the Freeman in his last paper, and given his reasons for concluding that they could

not be supported, he would put before the Society such early records of the locality as existed with a view to seeing whether they afforded any clue to the origin of the Freemen and Stallingers. Mr. Ritson pointed out that the name of the latter was quite unknown, except as the payers of market rents, in which connection it was obviously inapplicable to the Stallingers of Sunderland. He had sought the opinion of an eminent antiquary, Canon Fowler, of Durham, who in turn had taken counsel with an even more eminent antiquary, Canon Greenwell, but neither of them had been able to suggest any derivation for the term as used in Sunderland. Mr. Ritson then referred to the "Boldon Buke," which, as far as the county of Durham was concerned, took the same place as the Domesday Book with regard to the general body of the country. The "Boldon Bake" took its name from the circumstance that the tenants and services at Boldon were set out in full, and in other places, unless they differed from Boldon, were only stated to be the same as at that place. It was written in Latin, and completed in the year 1183. From it could be gathered a very good idea of the state of the country at the time it was compiled. Mr. Ritson gave a translation of all the entries relating to Wearmouth and Sunderland, also of similar entries in a survey of the diocesan manors undertaken during the episcopacy of Bishop Hatfield. The compiler of the paper said that, in forming by charter a borough in the palatinate of Durham to rival the royal borough of Newcastle, Bishop Pudsey granted free privileges to a territory which had up to then been either a separate manor or part of the manor of Wearmouth. He hazarded the suggestion that the Freemen of Sunderland were the ancestors of the free tenants of the manor, and that the Stallingers stood in a similar relationship to the villein tenants of the manor prior to the charter, whilst the Town Moor was demesne land or manorial waste.



Other meetings, which we regret we have not the space to chronicle in detail, have been the annual meetings of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Winchester on April 13, of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Colchester Castle on April 27, and of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Reading on May 4; the annual meeting and conversation of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Hitchin on April 27; the excursion of the NORTHAMPTON AND OAKHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the Tamworth district on May 4; the meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 14, when Dr. Rowe lectured on "Place Nomenclature in the West Riding"; and the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on April 29, to the Coal Exchange, in the basement of which are the remains of a Roman bath, and to the Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE GROWTH OF THE MANOR. By P. Vinogradoff, M.A., D.C.L. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited, 1905. 8vo., pp. viii, 384. Price 10s. 6d.

It is now twelve years since the late Professor of History in the University of Moscow—now Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford—surprised students of English mediæval history by his masterly treatise on *Villainage in England*, which at once won the position of being the leading authority on the question.

Scholars are quite sure to welcome the consequent volume now issued on the origins of the manorial system. The professor states in his preface that he found, on resuming his studies of the gradual development of social England, that their ground had meanwhile considerably shifted, owing to the published investigations of three eminent writers—Messrs. Maitland, Seebohm, and Round. He considers that they have regarded the problem from new points of view, "have brought to bear on it a vast amount of new evidence, and have sifted the materials at our disposal with admirable skill." Nevertheless, Professor Vinogradoff has ample justification for adding to our store of knowledge, more particularly as the very success of recent special investigations "has rather disarranged our conceptions of English social development, and the want of co-ordination of results makes itself felt more and more. We were clearer in our mind before recent researches had laid bare the many hidden pitfalls which underlay our hasty generalizations."

This latter part of the professor's undertaking has been admirably performed. Those who have on their shelves the works of the three specialists first mentioned will be captivated with the present volume, wherein the best of their researches and conclusions have been assimilated into a comprehensive whole. The process has involved the occasional exercise of just and destructive criticism of certain notions, which is rendered all the more conclusive by the genuine appreciation of most of the labours of these three writers. Thus, in the conclusion of Dr. Vinogradoff's section on "Roman Influence," the idea of a complete and unique organization on the lines of the Roman villa, made to repeat itself through the centuries like the hexagonal cells of the beehive, which is the main theme of Seebohm's *English Village Community*, is shown to be far too one-sided.

It seems to us that the most debatable parts of this book are those that deal with the principles of the Domesday Survey, and it remains to be seen how some of the newer aspects will be received by such Domesday specialists as Messrs. Round, Maitland, and Bliard.

After the full discussion of the respective influences of Celtic tribal arrangements and of the more crystallized Roman methods, the English conquest, involving

the settlement in Great Britain of Saxons, Angles, Jutes, and Frisians, is dealt with in a most masterly chapter. It is all the more convincing and clear because of its brevity, for it does not cover much more than thirty pages. The subsequent chapters on "The Shares in the Township," "The Open Field System," "The History of the Holding," and "Manorial Origins" are admirably sound summaries. They are of such a nature that they cannot possibly be ignored by any subsequent writer or student; the book that contains them simply must stand upon the shelves of anyone desirous of being abreast of the best modern thought of scholars on the genesis of English civilized life.

There is no one who has made even a surface or particular local examination into Anglo-Saxon social arrangements who is not at once confronted with the question of the hide, its extent and value. Different scholars have construed it in so many and diverse ways. Dr. Vinogradoff seems really to have solved this problem to his own satisfaction; moreover, he has shown himself capable of expressing the solution of it in terms that are intelligible. The reason is clearly set forth why the hide cannot be regarded as a definite measure of land, but was in its very nature characterized by elasticity and development.

The definitely historic side of the English manor, when court-rolls begin to show the precise nature of its later workings, forms no part of the present volume. On this period the Selden Society volumes on "Manorial Pleas," by Professor Maitland, issued in 1888 and 1890, have to be consulted, and there is a general volume on the manor by Mr. Nathaniel J. Hone now in the press.—J. CHARLES COX.

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LOGIE: A PARISH HISTORY. Vol. I. By R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., Minister of Logie. Illustrations. Paisley: *A. Gardner*, 1905. 4to., pp. 354. Price 15s. net. 300 copies.

The author of this handsomely produced quarto sets out to chronicle the ecclesiastical and civil history of the parish of Logie, which lies under the shadow of Stirling Castle in the midst of a district rich in historical associations. The volume before us contains the ecclesiastical history of the parish, tracing it from the twelfth century in the lives of the successive priests and pastors. The second volume will contain, presumably, the civil history of the parish. This arrangement is hardly ideal, and would seem likely, indeed, to involve a certain amount of repetition. As to that, however, it is impossible to say until the second volume appears. Meanwhile the book before us gives ample evidence of much painstaking labour. The earlier period of the parish history—from the ecclesiastical point of view—is lightly touched; but as regards the post-Reformation period there is abundant matter of much interest to Church historians and students and to antiquaries in general. At the end of the volume the notes from the parish minutes (1761-1873), the accounts of the honourable line of parish schoolmasters, the extracts showing the disbursements to the poor, and in other ways, from 1689 onwards, are all particularly valuable contributions, not only to the parish history but to the social history of the period. There are some good illustrations and an excellent index.

THE KNIGHT OF THE NEEDLE ROCK AND HIS DAYS (1571-1606). By Mary J. Wilson. Seven illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 8vo., pp. xvi, 413. Price 6s.

We do not often notice works of fiction in these pages, but the book before us has some rather exceptional features. The story is decidedly readable and fairly exciting. The author evidently knows her period well, and does not fall into the mistakes usually made by writers of stories professing to mirror the life of Elizabethan times. The setting of the story, the diction and accessories are all in keeping; but the striking feature of the book is the use made of actual historical and family documents relating to the lives of members of the Dingley, Leigh, Worsley, and other well-known families, members of which figure among the characters of the book. The Loseley manuscripts have been effectively drawn upon. The author may fairly be congratulated on the marked degree of success which has attended her somewhat ambitious experiment.

* * *

ENGLISH WAYFARING LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES (Fourteenth Century). By J. J. Jusserand. Eighth Edition. Illustrated. London: *T. Fisher Unwin* [1905]. 8vo., pp. 451. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Unwin is much to be congratulated on his enterprise in bringing out so cheap an edition of this delightful book. M. Jusserand's work, admirably



A YOUNG SQUIRE (CHAUCER'S SQUIRE) TRAVELLING ON HORSEBACK.

(From the Ellesmere MS.)

translated by Miss Toulmin Smith, is so well known to every antiquary that any detailed notice of it would be superfluous. It gives a vivid picture of the life of the common people five to six hundred years ago. Based on careful research, and well referenced, the

work is so pleasantly written—with such an admirable combination of scholarly taste and literary power—that it has become in its way a classic. Here we may make direct acquaintance with the life of the medieval roads, with the herbalists, and minstrels, messengers, pedlars, itinerant merchants, outlaws, wandering workmen, peasants out of bond, friars, par-



AN ENGLISH INN OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.
(From the Luttrell Psalter.)

doners, pilgrims, and other wayfarers who thronged them, and with the hermitages, the ale-houses, the places of sanctuary, and other resorts with which the wayfarers were familiar. The illustrations, which are numerous, are mostly from mediæval manuscripts, and are very helpful. By the courtesy of the publisher we are enabled to reproduce two of them. This low-priced issue, which is well "got up," should have a very large sale.

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THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS AND OTHER ELIZABETHAN SKETCHES. By Felix E. Schelling. London: T. Werner Laurie [1905]. 8vo., pp. viii, 267. Price 10s. net.

These are brightly-written sketches—"impressionist" sketches they might almost be called—of some lighter aspects of the time of Elizabeth and James I. They deal with such matters as the will of William Breton "of the parryshe of saynt Giles wthout creplegate of London gentilman," who died in January, 1559; the adventures of Thomas Stucley; the friendship between Fulke Greville and Sir Philip Sidney; the companies of boy players—"An aery of children, little eyases"; Campion and other illustrators of "When Music and Sweet Poetry Agree"; Greene's *Groatworth of Wit*; Ben Jonson's visit to Hawthornden; and "The Making of Plays." There is nothing very new, but Mr. Schelling has a light and vivifying touch, and his sketches make excellent reading. There are several good plates—mostly portraits—and a full index. The volume is beautifully printed, and most attractively produced, both binding and typography being suggestive of the Elizabethan period.

* * *

THE ENGLISH PATENT SYSTEM. By William Martin, M.A., LL.D. London: J. M. Dent and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. 138. Price 1s. net.

This little book, produced with Messrs. Dent's unfailing care and good taste, is one of the series of "Temple Cyclopedic Primers." Its author, our

valued contributor, Dr. Martin, treats succinctly, but with sufficient fairness, the history of English patent law, the various legal considerations, requirements, and conditions connected with the grant of a patent, the construction or interpretation of specifications, etc. He also gives several chapters to an account of the Patent Office, its work and publications, with practical suggestions as to the procedure for obtaining a patent. There are bibliographical and other appendices. The book is lucidly and carefully written, and should be found very useful by all inventors and by many students and inquirers. The illustrations are a portrait of Lord Alverstone and a particularly interesting photographic reproduction from the original statute-roll of section 6 of the Statute of Monopolies, 1624.

* * *

OUR SUDAN; ITS PYRAMIDS AND PROGRESS. By John Ward, F.S.A., with numerous illustrations and maps. London: John Murray, 1905. Crown 4to., pp. xxiv, 361. Price 21s. net.

Mr. Ward aptly quotes Pliny: "Africa semper aliquid novi offert." While archaeologists as well as politicians are still busy with Egypt, the vast southern regions of the Sudan have now come to the hands of both. The digger for past history often follows the soldier, as witness Crete in the last few years. There are, perhaps, many who regret the temper of "vengeance for Gordon," and the apparently horrible warfare so brilliantly conducted by Lord Kitchener and other captains of war. But it is interesting to form some conjecture, as one can do from the abundantly illustrated pages of this volume, as to the problems of antiquity now offered by the new districts brought within the sphere of English or European influence and control. Many antiquaries have preceded Mr. Ward. He himself refers constantly to Hoskins, Lepsius, Caillaud, and others, whose drawings he often reproduces. We are here not concerned with the political or commercial aspects of the country, though we imagine that many readers will consult Mr. Ward's work thereon. For instance, he even gives a portrait of an American gentleman who has business interests in the country, and he is privileged to reproduce in his chapter on Mr. Dupuis' important tour in Abyssinia, whither he was sent by Sir W. Garstin to report on the possibilities for irrigation of the regions watered by the Blue Nile and Atbara, a number of singularly novel photographs.

Mr. Ward, who was invited to dedicate his book to Lord Kitchener, acknowledges his thanks to a host of officers, officials, and fellow-travellers. He is scarcely able to give to his pages the peculiar charm which delighted the readers of his *Greek Coins and Parent Cities*, or the valuable special information of *The Sacred Beetle*, both of which works have been reviewed in these columns. All is so old or so new, that even Mr. Ward's cultured mind gets baffled by the violent contrasts presented by the country; the volume, however handsomely printed, seems to lack plan and unity, and we cannot but regret in a book written by an antiquary, and presumably intended mainly as a contribution to archaeological literature, the inclusion of horrible and inappropriate photographs of slaughtered chieftains who happened to be

the mad enemies of Great Britain. But it contains such a number of items, such as the great stone sheep found with the foundations of a Christian basilica at Soba and carried by Gordon to Khartoum, and the beautiful Ethiopian jewellery from Meroë, now deposited in the Berlin Museum, as to make it the book *par excellence* on the subject for the present. We hope Mr. Ward may presently be able to record in a book no less lengthy and adorned some substantial results from the research which he foretells in this interesting record. His comparative method enhances the value of his narrative, as when he refers from the sculptured drum of a column from Wadi el Sufrā (p. 165) to the similar work from the older temple at Ephesus. These references show why Mr. Ward bears the honoured initials "F.S.A." after his name, and we would respectfully trust that in his next publication he may think fit to honour a little more closely the great science of which he is so pleasant an exponent. —W. H. D.

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ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH POPULAR BALLADS. Edited from the Collection of Francis James Child by Helen C. Sargent and George L. Kittredge. London: *David Nutt*, 1905. 8vo., pp. xxxi, 729. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Professor Child's monumental work on English and Scottish Popular Ballads, published in five large volumes between 1882 and 1898, is not here reproduced in a cheap edition; but we are given one or more versions of Child's collection of 305 ballads with a selection from his notes and other critical apparatus. Those who wish the fullest critical and bibliographical aids to the study of our balladry must still resort to the original work; but the scholars responsible for the present volume have given a tolerably complete conspectus of ballad literature which may lead some who use it to the study of Child's great volumes, and have added an introduction which is itself a distinct addition to the literature of the subject. The printing is admirable; and by the use of the modern thin paper the volume is kept of handy size. The book, issued on this side by Mr. Nutt, is one of the "Cambridge Poets," published by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin and Co. of Boston and New York, who deserve great credit for the typographical excellence of the work. The frontispiece is a capital portrait of Professor Child.

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THE PENTLAND RISING AND RULLION GREEN. By C. Sanford Terry, M.A. Two maps. Glasgow: *James MacLehose and Sons*, 1905. 8vo., pp. iv, 90. Price 2s. 6d. net.

In this little book, well printed on excellent paper, Professor Sanford Terry gives a spirited account of a pathetic chapter in Scottish history. The so-called Pentland Rising was sudden and unpremeditated. Beginning with a scuffle at Dalry, Galloway, it ended in complete defeat on the slopes of Turnhouse Hill above Rullion Green, at the foot of the Pentlands. Professor Terry, making skilful use of the slightly conflicting contemporary narratives, traces the march of the plucky little band of insurgents, and gives a careful account of the fight which ended its wanderings. He pays a well-deserved tribute to the pluck and endurance

of the Scots who took part in this hopeless rising. The actual story of the march and battle have never been properly told before, nor the actual site of the fight so well identified. Professor Terry's monograph is an excellent footnote to history. The maps are most helpful.

* * *

INDEXES OF THE GREAT WHITE BOOK AND OF THE BLACK BOOK OF THE CINQUE PORTS. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Crown 4to, pp. 139. Price 10s. 6d.

These indexes are the keys to the decrees of the Cinque Ports, as contained in the archives of the ancient Courts, Brotherhood and Guestling, or Parliament of the Ports, covering the last four and a half centuries of our history, which are still preserved at New Romney. The decrees furnish a great amount of information regarding the history of trade and our shipping industries, and throw much light on the life of the Ports viewed in many respects. It is a great gain to students to have these Indexes, which were prepared by the late Mr. Henry B. Walker, twelve times Mayor of New Romney, thus made accessible in a convenient and handy form. The impression is limited and should be speedily absorbed.

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The *Architectural Review*, May, besides the conclusion of the valuable papers on "English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture," has the concluding part of Mr. Mowbray Green's study of "Bath Doorways of the Eighteenth Century," and Mr. A. E. Street's "London Street Architecture." These papers, and the full section on "Current Architecture," are all capitally illustrated. The supplement is a beautiful photogravure plate, from a drawing by Mr. J. B. Fulton, of a recess in Santa Sophia, Constantinople.

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Among the contents of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, April, are the first of a series of papers on "Old Belfast Signboards," by Mr. J. W. Ward; a description, with illustrative sketches, of the souterrains discovered at Cullybackey, County Antrim, in February last, written by Mr. W. J. Knowles; "Antiquarian Jottings," by Monsignor O'Laverty; and a further paper on the "Dialect of Ulster," by Mr. J. J. Marshall. Other local quarterlies, dated April, before us are: *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, with much matter relating to Lincoln in civil war times; *Fenland Notes and Queries* with its usual variety of notes; and *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, an unusually good number, with articles by Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. Wadham Powell, Mr. I. G. Sieveking, and Mr. E. Margrett. We have also on our table the *Quarterly Record of Additions* (No. xii.) to the Hull Museum, by Mr. T. Sheppard, with many interesting notes and sketches; *The Statutes of Iona*, a reprint of a paper by Mr. John Bartholomew, read to the Celtic Union, Edinburgh, last November; the *American Antiquarian*, for March and April; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May; *East Anglian*, December; and *Sale Prices*, April 30.



Correspondence.

THE COTSWOLDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

The intrusion of this word as an item among "Worcestershire Place-Names" is scarcely justified by the enclosure of Broadway Hill in a projecting section of that county, where it juts out into Gloucestershire. The name of Broadway survives as Broad Marston and Broad Campden in the latter county, and the Cotswolds, taken as a plural, extend from near Bath straight across the same county to Quinton, passing thence into Warwickshire, *minus* the loss of Broadway Hill, allotted to the other county.

Mr. Duignan is largely imbued with Kemble's predilection for personal names in topography, so Cotswold, we are told, means the wolds or wilds belonging to Code or Codd. This seems impossible, for, indeed, who was that unrecorded magnate to own such an extent of country? *Cot* in the plural means woods, Welsh *coed*, so the Cotswolds represent the wild wood country of Gloucestershire. We have Cotes and Coates in abundance. Cotters' End means the wood end; in Welsh *Coed mawr* is Greatwood—we should write Bigwood; Cods-heath, a hundred in Kent, includes Sevenoaks; Coddbro' is in Arden Forest, Warwickshire; Codicote, in Herts. means Woodcote, as in Surrey. The Cotswold "Lions" have contributed largely to England's progress under the Plantagenets: the Spensers were flock-masters; Thomas Chaucer, reputed son of the poet, bred sheep for their fleeces; he sold wool, and sat on the woolsack as Speaker.

Two of our foremost poets refer to the Cotswolds under corrupted forms: in the "Merry Wives" Shakespeare introduces "Cotsall" in coursing with greyhounds; Scott, in "Marmion," notes "the trophies won in the lists of Cottiswold." The reference is to the "Annalia Dubrensis," published in 1636 and reprinted 1878, written by Drayton, Marmyon, and others, in celebration of "Olimpick Games," an annual diversion of Cotswold, founded in 1603-1604 by Robert Dover, a local attorney, who died in 1641. Dover Hill is a local eminence of the Cotswold range. Winchcomb, a town in the Broadway region, was a chief seat of the local wool trade, and has produced two eminent traders—viz., Simon de Winchcomb, a draper of London, and John Winchcomb, better known as Jack of Newbury.

A. HALL.

Highbury,
May 6, 1905.

THE INHABITANTS OF
KEELDAR, NORTHUMBERLAND, IN
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR.

DURING Sir Walter Scott's visit to Alnwick Castle in October, 1827, he made the following entry in his *Journal*: "The Duke tells me his people in Keeldar were all quite wild the first time his father went up to shoot there. The women had no other dress than a bedgown and petticoat. The men were savage, and could hardly be brought to rise from the heath,

either from sullenness or fear. They sung a wild tune, the burden of which was 'Ourina, ourina, ourina.' The females sung, the men danced round, and at a certain part of the tune they drew their dirks, which they always wore." This extract is made from the *Journal* as published by David Douglas, Edinburgh, in 1891 (p. 462); but the passage had been previously given by Lockhart in his *Life* (vol. ix., 1839, p. 168). Lockhart, however, prints the burden of the song as "*Orsina, orsina, orsina*."

Sir Walter's host was Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, who had succeeded his father, the second Duke, in 1817. The latter succeeded in 1786. Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* may be able to explain why the people of Keeldar, during the second half of the eighteenth century, should differ in manners (and apparently, to some extent, in speech) from the general population of the duchy of Northumberland. With regard to the word which formed the burden of their song, Scott leaves us in doubt as to its pronunciation; but it is almost certain that he meant the *i* to have the Italian sound, and if he wrote *ourina* (and not *orsina*, as Lockhart has it), then the letters *ou* probably represent the sound of *oo*. The stress was most likely laid upon the second syllable. There is a suggestion of Celtic rather than of Teutonic speech in the word or, it may be, words. Possibly an explanation can be afforded by students of Northumbrian folklore.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

Edinburgh,
May 1, 1905.

PEWS.

TO THE EDITOR.

S. B. J., in your number for October, 1904, asks for events concerning pews. May I suggest the Warminster Pew Case, which may be found in South Wilts papers set forth at large in its several phases a few years back?

C. V. G.

April 28, 1905.

G. C. C. (PETERBOROUGH).—Next month.

ERRATA.—In *Antiquary* for May, page 198, column 2, line 27, for "Hime" read "Hine"; and line 43, for "Knightsbridge" read "Kingsbridge."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE historic festival held at Sherborne, Dorset, from June 12 to 15 passed off very successfully. We hope to give a full account of this interesting celebration in next month's *Antiquary*. Meanwhile we may note that a capital sketch of the play and its rehearsals, with beautifully produced photographic illustrations, appeared in the *World's Work* for June.

Things have changed with Syracuse since its Greek days, but it still loves to recall its ancient glories and, above all, to be styled the Archimedes country. A somewhat belated monument to the great mathematician has been ordered by the municipality, and this was solemnly inaugurated on June 1, with neo-antique games, modern music in the ancient amphitheatre, and twentieth-century electric illumination of the ancient monuments. The statue represents Archimedes watching for the Roman ships, to burn them with his famous reflector. There are also shown his various inventions, including the compass.

Mr. George Patrick, the secretary of the British Archæological Association, writes to us in opposition to the Local Government Board's proposal to obtain Parliamentary sanction to an alteration of the Essex county boundary. The council of the Association has presented to the Local Government Board a petition which explains the position. Mr. Patrick adds that in this case the proposed

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change will alter bounds existing since pre-Roman days. The petition is as follows: "The President and Council of the British Archæological Association have heard with extreme regret of the proposal of the Local Government Board to remove ten parishes from Essex to Hertfordshire by altering the county boundary which has existed for a thousand years, thus destroying the landmarks of history. It is respectfully suggested that the requirements of the Poor Law administration can be met by financial arrangements between the two counties, and that in any case the ancient county name of Essex be retained. Should this transfer be accomplished, a like rearrangement may follow all along the border-land of the county, and it appears to your petitioners that as a large part of England is subject to similar conditions, the matter should be dealt with as a whole rather than that one county should be selected for sacrifice."

A discovery of much interest to antiquaries, says the *Yorkshire Daily Post* of June 3, has just been made on the estate of Lord Boyne, of Brancepeth Castle, by Councillor E. Wooler, of Darlington, who has established the existence of a fortified ancient British camp hitherto unknown; and as the result of frequent visits and careful investigation, Mr. Wooler has been enabled to define on "Middles" Farm, between Brancepeth and Tow Law, the outlines of the largest entrenchment in the North of England after the vast camp at Stanwick. Roughly, the shape of the enclosed camp is that of a shoe sole, with the toe pointing to the east, and an idea of its size may be formed from the fact that the area is about 145 acres. The northern rampart is 1,654 yards long, that on the south 1,584 yards, the west (running from stream to stream) 493 yards, and the east (or toe of the shoe) 211 yards. The camp is situated slightly over 500 yards west of that portion of the old Roman road running between Binchester (Vinovium) and Lan- chester (Longobardum?). In the portions best preserved the ditch is still 6 feet deep and 3 feet wide, and the width at the top of the rampart is 11 feet. During nineteen or twenty centuries, however, the natural erosion would be very great, especially as the camp

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stands about 700 feet above sea-level, and the soil is very light and friable. It is evident, too, by a reference to existing plans 200 years old, that in the process of clearing adjacent land for cultivation a great quantity of rubbish and stones has been thrown into the old British dyke and partially filled it. Mr. Wooler infers that this large fortified camp was constructed at the time of the Roman invasion, as a place of retreat in the event of the huge entrenchments at Stanwick being found untenable. The distance between the two camps is about 16 miles, due north, and from its size the newly-discovered earthwork was evidently designed to accommodate not only a whole tribe, but also the herds and flocks, which constituted their chief wealth. Just outside the north rampart was found a quantity of slag, which, on analysis, proved to be lead slag, and as there is no trace or record of any lead in the vicinity, the ore must have been brought from Wear-dale, a distance of about 10 miles. This find Mr. Wooler regards as confirmation of those historians who hold that the ancient British dealt with the Phœnicians both in lead and tin in exchange for iron chariot wheels, etc.

An interesting addition has just been made in Italy to the somewhat scanty remains hitherto known to exist of ancient Byzantine glasswork. While carrying out some work in the Church of St. Vitale, in Ravenna, a considerable pile of fragments of Byzantine glass was found, much of it decorated, and even ornamented with pictures of illustrious persons and sacred subjects, dating from the earliest days of the Byzantine period. This discovery is expected to throw new light upon a branch of art of which little is now known.

The Corporation of Burnley, Lancashire, is fortunate in the possession of Towner Hall, the old home for more than 700 years of the family of that name, which is situated without the borough boundary. Dr. Whitaker, more than a century ago, remarked of it: "The present house may in part lay claim to high antiquity. The south side still remaining has walls more than 6 feet thick, constructed of groutwork, and of that pecu-

liar species of rude masonry which indicates a very early date." The south wing is said to have been built about 1350. In this wing is the long gallery, 84 feet in length, once the family portrait gallery. The opposite wing was rebuilt in the time of Charles I., the peculiar and interesting wainscoting in the dining-room bearing the date of 1628. Until about 1700 Towner Hall formed a complete quadrangle, the front consisting of a gateway, two turrets, the library, and the chapel; but in that year Mr. Charles Towner removed the chapel from the front of the Hall to its present position. A good many other alterations were made at later dates. Under the guardianship of the Burnley Corporation the Hall is used as an art gallery and museum, the permanent attractions being added to from time to time by special shows. On May 23 the Mayor opened an interesting and attractive summer exhibition of paintings, engravings, and sculpture—by British and foreign artists—under the auspices of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, of which M. Rodin is the President.

The *Builder* of June 3 contained some good sketches by Mr. W. Eaton of buildings in Lancashire and Yorkshire, including the north porch of the beautiful abbey at Selby, the cloister of Chetham's College, Manchester, and the picturesque seventeenth-century house known as Hall-ith-Wood, Bolton, once the house of Crompton, the inventor of the spinning mule, and now the town museum of Bolton, containing some interesting furniture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The next week's issue of our contemporary had a full historical and descriptive article on the church of St. Bartholomew at Lostwithiel, Cornwall—a church remarkable, especially, for its curiously-carved font and its beautiful spire. The paper was accompanied by a sheet of illustrations, showing the exterior of the church from two points of view, the font, and the singular oak alms-box, which is dated 1645, and stands 38 inches high.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Mr. H. R. Hale reports the results of a study of some of the mummy-

labels in the British Museum. These labels were inscribed wooden tablets, attached to a mummy for purposes of identification, especially when it was transferred from the care of one relative to that of another. They bore the name of the deceased, with that of his parents, his age, and often the names of the places whence and whither he was being transferred. The inscriptions are sometimes in Greek only, sometimes in Demotic, while others again are bilingual, and thus serve to throw light upon the value and vocalization of the Demotic signs. Some of these labels, dating from the Imperial period, are attached to Christian mummies, and bear the sign of the cross or the ancient monogram of the name of Christ. Evidently the old national custom of embalming the dead was readily adopted by the Christians in Egypt, the native Egyptians and the resident Greeks being fused together for a time by the influence of a common religion. The cleft began to reappear at a later date, when Monophysite opinion spread amongst the Copts, and was widened by the long struggle against the orthodoxy of Constantinople. The Saracen conquest of Egypt finally separated it from Greece, and undid the work of Alexander, that had lasted for a thousand years. And now once again Egypt is being recovered from the East by missionary and civilizing processes, in the burden and toil of which this country is taking at least a fair share.

The note in the *Athenæum* on a "Northamptonshire Church Chest," from which we quoted in our June "Notes of the Month," was supplemented by the following letter from Mr. J. T. Page, which appeared in the *Athenæum* of June 3: "The strongly-worded note under the above heading is very timely. I trust it may be the means of rousing the public conscience, and preventing a repetition of such deplorable incidents as the one you mention. For several centuries, up to the year 1888, there was in the church of West Haddon, Northamptonshire, an old oak-log chest, which formed a repository for the parish books and documents. It was cut out of a solid oak log, being about 8 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide. The lid was fitted with three locks, the respective keys of which

were held by the vicar and two churchwardens. A little prior to the date mentioned it was discarded, and an iron chest obtained wherein to keep the registers, etc. To the regret of some this interesting relic was on November 29, 1888, handed over by the then vicar and churchwardens to the Northampton Museum. It is no doubt now in very good hands, but I am one of those who consider that its proper place is West Haddon Church."

The Vicar of St. Hilary, Cornwall, with commendable care, has removed the famous Constantine Stone, which is the oldest record of the past in the neighbourhood of Marazion, from St. Hilary Churchyard into the church, where it is placed under the west window in the south aisle. This has been done in order to preserve the inscription, which was in danger of being obliterated entirely by the ravages of time and exposure to the weather. The stone, which is of soft granite, and well known to antiquaries, was probably a milestone put up somewhere in the neighbourhood of St. Hilary in the year A.D. 306. The inscription was deciphered a few years ago by the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, as follows: "Imperatore Cæsare Flavia Valerio Constantino Pio Nobilissima Cæsare Divi Constante Pii Augusti Filio."

In the neighbourhood of Cingoli, and close to the ruined aqueduct of Adrian, there has just been found the head of a statue in marble. The head is larger than life, and from the arrangement of the hair, the statue is attributed to the end of the first or the beginning of the second century of the Empire. In the time of the Emperors Cingoli was a place of sufficient importance to be favoured by those rulers, and an inscription found at no great distance from the aqueduct relates that it was restored at the expense of the Emperor Adrian.

The *Times* of May 23 contained a long letter from Professor Flinders Petrie describing his work last winter at the temple of Sarabit-el-Khadem—"the heights of the fortress"—in the neighbourhood of Sinai. "The neighbourhood," says Professor Petrie, "was evidently sacred from early times. The

ridge on which the temple was built is crowded with stone pillars, both natural and wrought, usually in connection with a small shelter of rough stones. The system of visiting sacred sites in order to obtain oracular dreams is familiar in Syria, and extended to Asia Minor and Egypt. Such a dream was commemorated by setting up a pillar as a memorial, of which a well-known case is that in the story of Jacob. Thus these Bethel stones are found usually in the stone shelter used by the pilgrim, which is sometimes a mere wind-break of a few loose stones, and sometimes a tolerable wall. But in no case are these shelters grouped together in the manner of huts for regular habitation. Some of the pillars or Bethel stones have Egyptian inscriptions of the XIIth Dynasty, showing how early the system prevailed; but most of them are natural blocks set on end. Such a system is quite unknown in Egypt.

"The centre of worship here was a rock cave about 15 feet long and 9 feet wide, which was dedicated by the Egyptians to the goddess Hathor; but that name was commonly applied to any foreign goddess, and it is probably here a substitute for a local divinity of the native tribes. This cave was found to contain two large altars dedicated under Senusert III. and Amenemhat III. of the XIIth Dynasty. It had been supposed that this cave had been a tomb, as there was an inscription for a high official on the side wall; but the same official inscribed the later of these two altars for the goddess, showing that this cave was then a shrine. And it was usual for the high officials in charge of the expeditions to place their names as prominently as those of the Kings, on all the monuments here. The front of this cave was at the same period covered with a facing of carved stone, and a portico was added to it, enclosed in front by a row of great steles. These steles, and about a dozen more, were all records of the mining expeditions; they are blocks of the local sandstone, 8 feet to 12 feet high, bearing the date and royal titles, the names of the chief of the expedition and of his party, often up to 50 or even to 100, and the totals of the soldiers, workmen, sailors, sculptors, artists, smelters, etc., who formed the expedition, together with the lists of animals and pro-

visions. These records will give a thorough view of the arrangement of these expeditions when they are analyzed and compared.

"In front of this shrine was a great place of burnt offerings. Over more than 100 feet in length extended a bed of white ashes, up to 1½ feet thick. No bones were found in this bed, but only some pieces of pottery, which seem to be of the XIIth Dynasty. Such a great mass of burning is quite unknown in Egyptian temples. Beside this some small cylindrical altars of stone were found in the cave and in the court, one with burning on the top of it; probably these were for offering incense."

Professor Petrie goes on to describe the buildings by later Egyptian monarchs. Most of the Egyptian inscriptions were copied in full-size facsimile, and many of the smaller monuments were brought away on camel-back.



The month has produced one or two discoveries of interest. At Chiswick a Roman vault has been found beneath the foundations of Old Chiswick House, which was built about 1500. It is of small size, being 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, and is composed of squared rubble chalk set in Roman mortar, whilst the floor is paved with 2-inch Roman red brick, and is 7 feet below the present ground surface. It is surmised that when Sutton Court, or Chiswick House, was built the vault was filled in to help the foundations, as amongst the rubbish was discovered a fine specimen of early Fulham pottery, together with fragments of English and German pottery of the fifteenth century, besides other interesting archaeological relics. These include a portion of a carved-stone shaft and a subterranean passage which is believed to have been connected with the river Thames. A view of the vault, and another of the fragment of Roman wall lately brought to light at Aldgate, appeared in the *Sphere* of June 10. Other relics of Roman Britain have been unearthed at Penydarren Park, near Merthyr, where traces of what is supposed to have been a Roman fort, with many specimens of pottery, have been found; on the site of Segontium, in Carnarvon, where a coin of Vespasian has turned up; and at Wayford Bridge, Smale-

burgh, Norfolk, where a Roman bronze stirrup has been found in the bed of the river Ant.

Other finds have included two cinerary urns of the usual type, in an excellent state of preservation, on Colonel Ramsay's estate at Whitehill, Lasswade, Midlothian; a stone coffin, containing the remains of more than one person, in Culross Abbey, Fife; two late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century sculptured tombstones, found in the course of excavations at St. Andrews' Cathedral, Fife; and a bronze coin of Charles II., 1678 and a Stuart tobacco-pipe, found near Irvine, Ayrshire.

The coroner's inquiry with regard to the find of Georgian gold and silver coins at Kensington, mentioned in our "Notes" last month, was concluded on May 25, when the jury duly found that the coins were treasure-trove.

Bad news comes from Winchester. It is stated that the east end of the cathedral is slowly but surely subsiding, and the widening of a large crack on the south side of the east end has aroused the authorities to action. During the week ended May 27 a large excavation was made on the south side of the east end, a few feet from the wall, to ascertain the state of the foundations. At a depth of 16 feet, after traversing a bed of peaty mould, a stratum of gravel was found, as well as a strong stream of water, which appeared to flow southwards from under the cathedral itself. Hand-pumps were put into the hole to clear out the water, which rapidly rose to a height of 5 feet, and after some hours of work it was found impossible to get the water lower than 2 feet. Mr. Jackson, the diocesan architect, visited the cathedral on the 25th, and conferred with the cathedral architects on the matter. It is generally understood that the east end of the cathedral was built upon swampy ground, and that the foundations were strengthened by oak piles. After the lapse of several centuries these piles may very possibly be decaying. At the bottom of the excavation referred to—that is, at a depth of 16 feet—several pieces of finely-finished Roman pottery were found along with what appears to be a brass stylus,

a Roman tile, and an almost perfect specimen of a silversmith's crucible.

We are apt to think of the days of bear and bull-baiting as being far removed from our own; but a contributor to the "Notes and Queries" column of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, of June 9, remarked that he had recently had the pleasure of conversing with a lady friend, who could remember, when a child, witnessing the baiting of a bear at Marbury, and of a bull at Audlem, both in Cheshire, but near the border of Shropshire.

The sixty-second Annual Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held at Reading, July 17 to 22. Among the places to be visited are Silchester, Upton Court, Lambourn, Aldermaston Church, Abingdon, Newbury, Sutton - Courtenay Grange, and Donnington Castle. During the week papers will be read on "The Tenth Iter of Antoninus and Roman Stations in the North," "The Palimpsest Brass at St. Lawrence, Reading," "The History of Wallingford," "The Walls of Wallingford," and "The History of Abingdon."

Other forthcoming meetings are the annual gathering of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, which will be held at Belfast from July 3 to 8; and the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, which will take place at Weston-super-Mare on July 18, 19, and 20, under the presidency of Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A. The places to be visited by the Somerset antiquaries include Worlebury Camp, Banwell Bone Cavern, the "Roman Landmark" on Banwell Hill, and the churches at Kewstoke, Bleadon, East Brent, Lympsham, Worle and Banwell.

At a special meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in May, Mr. Franklin White, recently returned from Rhodesia, described the principal groups of ancient ruins scattered through a large tract of that country. Mr. White confined his attention to a statement of his observations during visits to the various mining-camps of long-forgotten people. He occasionally alluded in a vein of satire, however, to the ingenious

theories, unsupported by historical evidence, by which it has been endeavoured to identify the ruins with "the land of Havilah, where there is gold," with Ophir, the Queen of Sheba, and Solomon's mines, with the Phœnicians and Sabeans, and almost every other ancient race and place. The structures discovered up to the present were distributed over an area of 300 square miles, but the reports respecting those in Portuguese territory were unreliable. It seemed probable that the rivers Sabi and Zambesi, between which the ruins were situate, formed the means of communication selected by the ancient inhabitants for reaching the plateaux of the interior. All of the ruins were not found in the vicinity of ancient mines, but they were most numerous in the region where gold-bearing reefs were situate. The granite knolls or kopjes having been used as quarries, the stone was broken up, and the most suitable fragments pounded into rectangular forms to be used for the faces of the walls. No cement was laid between the courses of blocks. Two styles of building could be distinguished. In the most ancient the ends of the walls and the entrances were rounded. The walls generally rose in a single tier, frequently 10 feet in height, and were often profusely decorated in several styles of elementary stonework. The most common form of building was roughly oval. A few of the structures were nearly circular, but it appeared probable that the shape was largely determined by local circumstances. The mystic chevron pattern had been found facing various ways. Speaking generally, the walls in the vicinity of entrances were the most decorated. The position of the entrances seemed to have been determined by the facilities obtainable to make them difficult of access. Evidently the entrances to the larger ruins were regular doors, as some of the posts were still standing in recesses constructed to retain them. The wood used as lintels had not been identified with that of any existing type of tree, and its age was unknown. In the Great Zimbabwe ruins one of the doors was still intact. Mr. White regarded the theory of Phœnician settlement as unproved. Why and when the settlements were evacuated there were no means of knowing, but judging by the state

of the walls it did not seem unlikely, he said, that the inhabitants were attacked and wiped out by some invading army. All the ruins showed signs of having been inhabited by peoples similar to the Kaffirs of the present day. No inscriptions or written characters attributable to the ancients had been found in any ruin. Roughly-carved doors, and in one case a crocodile and a bird on a monolith, had been discovered at Great Zimbabwe; but the statement that hieroglyphs on plates of gold were recently unearthed was untrue. Very little reliance could be placed on reports to the contrary. A rumour obtained credence in Rhodesia that golden bowls and bracelets bearing Phœnician characters had been brought to light, but unfortunately it was not correct. The bowls were simply copper utensils belonging to some coolies who had been working gardens in the neighbourhood. One antiquarian authority referred to Roman coins having been found. The man who showed them to him was not aware that the incident would be immortalized in a book, but when he had the opportunity to read it he wrote to say that he brought the coins from England. Information concerning the existing monuments was being obtained by the Rhodesian Scientific Association.



Mr. Andrew Lang contributed an amusing article to the *Morning Post* of June 9 on "The Theory and Practice of Faking"—*i.e.*, on forged antiquities. "Everything," says Mr. Lang, "that interests collectors and archæologists may be 'faked' and has been 'faked' by man, from old postage-stamps and autographs of Jeanne d'Arc and of Judas Iscariot, to lumping flint tools and Greek jewels, and gold coins and crosses of Mediæval Serbia, and leaden articles supposed to have been worn by pious pilgrims, and Greek gems, though few are clever enough to execute them in our days. The coffin-plate of Robert Bruce was forged, and deposited in Dunfermline Abbey; it is now in the National Museum of Scotland, with the epitaph of the legendary Graham (Robert), who overthrew the Roman wall! He had a remarkably modern Christian name and modern surname, to be sure! The forger was not clever, nor was he who planted a stone

carving and a rusty chisel in a refuse heap, which Dr. Munro (as he tells us in *Archæology and False Antiquities*) was excavating once in Fife. Such forgers love a hoax as dearly as did the Ettrick Shepherd. I know their temptations! I was working at the manuscripts of Abbotsford while Professor Child was having Scott's manuscript collections of ballads copied. The temptation to 'fake' a ballad and have it copied out in brown ink and old paper and inserted in the general mass was almost overpowering. What was the motive? Why, to discover whether I could 'fake' a ballad good enough to deceive Professor Child. Of course, I should have warned him before he could commit himself publicly, but few hoaxers are so relatively honest. Again, I was once 'in' a pleasing scheme for 'faking' an Ogham inscription (which to the vulgar eye resembles a feeble attempt to draw a fragmentary small-tooth comb), 'and the same with intent to deceive' an eminent Celtic scholar. My accomplice could have done it, Ogham, Gaelic, and all, but the chopping of the thing out in stone presented difficulties, and the project remained a mere pleasing dream. The contents of the inscription, being translated, were to have undeceived our friend the Celtic authority." There may be "no great moral harm" in these hoaxes, when promptly confessed, but all antiquaries will agree with Mr. Lang when he exclaims, "The curse of the old antiquary Ritson be on him who forges and does not tell!" It is ill playing with edged tools.

Midway between the tercentenaries of Cervantes in Spain and that of Rembrandt, next year, at Leyden, Antwerp is interposing, as her contribution to the Diamond Jubilee festivities of Belgium's Independence, a tercentenary exhibition of her sixteenth-century painter Jordaens, whose works will be collected as far as possible from the galleries and salons of the world to point once more the moral of the ancient art glories of the city of the famous spire of lacework in stone. Is there any example of Jordaens in our own National Gallery?

A letter from Mr. Reginald Blomfield appeared in the *Times* on May 31 about the

repairs and restorations proposed for St. Mark's at Venice. Mr. Blomfield protested very strongly against some repairs and restorations proposed, on the ground that their object is the substitution of new things for old. His protest appears on the face of it to be reasonable. For instance, it is proposed to demolish and reconstruct some of the vaults, with their mosaics. These vaults are now out of shape, and, in Mr. Blomfield's opinion, underpinning would be the best means of making them secure, while it would not entail any tampering with the mosaics. Signor Manfredi, in his report, says that the mosaics in the threatened vaults are in a deplorable state, and Mr. Blomfield suggests that the real motive for rebuilding these vaults is the desire to freshen up the mosaics. If this is so, the rebuilding will be quite indefensible. Signor Manfredi also proposes to restore some of the capitals; and here his object is clearly to substitute something new and worthless for something of venerable beauty and antiquity. He wishes to take up the floor and level it, a step which Mr. Blomfield says is unnecessary for the stability of the fabric. We are certainly not the people to throw stones at the Italians, but Signor Manfredi will be well advised to make up his mind to tamper with St. Mark's as little as possible.

Among recent newspaper articles of antiquarian interest may be named "Buried Coins," in the *Globe*, May 24; "The English Tankard," and "Ancient Windmills," with fine illustrations, in *Country Life*, May 16; "Incantations and Spells," in the *Evening Standard*, June 9; "Recent Excavations at Basing House," well illustrated, in *Black and White*, June 3; and "The South Downs: their History and Beauties," in the *Sussex Daily News*, May 19.

An attempt, we are glad to note, is being made to set on a more permanent footing the important and interesting work of archæological excavation which Professor Flinders Petrie and his series of students have been carrying on in Egypt for a quarter of a century. Hitherto the work has been assisted by the Egyptian Research Account, and the excavations entail an annual expenditure of

between £1,000 and £1,500. A representative committee, including such well-known men as Lord Avebury, Professor Bonney, Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Mr. Edward Clodd, Professors Ernest and Percy Gardner, Dr. Frazer, Dr. Haddon, Mrs. J. R. Green, Sir H. Howorth, Sir William Richmond, and Sir Charles Wilson, has now been formed for the purpose of furthering a British School of Archæology in Egypt. It is pointed out that an expensive central building such as there is at Athens and Rome is not needed, as the site of the excavations each year must necessarily be the place for training students. Any permanent provision of endowment would be best applied to scholarships for the assistance of students.

The committee will promote the continuance of the discoveries, by which Professor Petrie has shed so much light on the early history of Egypt, the connections with the Semites and Israelites, and the relations of Egypt with Greece as far back as the pre-historic ages. Students will be trained in such a course of historical research. The annual illustrated volume will be given to subscribers, and the whole of the antiquities found will be placed in public museums. Contributions for the work must be addressed to the secretary, Egyptian Research Account, University College, Gower Street, London.

The work will form a branch of the general development of research work in the expansion of the University of London, and is entirely dependent upon personal contributions. The committee appeals for assistance to all who care for the past glory of Egypt, and for the sources of our Western civilization, to all who realize the continuity of history, and who wish to maintain the traditions of English discovery and scholarship in the East.



The Negus of Abyssinia has sent the German Kaiser a number of very handsome gifts by the hands of Dr. von Rosen, who lately headed the German expedition to Abyssinia. In addition to the Star of Ethiopia, set in diamonds, the Negus sent shields, spears, saddles, etc., with rich gold ornamentation. Remembering the Kaiser's love for Christian archæology, he likewise sent two ancient

processional crosses, one of them with an Ethiopian and Greek inscription said to date from before the sixth century, and a handsome bronze chalice.



All Saints', Compton.

BY MABEL ESCOMBE.

AN official guide will give the name of Compton as recurring just short of three dozen times. *Ton*, an enclosure, is the most common of English suffixes, and linked with *combe* it aptly enough describes that most familiar feature in home landscapes—a hollow encircled by hills. These hamlets, which nestle within the folded clasp of down or woodland, are often centuries old. Often, too, they conceal fragmentary records of the past, such mementoes as have withstood the gnawing "tooth of time," or in some degree survived the "razure of oblivion." *If stones could speak*, what revelations might be gathered from the feuds, the persecutions, the faith and simple, homely habits of those forefathers who sleep in silence!

All Saints', Compton, reposes in a dip of "grey lean" Hampshire down, as it has reposed for close upon a thousand years. Neighbouring hills conceal silent barrows, the remains of a Parliamentarian encampment, and the undulatory windings of yew-tree boundaries which suggest a Pilgrims' way, or recall the fact that at Domesday Survey William the Archer held the Manor of Cuntune.

As the setting is full of ancient landmarks, so also is the church. The very foundation-stone claims to be a Hampshire "grey-wether" utilized for the purpose it has so long fulfilled.

Situated just off the old Roman road which runs from Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) to Bitterne (*Clausentum*), the approach to the building is from a crosswise cut which no doubt connected with another great southern highway. At least, in this manner is explained the fact that the principal entrance

faces north instead of, as is usual, being towards the south, on which side two lesser entries are now blocked up. The beautiful Norman arch, enclosed within a modern porch, dating 1857, is one of the best examples to be found amongst smaller village churches anywhere in the country. It frames a massive door fashioned from a solid slab of yew, and the panel that encloses the lock still bears the marks of some rude instrument. Behind the door stands the font, which, though supposed to be less ancient than the church, is of great age. Borings in the stone

Whilst the small windows in the body of the church are Norman and the west window Perpendicular work, those in the chancel all date from the period of the thirteenth century. The splay of the north-east window (chancel), uncovered during the last forty years, is decorated with a fresco. The single figure represents a bishop, commonly held to be St. Swithin, although the fact that he carries a book disproves the idea to some. A certain Bishop Daniel, A.D. 704, wrote several learned works; but whatever the episcopal association may be, there is everything to prove the



ALL SAINTS', COMPTON: SOUTH SIDE, SHOWING BISHOP HUNTINGFORD'S TOMB.

point to the use of a locked font-cover in compliance with a synod of the thirteenth century. This ordained that fonts should be securely covered to prevent the theft of baptismal water for purposes of incantation. In the porch is preserved a china basin used for baptism for nearly a century previous to 1873. Beside the door are the remains of a holy-water stoup. South of the chancel the wall contains a piscina, as also in the chancel itself. General opinion holds that following alterations in the thirteenth century this archway was considerably widened.

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church's ancient origin and support its connection with the very earliest introduction of Christianity into Wessex. Kinegils, the first Christian King (611), gave all the land round Winchester to the Church of St. Peter's, and the earliest Saxon structure was built by his son.

It must be remembered that any picture of ancient history may be readily reduced to three main features—the palace, the cathedral, and the castle. These are representative of that far-reaching feudal system which based its power upon the produce of the soil and the

toil of cottage delvers. In the Anglo-Saxon treatise of Elfric this is well shown, and it states: "Every throne which standeth aright, standeth upon three pillars—the priest, the warrior, and the labourer. The priest prayeth day and night for the welfare of the people; the warrior defendeth the people with his sword; the labourer tilleth the earth and worketh for the livelihood of all. And if any one of these pillars be broken, the throne will be overturned."

The land of Compton became enrolled within the Manor of Chilcomb, and as such, reference to it occurs in the Cathedral

Both church and churchyard contain many tombs belonging to the family of Harris, formerly resident at Silkstede. Numerous references to the same family also occur in the general register for infringement of an Act of Parliament, which from 1662 enjoined "burying in woollen" to encourage the wool trade, Winchester being a special centre of this industry. By the more delicately nurtured the statute seems to have been generally resented, as the poet Pope insinuated in an ironical allusion to Mrs. Oldfield (Narcissa). She, it is said, did not so much dread death as the idea of being clad in flannel:



ALL SAINTS', COMPTON: INTERIOR.

Records of St. Swithin's Priory and the Diocesan Records of Bishop de Assenio, Bishop Sandall, and Bishop Wykeham. Mention of Chilcomb in Domesday Book would thus include mention of Compton, identified as one out of nine other churches. Compton also possessed interest in being a church, whilst Chilcomb was still a chapel, proof of which is offered in three separate entries of the Papal records—a bequest to the Monks of Winchester of the church of Compton (1235), an induct to William de Braham (1259) to retain the church of Compton, and a certain provision made to William de Meon (1343).

"Odious! in woollen 'twould a saint provoke!
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.)
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face.
One would not sure, be frightful when one's dead—
And—Betty—give this cheek a little Red."

The sum of five pounds—relatively much more—which upon each infringement was imposed as forfeiture, must constantly have enriched the poor, for the Act, which also concerned the importations of linen, continued in force until the year 1814.

Another family to whose memory the graveyard bears faithful witness built and lived in Compton Manor Farm for many generations. The carved kitchen chimney-

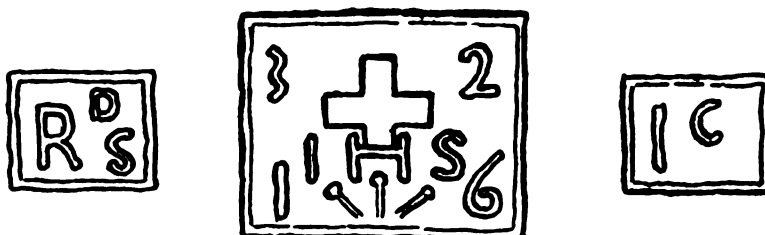
piece still bears a date which may be read diversely as 1632 or 1326.

Possibly the former date is the more correct rendering, as the lower figures are larger, and would thus emphasize the century, whilst the carving is supposed to have been placed there 500 years after the building of the house. The initials on one side refer to Richard Goldfinch (senior); on the other, to Isaac Goldfinch.

Tradition tells that when once the Pro-

and his last wish was to find a resting-place near the same spot. There, shadowed by gray walls and the ripened shade of hoary elms, he left a last counsel to its parishioners: "That the salvation of the soul is to be attained only by believing what is taught and by doing what is commanded in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

NOTE.—This church is now in process of enlargement.



COMPTON MANOR FARM: CARVING ON KITCHEN CHIMNEYPIECE.

pector's soldiers were quartered here under Captain Barnard, they had drunk all the beer but one barrel. This, reserved for a coming christening, was left untouched on condition that the son should be baptized *Barnard*, and use of the additional name, Richard Barnard Goldfinch, finds support from a tombstone in distinction from more simple "Richards" and "Johns."

The list of clergy, as preserved, numbers forty-three, and dates from the year 1288, when Hugh de Lavington was succeeded by Henry de Simplingham. Lavingtons are still to be found resident within a short distance. In this and neighbouring parishes the earlier entries show a frequent admixture of French names, which seems to imply that the clergy were drawn from families of Norman ancestry. Nor is this surprising. It often happened in Hampshire and other southern counties that estates were designedly granted to those of a naturalized element, whose sympathy might be accepted as favourable to a conquering line of Kings.

Amongst other mural tablets, the church possesses one to the memory of George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Hereford, whose tomb may be found south of the church. As curate his early priesthood began in Compton,

An Early Anglo-Saxon Migration from East Sussex to the Vale of Taunton.*

BY THE LATE T. W. SHORE, F.G.S.

THE complete subjugation of Sussex by Ine, King of Wessex, which his predecessor, Ceadwalla, had begun, the extension of the West Saxon kingdom in Somerset so as to include the Vale of Taunton, and the construction of a fortified stronghold at Taunton by the same King, are well-known facts of Anglo-Saxon history. He was also the overlord of the South Saxon State.

In 1899 I contributed to the *Antiquary* a series of papers on early migrations from Kent.

The purpose of this paper is to state the evidence that points to a migration, probably in Ine's time, from the eastern part of Sussex to the Vale of Taunton. This evidence consists of historical statements in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and the existence of the same peculiar customs of inheritance in the

* By Mr. Shore's lamented death, this paper has been deprived of his final revision.—ED.

two districts from time immemorial to the present day. These customs are practically identical, and the two districts are separated by a very wide extent of country in which these customs are not found except here and there on a few isolated manors. The custom is junior right, commonly called Borough English, by which the youngest son, instead of the eldest, succeeds to the family inheritance. Sussex, of all the counties in England, is especially marked by this custom.* It prevails, or formerly did, on certainly more than 140 manors in that county.† In the barony of Lewes it was the custom of the entire barony. This custom has only been traced on about nine manors in Hampshire, and on very few, if any, in Wiltshire, Dorset, or in Northern and Eastern Somerset. When we come to Western Somerset, however, we find a large district, that of the Vale of Taunton, in which, like the Barony of Lewes, it is or was, the exclusive custom in regard to copyhold inheritance.

Nowhere else, from Kent to Land's End, can we find any large area over which Borough English or junior right can be traced. It exists, indeed, on a very few manors in Devon and Cornwall, and these not far from the coast, its origin in these places having been probably due to early settlements of tribal people among whom it prevailed. It exists, or formerly existed, on about twenty-eight manors in Surrey, with some variations in detail, and these instances may probably be accounted for by early migrations of South Saxons northwards into Surrey through the ancient forest of the Andredsweald. It is not an old British custom, for it is distinct from the partible custom of Welsh law,‡ quite different from the ancient mode of succession that generally prevailed in ancient Wales, and can only be traced in parts of South Wales which received early tribal settlers of another race. Nor can it be traced among the old British people of Cornwall as a general custom of their race.

Ancient customs, such as this of family inheritance, are among the most persistent of

human institutions, and enable us to trace, with some degree of certainty, the settlements of people of different tribes or races. It is certain that old tribal customs, especially those of inheritance, were carried by ancient races in their tribal migrations, survived in their new settlements, and can be traced at the present day in our own country by peculiar manorial usages. Their origin is lost in antiquity, and may be even traced in some instances to the Continental fatherlands of the tribal people who migrated to England, and became the ancestors of the old English or Anglo-Saxon people. Borough English or junior right varied in some of its incidental details in various parts of England.* In the barony of Lewes and the Vale of Taunton, the two districts under review, the customs were practically identical. The incidental customs of the barony of Lewes† and the great manor or lordship of Taunton Dean‡ may be compared as follows:

1. The copyholders in both districts occupied lands which passed from the tenant to his heir without any option of the lord.
2. Both at Lewes and Taunton the widow was entitled to her husband's estate for her life, and she was admitted for life by the court.
3. By the custom on both manors, the youngest son succeeded.
4. Similarly by custom, if there was no son, the youngest daughter succeeded.
5. If there were no children, the inheritance passed to the youngest brother, youngest sister, youngest uncle, youngest aunt, or other youngest relative collaterally.
6. The guardianship of infant heirs, both in the barony of Lewes and in the manor of Taunton Dean, was by custom entrusted to the next of the infant's kindred or more than one of them to whom the estate could not descend.
7. In both of these great lordships, if the husband made a surrender of his estate in favour of some person, other than his wife, even if this surrender should be made on his death-bed before legal witnesses, the

* C. I. Elton, *On Gavelkind*.

† Corner, *Custom of Borough English*.

‡ Sir H. Maine, *Early History of Institutions*, p. 223; J. Rhys, *The Welsh People*, pp. 221, 222; F. Seebohm, *Tribal System in Wales*.

* C. I. Elton, *On Gavelkind*.

† T. W. Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, i. 178, 179.

‡ H. B. Shillibeer, *Customs of the Manor of Taunton Dean*, pp. 31-67.

widow lost her right to hold the estate for her life.

8. The customary tenants in both districts were under similar obligations to keep their tenements in repair.

9. In both districts the tenants were unable to let or farm their copyholds for a longer period than a year and a day, without license from their lord's court.

10. The tenants in both districts were under the obligation of doing their suit at their lord's court at Lewes or Taunton respectively, from three weeks to three weeks. There were also in both districts similar regulations under which defaulters were essoined or fined for non-attendance.

In addition to this close similarity in custom, the administrative organization of the lordship or manor of Taunton Dean was in some important respects similar to that of a Sussex rape, each having its component hundreds within the lordship or rape.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the folk-speech of Somerset is the change of dialect which occurs at Taunton. Mr. F. T. Elworthy, whose researches in the West Somerset dialect have been published by the English Dialect Society, tells us that a mile or two east of Taunton the folk-speech is that of Eastern Somerset, while a mile west of the town it is that of Western Somerset.

Between Pickeridge Hill, a spur of the Blackdown range that runs northward to the village of Thurlbeer, which is pronounced Dil'burn, and a ridge of the Quantock Hills that extends southwards, Taunton is situated, where the fertile vale that bears the name of Taunton Dean opens out into the great Somerset flat. It was on this site, in the middle of the valley between these hills, just at its narrowest part, and just where a modern engineer would place a defensive stronghold, that Ine, King of the West Saxons, built the Saxon fortress. It was here, also, apparently that he introduced, perhaps compulsorily, settlers from Eastern Sussex after his subjugation of the South Saxon kingdom, which his predecessor had begun.

The change in dialect in East Sussex and West Somerset is also worth some consideration. The mid-southern dialect of

ancient Wessex which prevails over Hampshire, West Sussex, Dorset, Wiltshire, and Eastern Somerset, exhibits some marked differences from that of West Somerset on the one hand, and East Sussex on the other. This has been shown by Mr. A. J. Ellis in his researches on English dialects, by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, in his researches on the dialect of West Somerset, and by Mr. W. D. Cooper, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, and other writers on the folk-speech of East Sussex.

The substantive verb which, all over the old Wessex country, including the country to the east of Taunton, has "thou bist" in the second person singular, is entirely changed in the folk-speech of the west of Taunton to "thou art." In both West Somerset and East Sussex the initial "th" is replaced by "t," "v" is generally replaced by "w," and "r" is commonly transposed.

In addition to the evidence of identity in the custom of family inheritance, there appears to be historical evidence which confirms that of the customs and connects Taunton with Sussex.

This is contained in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, which tells that in the year 710, Ine, King of Wessex, in alliance with his kinsman, Nun, who, in a charter of a later date, is styled King of the South Saxons, fought against Gerent, King of the Welsh—*i.e.*, the Western Britons. We know that, as a result of this war, the boundary of the kingdom of Wessex was extended westward, the country occupied, and the fortress of Taunton built. It is not unreasonable to think that Ine's South Saxons took part in this settlement, and that while West Saxons settled elsewhere in Somerset, some of Ine's South Saxon subjects or allies settled in Taunton Dean.

Another entry in the *Chronicle* under the year 722, tells us that Ine was for the second time at war with the South Saxons, on which war broke out also at Taunton, where Ealdbriht, an etheling, whom Ine had exiled, and who is described in the *Chronicle* as a "wrecca," or one driven out of his own land, seized the castle and town of Taunton. It is very remarkable that war should break out simultaneously in Sussex and the Vale of Taunton, where an exiled prince seized the fortress. He could not have done this with-

out adherents, and it is improbable they were of the British race. They were presumably of his own race, men from Sussex settled by King Ine in West Somerset, and who had customs similar to those of the people round the stronghold of Lewes in Sussex, the remote ancestors respectively of those whose ancient customs agree in such a remarkable way at the present day.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* also tells us that while Ine was fighting against the South Saxons, his wife, Ethelburga, overcame the rebellion in Taunton, and burnt the town which her husband had built. We are also told that she drove out Ealdbriht, the exiled etheling, and that he withdrew into Surrey

Some Monastic Burial Relics.

BY THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., VICAR
OF MILTON ABBEY, DORSET.

DURING Sir Gilbert Scott's restoration of the Abbey Church of Milton, about forty years ago, two graves were laid bare.

The first grave, at the foot of the steps of the high altar, contained the skeleton of an Abbot, with six pieces of a wooden pastoral staff and its crook (almost circular), and some other small fragments of wood; also several pieces of sandals, and an iron buckle



and Sussex—*i.e.*, into the old kingdom of the South Saxons where war was going on, apparently retiring to his own country. There, at any rate, the *Chronicle* tells us he was finally subdued and slain by King Ine in 725.

From these historical details which connect Sussex with Taunton, and from the remarkable similarity in customs between the people of the barony of Lewes and those of Taunton Dean and the other evidence, it appears extremely probable that early in the eighth century there was a migration of people from Eastern Sussex into West Somerset. The historical evidence appears to confirm the remarkable evidence of the customs.



of a girdle. The length of the six pieces of the staff is 23 inches, and the diameter of the crook is 2 inches. The widest part of the sole of the sandals is 2½ inches.

In the other grave, to the west of the Abbot's, was a skeleton of one who had been in priest's orders, with a chalice and paten of secondary metal (*see illustration*). The bowl of the chalice is 4 inches in diameter, and its height (measured from the inside) is 1 inch. The stalk, which has a plain, flat pomel in the centre, is about 1½ inches long, and the foot (partly broken) measures about 3 inches in diameter. The paten originally was almost flat, but it is now slightly battered. It is very slightly sunken in the centre, and has two thin incised lines running round the rim. The diameter of the paten is 4½ inches. Neither paten nor chalice has any maker's marks thereon, but they are probably of the fourteenth century.

Although these burial relics were dis-

covered forty years ago, this is the first notice of them which has appeared anywhere, and the photograph reproduced above is the first ever taken.



Four Tudor Wills.

BY CONSTANCE M. SPENDER.

MANY families possess wonderful treasures from the past in the shape of old wills, and any which date from pre-Reformation days are specially interesting. Tudor wills abound, but few of them are coeval with the Paston Letters, or begin with the ancient pious Diction, "I bequeith my soule unto Almighty God, to oure blissed Lady, and to all the Holy company of Hevene, and my body to be buried in the Churchyerde."

There lie before me four pre-Reformation wills belonging to the ancient Kentish family of Greenstreet. The earliest is dated 1494, and the latest 1533, and they are all very characteristic examples of the manner property and money were bequeathed in the years just preceding the Reformation. In order duly to appreciate them, it is important to realize the influence of the times and the locality in which they lived over the people who framed these wills.

In 1494 the Wars of the Roses had lately ended. Although they were wars of terrible bloodshed amongst the nobility, the country at large had remained tolerably tranquil. "The mischief of it falls upon those who made the war," said a foreign historian of the period. "Those who made the war" were the barons, and the mischief which befell them was extermination. With the disappearance of many great houses came the final blow to the Feudal System. One of the immediate results of this was a sudden leap into prosperity and importance of the smaller country-squires and landowners. For the first time, in fact, the small proprietors had their due chance, and were no more ground down by an iron system. In the eastern counties, which combined manufactures with agriculture, like Kent, they in-

creased rapidly both in wealth and numbers, and formed the basis of the sturdy yeomanry who were to do so much for England in later days. The men of Kent had ever been famous for sturdy independence and love of freedom. As early as 1381 the cry of the poor had been voiced by a certain Kentish priest, John Ball, who had preached that things "Will never go well in England as long as goods be not in common." Jack Tyler's rising had begun in Kent, and had been supported by 100,000 sturdy men. In 1450 (which was probably within the memory of the John Greenstreet who framed the earliest of these wills) Jack Cade's rising had resulted in "The complaint of the Commons of Kent" being laid before the Council with good and substantial results.

The Greenstreets lived in that fertile tract of Kent which lies in the north east. Lynsted, from whence the head of the family hailed, is between Faversham and Sittingbourne, and Claxfield Farm, which was formerly the residence of the Greenstreets, is still in existence, though the farm is now divided into small cottages. There is also a village called Greenstreet with 1,000 inhabitants, which is partly in the parish of Lynsted and partly in the parish of Teynham. Pilgrims to the great shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury must have constantly passed that way, and Faversham Abbey was not far distant.

We should expect the inhabitants to be pious adherents of the Church, and this is amply borne out by their wills. At the same time, they were not far from the Cinque Ports, and there would be easy communication between them and France. They would hear much news of the great world, and would also be in touch with London.

In 1494 Henry VII. had been on the throne for nine years. There were no great barons to dispute his despotism, and Parliament was feeble and inert. No new laws for the good of the subject were made during this reign, and the Constitution seemed at a standstill. At the same time, the Renaissance was beginning to influence English thought and life; but so far the new learning and the old religion were going hand in hand, and nobody in England, during the reign of Henry VII., dreamt that the Reformation was so nigh at hand.

The first will we have to deal with is that of John Greenstreet of Lynsted, dated 1494. It is full of pious bequests. He bequeaths two soldi to the high altar of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Lynsted. This he explains is for his tithes, which have been "negligently forgotten," and it is a very usual entry in the wills of landowners of the period. Sixpence each is left to keep up the lights burning before the altars of St. Cross, Our Lady, St. Peter and St. John Baptist, and for lights to burn before his coffin. The ancient church of Lynsted is still dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, but there is no trace left of any chapels bearing these names.

Six and eightpence was for the repair of the church.

Six and eightpence was for the keeping up of the churchyard.

Fourpence in money was left to each son and daughter, and two ewes to Margaret Byx.

John Greenstreet was evidently a careful and just man of business, and a good father and husband. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and he had a long family. When he died he left six sons—John, William, Laurence, Peter, Thomas, and Stephen; there were two married daughters—Agnes Harlow and Mildred Hardyll, besides Margaret, Marion, and Joan, who were all unmarried, and probably very young. In the wills the Greenstreets were variously described as "gentlemen" or "yeomanry." Probably they were rising from the yeomanry class to be small squires. John Greenstreet was a fairly large landowner for a yeoman, as his will describes "lands, tenements, rents, and services" in four parishes—*i.e.*, Lynsted, Teynham, Bapchild, and Tong. His wife Elizabeth was to have all profits for a year in order to pay "my dettes and bequethes." After that she was to live in a farm called Claxfield, which had thirty acres of land around it, and also was to possess a wood called Crispon Wood, until her three youngest sons—Peter, Thomas, and Stephen—were twenty-four years old. But the condition was that she should remain "sole and not maryed." If she married, Claxfield was to be let, and she was to be allowed 13s. 3d. a year until Stephen the youngest boy was twenty-four. The rest was

to accumulate for a dowry for the unmarried daughters, Marion, Margaret, and Joan.

When the younger sons attained their late majority, and came into possession of their property, they were still to be bound to pay their mother 13s. 3d. a year. If either died before the age of twenty-four "each was to be others' heyre." If they all died, the estate was to revert to the elder brothers. In this case, whoever inherited was bound to pay ten marks for the repair of the church at Lynsted, and ten marks to "ane abille prest" to "syng mass for his soule and all Christian soules for a yeare."

John, the eldest son, was to inherit the lands called after his own name. Evidently the tenement called Greenstreet was the prize and the greater part of the property. From him Elizabeth was to have 10s. yearly.

The second son, William, was to have Palmers, with all the remaining land except a croft called Cookes. Johnson defines a croft to be "a little close adjoining to a house used for corn or pasture." He also was to pay 10s. a year towards his mother's maintenance.

The third son, Laurence, was a priest of Burley Chantry, near Charing in Kent. He was to have Cook's Croft, and he alone of all the sons is not to contribute to his mother's income. He is called *Sir Laurence* by his father in respect of his office.

All women were supposed in those days either to become nuns, or to "marry and bear children," and the father is exceedingly careful about the dowries of his three unmarried daughters. His married daughters, Agnes Harlow and Mildred Hardyll, were to receive 11s. each, and evidently their marriage portions had been ample, for any other claim from them was not to be entertained; but Marion, Margaret, and Joan were to have the valuable wood called Crispons Wood sold for them as a dowry, and also 10 marks each on their marriage.

Finally, one acre of land was to be sold for at least 33s. 3d., and the money was to be given to keep a priest to say Masses for a quarter of a year for John Greenstreet's soul. Allowing for the fact that money went nearly twenty times as far in those days, that was good pay, for it would amount to 4d. a Mass.

The last clause of the will is truly paternal. It provides for a right of way for the younger sons from their garden through their brother's land, which was a shorter cut to Church.

This is a wise, kind, and just will, showing (1) great piety; (2) devotion to wife and children; (3) a great sense of fairness and justice.

The second will, dated 1523, is that of a woman, Agnes Greenstreet, of Tenterdon, a village in South Kent. Probably she belonged to another branch of the family. There are the usual pious bequests to the church in money, and "a good shete" is bequeathed to the chapel of St. John Baptist at Smalhithe. She is also scrupulously careful about the number of Masses "to be said for her soule and all Cristene soules."

"Five at my buryinge."

"Five at my month's mynde" (a month after death).

"Three at my yeare's mynde" (a year after death).

"Three two yeares after deathe."

Clothes were evidently worth handing down, for Agnes bequeaths to her sister Mildred her "best gowne," her "best kyrtyll," and her "best girdill." We can picture the shape and fashion of these garments from studying the figures on the brasses of that period. Probably Agnes's gown was cut square in front, with bishop's sleeves, and draped high to show the "best peticote," which was left to one Joan Goddy. The kirtle was sometimes called the "surcote overte," and was a kind of warm overgarment thrown over a gown, and requiring a girdle to keep it in place. Agnes Greenstreet evidently had a fancy for kirtles, for she had four, and one was red. The "bonnets" she leaves to Joan Goddy were probably velvet hoods coming to a point over the forehead. Her "husbandes gowne," left to John Stigg, would almost certainly be a long, warm coat with a hood and hanging sleeves, which was worn at that time over the doublet.

Brass candlesticks were evidently great household gods, for Agnes mentions her "thred best kandelstick" which was to be given to one Joan Russell, the best "candelstykke," going to Susan, and the "other ij candelstyckes" to her godson. "A little

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brass pott" is also mentioned amongst the legacies.

James Coke was Agnes's "residuary legatee," and he is quaintly commanded "to be a trew and sole executor," and "to dispose of my goodes for my soule and alle Cristen soules at his discretione."

Agnes Greenstreet was evidently a well-to-do widow; but if she had land it was clearly not hers to leave, nor does she mention any jewellery.

The third will is that of Laurence Greenstreet, the "Sir Laurence" of John Greenstreet's will. He was one of the last of the Chantry priests, for his will was dated 1528. Its items testify to a busy life, and an interest in many churches. Very likely his spare time was spent in ministering to neglected and outlying districts, and the beds and bedding which were left in his will might have been kept in the rooms over the church-porches of any parishes where he was obliged to spend the night.

Sir Laurence's body was to have the privilege of being buried in the church before the rood. He also bequeaths money for lights, and for the needful repair of two churches—*i.e.*, Penstone and Bapchild. He bequeaths a "towel and diaper" to Lynsted, his native church, an altar cloth to Charing, and another to his own Chantry Chapel at Burley, and "to the parishe church of Kyngsdonne my surples"—his surplice, to wit. He leaves the large sum of £6 13s. 3d. for Masses to be said for his soul. He must have been richer than most priests; perhaps he had sold his patrimony of Cook's Croft, for he is able to leave his brother a solid hoop of silver and some iron, also six silver spoons, a feather-bed and a "bolstar." Laurence Greenstreet had many pairs of sheets to leave his nieces, and also candlesticks. He also possessed books of sermons and "decretales" which he leaves to his brother-priests, as well as his clothes. One longs to see the "tawny gowne" left to a certain Sir Christopher Burton. Another interesting item is the "black girdill with three barrs and buckle of silver," which was left to a lady, Margaret, the wife of Throwley. A godson was to have a silver spoon "gilted" (was this for luck?), and a basin made of "laten," which was a mixture of iron and

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tin. The residue of his goods was to go "to provide the church at Leneham with that thing which is most needful."

The fourth will is that of the William Greenstreet, second son of old John, who inherited Palmers under the terms of his father's will. It is dated 1533, a memorable year for England, for it was on July 11 of that year the Pope declared Henry VIII's marriage with Anne Boleyn "null and void." William was a richer man than his father, and seems to have farmed his land with great success, to judge from the munificence of his legacies. His money appears to have been banked with a priest for safety. Masses were to be sung for him for ten years; the land was set aside to pay for that. Twenty shillings was left towards a cope for the church. It is doubtful whether that cope could have been bought before the storm broke over the Church. In this will there are at least twenty-two legacies in money, varying from 3d. to £5. The unmarried daughters, Richardine and Alice, are particularly well provided for. At their marriage each was to have 3 marks from her brother and £10 from the parson, also 11s. apiece for clothes. If they died, the whole of their dowry was to go to provide Masses, not for *their* souls, but for their *father's* soul. Amongst the items, William Greenstreet bequeaths are a testar (*i.e.*, a helmet), "an old coverlet that lyeth upon me," and "an old shyp cheste." It was a happy thought upon his part that the property was to be divided between his five children "by the discretion of two indifferent or impartial men." He seems to have been a widower with young children, for the age of majority is fixed for them at twenty, and until then the property was to be managed by executors.

These four wills give us a very interesting peep into country life in England in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. They reveal a pious, kind folk, devoted to their land and to their children, anxious to do the best with their goods, and mindful of the claims of charity.



The Round Towers of Ireland.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Concluded from p. 143.)

II. USES.

TURN now to the probable uses of the Round Towers. The inquiry is no less interesting, though no less void of finality, than that of their origin. Yet here also a *via media* is possible, though the paths leading to it are more devious. Let us wander among the latter for awhile in the hope of reaching the former eventually.

On the assumption of the pagan theory, it is contended that these towers were (a) fire temples, (b) astronomical observatories, (c) Buddhist temples. These contentions have, as is to be expected, severally roused as much virulent rancour and ignominious name-calling as the question of origin. They are termed "fables and fancies," "false or inconclusive etymologies," "blunders," and "utterly baseless," etc. But as vituperation is a suspicious form of and a feeble buttress to argument, let me briefly review a few specimens of evidence *pro* and *con*.

Vallancey is pretty accurately regarded as the founder, if not the finisher, of the fire-temple hypothesis, and as such comes under the knout of Petrie *et hoc genus omne*. The shoulders of his disciples—Lanigan, Moore, D'Alton and (*proh dolor!*) Miss Beaufort—are also the recipients of sturdy lashes from the merciless hand of "S. J." Canon Bourke's harmless phrase "Pillar Towers" apparently exempted him from castigation by this writer, though he objects strongly to its use as a "misnomer." But is it such? Denis Florence McCarthy evidently thought not in his beautiful poem, "The Pillar Towers of Ireland":

VI.

The names of their founders have vanished in the
gloom,
Like the dry branch in the fire, or the body in the
tomb;
But to-day, in the ray, their shadows still they cast—
Those temples of forgotten gods—these relics of the
past!

VIII.

How many different rites have these grey old temples
known!
To the mind what dreams are written in these
chronicles of stone!
What terror and what error, what gleams of love and
truth,
Have flashed from these walls since the world was in
its youth!

IX.

Here blazed the sacred fire, and when the sun was
gone,
As a star from afar, to the traveller it shone;
And the warm blood of the victim have these gray
old temples drunk,
And the death-song of the Druid, and the matin of
the monk.

But this is poetry, and the antiquary deals with sterner stuff than that of which the poet is made. And yet the latter, like his brother the romancist, often touches into life and grace the dry-as-dust materials of the former.

What, then, assuming their pagan origin, has the dry-as-dust fraternity to reveal on this alleged use or object of the Round Towers? Very little, according to Canon Bourke, yet that little is worth investigation, despite the discouraging canon he lays down.

"The object for which they were planned and perfected is a matter entirely hidden from all historic research. It may become known if one could first form a very probable opinion of the time in which the towers were first erected."

It is just this "very probable opinion" which is the crux of the entire position, in lieu of which (and still more of an assumed certainty) my *via media* offers one that reaches only the grade of possibility. But taking either degree as a basis, conjecture has something more than an airy nothing on which to stand. Assuming their pagan origin, is it utterly subversive of all reasonable contention that from these towers "blazed the sacred fire"?

Even the irrepressible O'Brien is at one with the dogmatic Petrie in rejecting this contention. "Had Bede even *asserted*," asserts the former, "that the Round Towers were fire receptacles, it would not obtain my assent, as they were as great an enigma in that venerable writer's day as they have been ever since," adding, with characteristic confidence, "until now that their *secret* is about

to be unveiled."* But this supposition is materially qualified by a previous admission "that *some few* of them were therewith connected—I say *connected*, not *appropriated*—may, I think, be well allowed; nay, it is my candid belief, so far as belief is compatible with a matter so unauthenticated."†

Logic or no logic, this admission is fatal to his subsequent argument. If "some few," why not all? And the difficulties of wooden flooring, smoke, etc., were not insuperable; nor is the witness of the "white coating" of Ardmore Tower overwhelmingly conclusive. It is quite possible that "through the mystic revolutions of so many ages" it regained (if it ever lost) the pristine whiteness of its "inner surface." Mr. O'Brien next deals Hanway a thrust under which he is supposed to bite the dust as his natural aliment from henceforth. "The instance which is adduced of the four temples described by Hanway, in his 'Travels into Persia,' proves nothing. It certainly corresponds with the architectural character of some of our Round Towers, but leaves us as much in the dark as to the era and use of both as if he had never made mention of any such occurrence. . . . It is well known that when temples were at all appropriated to this consecrated delusion [preservation of the sacred fire], it was within a small *crypt* or *arched vault*—over which the temple was erected—that it was retained. The Ghebres, or Parsees, the direct disciples of Zoroaster, the reputed author of this improved institution, 'build their temples,' says Richardson (*Asiatic Researches*) 'over *subterraneous fires*.'"

Here again his admission vitiates his point. If Hanway's "instance" "certainly corresponds with the architectural character of some of our Round Towers," Hanway's further contention may prove a vast deal more than "nothing," which the quotation from Richardson distinctly emphasizes. Architectural resemblance almost argues identity of use, though partial does not always mean total parallel.

"S. J." is no less virulently adverse to the fire theory, and Petrie is, of course, again his arsenal. His weapons are chiefly etymological, and are none the brighter or keener for the refurbishing. Vallancey, Miss Beau-

* *Loc. cit.*, p. 83.

† P. 70.

fort, O'Connor, Windele ("a gentleman who ought to have known better"), and Mr. and Mrs. Hall ("although intelligent and racy writers, not Irish antiquaries"), are lunged at with questionable success. Into these niceties I have neither time nor inclination to plunge. But one of his thrusts calls for a passing comment.



ROUND TOWER, SWORDS.

"Those who hold that the Round Towers were fire temples are entitled to explain why there are two or more Round Towers in one place. . . . One Round Tower, if the Round Towers were fire temples, would have served a populous district."

This is apparently intended as a summary disposal of the whole matter. The four

(formerly five) towers of Glendalough are, of course, brandished aloft in a triumphant flourish. But is not the pæan of victory premature? The proximity of five or a dozen towers no more invalidates the fire-temple conjecture than the nearness of the three great temples in the "white spectre of Selinus rising amidst the waste" disproved five centuries B.C. a common pagan cultus therein. Besides, the retort is obvious: if "one Round Tower would have served a populous district," one belfry in Christian times would have also been amply serviceable in each locality. The cogency of this *a pari* reasoning is self-evident. O'Brien saw the force of it from another standpoint: "If they were intended as belfries, would it not be the most wasteful expenditure of time and wealth to erect two of them on almost the same spot?"

Next, were they originally designed for and actually utilized as astronomical observatories? Here again diversity of opinion ranges widely and rages furiously. O'Connor, Lanigan, and O'Brien hold that they were; Petrie and his *sequelæ* maintain they were not. O'Brien's dual view is more than speculation:

"Be it known that the Round Towers of Ireland were temples constructed by the early Indian colonists of the country in honour of that *fructifying* principle of nature, emanating, as was supposed, from the sun, under the denomination of Sol, Phœbus, Apollo, Abad, or Budh, etc.; and from the moon under the epithet of Luna, Diana, Juno, Astarte, Venus, Babia, or Butsee, etc. Astronomy was inseparably interwoven with this planetary religion, while the religion itself was characterized by enforcing almost as strict a regard to the body after death as the body was expected to pay to a Supreme Essence before its mortal dissolution."

"S. J." rebuts the astronomical contention, with no small measure of success, in three arguments: It is extremely unlikely that *valleys* would be chosen as the site of such observatories; the presence of several in close proximity argues against the theory; "where there are four window-opes in the uppermost story, these, as at Ardmore and Cashel, for example, do not always face the cardinal points."

Yet insistence upon the cardinal points is risky, for O'Brien distinctly asserts that, "with three exceptions, all have a row of apertures towards the top, just under the projecting roof, made completely after the fashion of those which Solomon had built, being windows of narrow lights. In general the number is four, and then they correspond to the cardinal points."

But O'Brien's chief hypothesis is, of course, his Phallic theory. His entire volume of 534 pages was written to support this. It is curious and startling, but it hardly, in my judgment, merits the severe epithets it has called forth. Unsavoury as the view may be, I am of opinion that the array of arguments adduced is but ill set aside by obloquy. Nor has it been without respectable adherents, such as Sir William Betham, Marcus Keane, and Father Prout. And "S. J." may triumphantly assert that one Dublin publisher refused to print his work, but another, and a London one, did so. O'Brien's book is somewhat incoherently written, but the mass of materials he has grouped in support of his view that the towers were originally Buddhist temples is not to be easily swept aside; whereas Petrie's work, though undoubtedly more methodical in its arrangement, is not more convincing in its reasoning.

But to glance, in the next place, at the alleged uses to which, in the Christian period, the towers were devoted. First, in importance and in prominence, is the belfry contention. Feebly though this appeals to me, I do not undervalue its significance, though I question much Petrie's having "incontrovertibly established" it, except as a secondary—i.e., Christian—use. Hence I am unable to subscribe to the Rev. G. R. Buick's magisterial dictum: "*We now know* that the Round Towers were belfries and keeps attached to Christian churches, and erected at various periods between the sixth and thirteenth centuries."*

We *know* nothing at all of an absolutely definite nature in this connection beyond the fact that the towers were *used* as belfries by early Irish Christians. But the quotation implies certainty as to *origin*, which has not been, and never will be, reached. The

difference between use and origin makes all the difference. This attachment argument appears to me inconceivably weak. It savours of the *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. Equally so does the detachment theory. The wish, in both cases, is father to the thought. Neither establishes identity of origin between tower and oratory or church. On the contrary, both the separation in most instances and the junction in some seem to me to point strongly to a quite possible, if not certain, difference of date of erection. Yet even this must remain pure conjecture in the absence of unequivocal historic proof. And as to the alleged structural impossibility in the matter of junction, I question much its value as a deciding factor in the controversy. In what does the physical impossibility lie? Were the two sets of buildings coeval in point of time, there was nothing structurally impossible in their junction.* But it is precisely in their being apart that the belfry theory of origin is weakened.

Secondarily, but not *primarily*—i.e., *originally*—the towers were no doubt utilized as belfries. Their presence and structure were suitable for the purpose, and obviated the necessity of similar but smaller erections. But where they had not previously existed, bell-turrets and arches perforce formed part of the church or chapel. I offer this view as a by-path to the *via media*, and pass on with the remark that the documentary evidence in Irish annals of the separate or conjoint existence of church and tower fails, in my opinion, to soar beyond the suggestion of a secondary use. This is the highest certitude to which it can reach, and this, of course, also affects all other implied uses in post-Patrician days.

Thus the keep theory, while in appearance more plausible, is equally restricted with the belfry contention, so far as epoch is concerned. There can be no doubt but that the towers were used in early Christian times as ecclesiastical keeps or convenient store-houses for church plate and other valuables when the clouds of danger hung low over their owners. A single testimony from the *Four Masters* is conclusive: "A.D. 948.

* In some cases, such as at Glendalough, Cashel, Trummery, Dungiven, and Tamlaghtfinlagan, these (if any) physical difficulties were overcome.

* Meeting of Royal Society of Antiquaries, Belfast, August, 1892.

The *cloiteach* of Slane was burnt by the Danes, full of relics and good people, with Caoinchair, Reader of Slane, and the Crozier of the Patron Saint, and a bell—the best of bells.” They were also frequently found serviceable as refuges and sanctuaries, and possibly as beacons and watch-towers. Whether they were solely or successively designed for, or devoted to, purposes of penance, either voluntary or enforced, is a conjecture which has generated much questionable heat. Dean Richardson, of Belturbet, appears to have launched the anchorite or solitary theory, which was accepted by Harris, Milner, O’Conor, O’Halloran, and King, but which O’Brien and Petrie scornfully reject. So also that of penitentiaries, which “S. J.” makes no scruple about dubbing “a very silly theory.” The well-known historian of Cork, Dr. Smith, was its first promulgator, and it also secured adherents, as any theory will, however extravagant. O’Brien’s view of it sums up the antipathy of its opponents, and is worth reproduction here: “That specimens of architecture, so costly and so elegant, should be designed for the paltry purposes of purgatorial columns or penitential heights, to which criminals should be elevated for the ablution of their enormities, while the honest citizen, virtuous and unstained, should be content to grovel amongst lowly terrestrials, ’mid the dense exhalations of forests and bogs, in a mud-wall hut, or at best a conglomeration of wattles and hurdles, is, I conceive, an outrage upon human reason too palpable to be listened to.”

My own view of the matter is that the towers were quite as possibly occasional habitats of non-gregarious hermits and prisons for the refractory as lurking-holes for robbers. These, however, do not exhaust the inventiveness of human ingenuity. In 1871 it dawned upon the Rev. Canon R. Smiddy that the towers could have been nothing more nor less than baptisteries. This idea he evolved in his *Essay on the Druids, the Ancient Churches and Round Towers of Ireland*. The notion is somewhat fanciful, and obtained but little credence. But if not baptisteries, surely mausoleums, decided Sir William Betham, Mr. Getty, and others. This theory, too, received but scant support. The mere discovery of human

remains in their vicinity is but a feeble indication that they were used as cemeteries in either pagan or Christian times. “S. J.’s” argument is of much force in this respect:

“Had the Round Towers been erected as mausoleums, they would not have escaped mention, supposing them pagan, in the *Senchas na Relec*, or ‘History of the Cemeteries,’ an ancient Irish treatise published by Petrie. Had they been Christian mausoleums, they would have been inscribed with the *Oroil*, or prayer for the departed, found upon the oldest Christian monuments discovered in this country, dating from the sixth century.”

It is useless to linger longer, interesting as the subject is, over the probable uses for which the Round Towers were originally constructed, or to which they were subsequently devoted. At best the matter is conjectural, and as such could be prolonged *ad infinitum*. Enough has been said to enable the reader to form his own judgment, and to adopt, if acceptable, my *via media*. Those who wish to pursue the topic more deeply can consult the works referred to in this paper. Let me now turn briefly to its third and concluding aspect.

III. CONSTRUCTION.

Here we step at once into a less sultry atmosphere of inquiry. Shibboleths and party cries but faintly disturb its serenity, nor do the fumes of strife appreciably affect its balminess or dim the beauties of form and material. Canon Smiddy accounted for the form of these architectural puzzles, as also for their fabled appearance beneath the waters of Lough Neagh, in a curious manner. “Lough Neagh,” he writes,* “often overflows its banks, as the exit for its waters is very narrow. The reed was the model of the Round Tower, and as the reeds were here often buried deep in the water, their appearance down in the lake might have suggested the idea, or image, of those tall structures called the reed-houses.”

We have here a confident yet unsupported statement, and a less confident yet ingenious conjecture. But the motives underlying historical phenomena are rarely accurately

* *Loc. cit.*, p. 286.

gauged by what are termed the manifestations of facts. Yet, be the model of the towers what it may, those towers are themselves models of structural grace and symmetry. The regularity of diametral diminution is exquisite. Clondalkin Tower, four miles from Dublin, is a conspicuous instance of this, contracting gradually thus to the top story, at the rate of 3 inches in the first 12 feet: 7 feet 4 inches; 7 feet 1 inch; 6 feet 10 inches; 6 feet 8 inches; 6 feet 6 inches. But, of course, there is as much charming variety in the materials as in the diameter. Spawled rubble (irregular unsquared stones) and ashlar (hammer-dressed stones laid in courses) predominate on the outside, and a coating of freestone internally. Interlocking is also frequently noticeable in the basement.

These towers were, as is known, divided into stories of from three (as at Antrim) to eight (as at Fertagh), "in proportion," as "S. J." observes, "to the height of the entire structure," and "constituted chambers of about 12 feet each in elevation, and from 7 feet to nearly 9 feet diameter"; are conical in shape, and rest upon a circular base projection of one to three steps or plinths. That of Kinnech Tower is hexagonal. The walls at the base are never less than 2 feet 6 inches thick, nor more than 5 feet, the average thickness being about 4 feet; and in outer circumference the towers vary from 38 feet (as at Taghadoo) to 66 feet (as at Monasterboice). Their height varies also from 50 feet to 150 feet. The doorways present some interesting features both in form and masonry. Usually placed in the second story, the elevation from the ground ranges from 4 feet (as at Drumbo) to 26 feet (as at Kilmacduagh). Their heights and breadths, too, differ considerably—the former from 4 feet 3 inches (as at Antrim) to 6 feet 10 inches (as at Kilmacduagh), the latter from 1 foot 7 inches (as at Armoy) to 2 feet 10 inches (as at Kilmacduagh). They often differ, further, from the material of the towers themselves. Thus the Antrim tower is of basalt, whereas the doorway is of dark porphyry; while that of Glendalough is of mica-slate and its doorway of granite, and Monasterboice is of lime-stone, with a doorway of freestone. Again, while some doorways

are semicircular, others are square-headed, capped by a heavy lintel; some are also plain and others ornamented. Furthermore, they were reached by ladders, as were also the several lofts, though to these stairs and spiral staircases not infrequently led. It only remains to be added that these narrow door-



ROUND TOWER, CLONMACNOISE.

ways, in the matter of disposition, face the points of the compass indiscriminately.

The window-opes of the various stories are peculiar in their varying shapes—square-headed, semicircular-headed, and angular-headed. Further, a compound form is noticeable in many towers: the outside may be in the second type and the interior in the

first (as at Dysart), or in the third externally, and in the first inside (as at Cashel). The *motif* of these discrepancies is not easy to seek, but, as "S. J." observes, "it has been conjectured that this compound form was adopted because the architect foresaw that the spiral staircase would cover this part of the window-ope, and be an unsightly object to a person standing outside the tower; hence he concealed it by one or other of the devices mentioned."

Then as to the roofs, they are undoubtedly conical, though some are supposed to have been dome-shaped. Conjectures as to the building of the roofs have been as varied as rife. A fairly plausible one was originated in the *Dublin Penny Journal* of 1833, to the effect that their formation was due to a frame of basket-work, covered with concrete, in which small stones were embedded with a decreasing breadth as they neared the apex, which latter (as at Devenish) culminated in stonework.

A further question remains as to the number and method of erection of the towers. Opinions are divided on both. Oddly enough, Petrie ignores the former, but a fairly common consensus of opinion places it at about seventy-six. Murray computes the number of principals at forty-five, Moore at fifty-six, and Mrs. Hall at eighty-three. Nor is the method of erection an undisputed point. "S. J." holds they were erected "from within without scaffolding," after the manner of modern tall chimneys. O'Brien is of opinion that "scaffolding raised gradually from within" was used. Both views are, of course, purely suppositional. Personally, I am inclined to the latter estimate of their construction, for scaffolding of some sort must have been indispensable.

Lastly, as to the theory that no similar buildings exist outside Ireland. It is simply ignoring facts to hold this view. Scotland possesses two—one at Abernethy, 74 feet high, and a second at Brechin, 110 feet in height. "This latter," remarks Scott, "was built in imitation of the Round Towers in Ireland, under the direction of the Irish monks, who brought Christianity into Scotland." I know of only three in England: one at Hythe, in Kent, an illustration of which appeared in the *Ulster Journal of*

Archæology (vol. iii., p. 27); another at Beckley, in Oxfordshire; and a third at Little Saxham. Parker's *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*, p. 83, contains an illustration of this tower. The absence of the conical roof, and the presence of elevated doorways and window-opes in these towers, together with attachment to their respective churches, form interesting points of observation. The Isle of Man has one also within the precincts of Peel Castle, about 50 feet in height and with projecting battlemented roof.

These British towers suggest the query, Were they coeval with their Irish counterparts, or imitations of a much later date? In the existing lack of testimony to the contrary, I am inclined to favour the latter theory. They were exotics, transplanted, so to speak, from the sister isle, and by no means indigenous to the soil. Their numerical inferiority established this. But here, again, as through the entire interesting question, we must be content to grope in the hazy domain of conjecture. Yet we need not follow Ruskin's characteristic reply to Mr. Gladstone when, during the former's famous visit to Hawarden in 1878, the latter having introduced the subject of the Round Towers of Ireland, he said that as it was a controverted subject he knew nothing of it! It is a subject which, though beclouded with mystery, has an unquenchable flame of interest to the antiquary burning steadily and brightly within it.

P.S.—Very gratefully I acknowledge here my indebtedness to Mr. A. Meigh, of Ash Hall, Stoke-on Trent, for his kindness in providing me with the views illustrating and embellishing this paper.

I note in the April *Antiquary* a "slight contribution" by "A. H.," to the subject of my paper. The qualifying adjective is deserved, yet the communication is suggestive. I cannot, however, accept its statements (1) that the Round Towers were "certainly defensive," if by that is meant primarily so; nor (2) that "they superseded the earth-houses of the sister island—or their own." I hold that they *antedeceded* both, or at least were co-eval with them in great part; nor (3) that their "more finished construction is evidence of later date," since the Irish pagans were

consummate architects. The detachment theory is dealt with above, and is no argument for Christian origin in all cases. I am glad, however, the paper invites discussion.



The English Cell of a Norman Abbey.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.

TH the mountain cannot go to Mahomet, Mahomet, in the shape of the Metropolitan Railway, must go to the mountain—*i.e.*, the quiet little old-world village of Ruislip, hard by Uxbridge. And, realizing this fact, more perhaps this year than formerly, Mahomet *has* just gone to the mountain. I was there on the very day of his arrival, and though no pomp or Eastern ceremonial blazoned his advent (no finely-upholstered carriages to do justice to the newly-opened line), yet many prophecies were abroad, and much present change of local environment. Prophecies of "the rise and fall of many" a building: the rise of the jerry-built; the fall of the ancient in days and in associations.

The "cell" is close to the church, and is approached by a deeply-rutted path through farm buildings, and orchards standing thick with plums. Beside the path, only further along it, are deep-roofed barns; the inevitable fishpond, where fast-day fish awaited their turn of fate, when their devoted heads should lie at rest, in well-cooked ease, beside the monks' plates at breakfast or supper-time.

Only a family of dabchicks were sporting on it now; their little black persons strutting about—one may use the word even when it has to do with water!—in sharp contrast against the soft green of the reeds and flags, and the more delicately-suggested tint of the water itself.

Round the house is the old fosse, its colour the delicious eau de nil green of the fogged negative; the trees throwing long, deep shadows across it.

The manor house itself, which in all ordnance surveys is marked as the site of the religious house, in all probability that

of which Richard de Flammavil was prior in 1259, is at the end of the farm buildings; a long, low-gabled house, looking across a wide stretch of woods and meadows. The present proprietor told me that there was no date to be found anywhere in the house; but that, during some digging operations, flints and some sort of paving-stone had been discovered by the workmen beneath the soil.

As far as one can make out, then, this was the cell to the Abbey of Bec Harlewin in Normandy, mentioned in old records. It is described thus in Domesday: "Ernulfus de Hefding holds the Manor of Rislepe, which is taxed at 30 hides. The land is twenty carucates. . . . There are eight cottars, and four slaves. There is pasture for the cattle of the Manor, and a park for the beasts of the forest. . . . Pannage for 1,500 hogs and twenty pence rent. The total value is £20 per annum. . . . In King Edward the Confessor's time £30. It was then the property of Wlward Wit, the King's Thane, who might dispose of it to whom he pleased. . . ."

Lysons mentions that "King Henry VI. gave the Manor of Riselip, with a place called Northouse or Northwood" (which is about six miles distant from Riselip), "to John Somerset for life, and soon afterwards (in 1442) granted it after his death to the University of Cambridge. In the ancient valors the rectory of Riselip is taxed at twenty-five marks; in 1548 it was valued at £18; in 1650, at £300. . . . In 1548 there were 480 houslying* people in the parish."

The monks who lived in this "cell" were eventually removed, and "the house," according to an old history, "became parcel of the priory of Okeburn in Wiltshire."

The name appears to have been spelt variously in old times, for one meets with it under these different spellings: Riselepe, Rouslep, Rouslype, Ruyslyp, Ruslip, and Ryslepe.

A few yards away is the old almshouse, which stands in the churchyard facing the church. On the right of it is a row of

* Derivative either from M.E. "hous" (signifying "householder"), or from M.E. "housel," the Eucharist, and signifying "communicants."

picturesque black-timbered cottages, one of which is the back of the old inn. Here, in this sheltered square, seems the very embodiment of peace—the very spirit of rest; where, after battling with the “waves of this troublesome world,” those whom a kind fate had guided to this haven could, for a while, “take their ease” at God’s hostel, before setting out finally for the unaccompanied journey across the unknown seas. A cluster of honeysuckle and a row of gorgeous lilies laid their tribute of fragrance upon the air that only the softest ripple of a breeze shook lightly now and again.

There are three old charities connected with the place: one instituted in 1697 by Jeremiah Bright, who gave “2s. per week to be distributed in bread among the poor inhabitants of the parish, not receiving alms.” (I noticed on the church door an intimation that this charity had been distributed at Christmas-time.) Another was inaugurated by Richard Coggs “by deed bearing date 1717”; he gave “two closes of meadow to the parish, directing that the rent should be distributed among the poor inhabitants not receiving alms. The third charity was Lady Franklin’s, and was recorded thus in her will: “the interest of £100, (£4 per ann.) is given for clothing poor widows at Christmas.”

In the church is a curious old brass, with this inscription:

This marble supporteth the Pious memory of Mary, second daughter of Mr. Richard, living of this parish, wife of Abraham Keend, Citizen and Coachmaker of London, who departed this life September 5th, 1696, in the 19th year of her Age.

The church is full of archæological interest, from the mural paintings over the arches in the nave, which sorely need careful restoration, to the old clamped chests, and, presumably, old altar, which stands in the organ-chamber.

This organ-chamber, by the way, is very evidently the side chapel dedicated to Our Lady, and one rather dislikes seeing it put to its present use, as it is well worth restoring.

On the outside of the porch is a niche filled with the sculptural representation of the best-known scene in the life of St. Martin—the halving of his coat for the beggar. In the belfry is a beautiful piece of old oak, with three shelves, and under them the

words (referring to one of the local charities): “The Guift of Jeremiah Bright of London, being 2s. worth of Bread to be distributed by y^e Minist^r and Church Wardens to the Poor every Sunday FOR EVER. Anno. Dom. 1697.” Out of the belfrey an ancient, nail-studded door leads, presumably, up to the old parvise, for one small window of it is visible in the tower, from outside the porch.

Round about the village the meadows were white with marguerites, as the hedges with wild roses. The petals of the latter lay thick on the paths, scattered everywhere in profusion. And as for the scents—the air was full of them; of those that were but a delicate, elusive suggestion; of those that brought a flood of memories fluttering down from the dusty shelves of the mind; of those that were swift, sudden reminders of some forgotten hour in a long-dead past. There is no more immediate appeal from the past to the present than through the medium of the sense of smell. In a moment, across the fields of memory, travel the long-vanished presences of other days. They may be conveyed to us from summer field or garden; they may float suddenly across a noisy, crowded London street from cart or market; but wherever they reach us there rises swiftly in the mind the poignant memory of some long-vanished hour when other worlds were ours than those in which we find ourselves to-day; that time when the wheels of life had not yet begun to drive heavily. The sense of smell is the only possession which remains with us, always as fresh, always as unspoilt, always as keen, as when “all the world was young” to our outlook.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

“AMONG THE GREEK ISLANDS.”



Take the two following extracts from a very readable paper, entitled “Among the Greek Islands,” and describing some of the excursions in connection with the recent Archæological Congress at Athens, which appeared in the *Scotsman* of June 2:

"Apart from the social interest of the excursions, their value from the archæological point of view can hardly be overestimated. It would have been quite impossible for a private party, using the ordinary means of travel, to have visited so many sites in so short a space of time. Olympia, Delphi, Mycenæ, Tiryns, Epidaurus, which, with other places on or close beside the mainland, were visited on the first of the two excursions, are, of course, easily accessible to the ordinary tourist; but Melos, Delos, Cos, Cnidus, Theras, old Samos, with all Cretan sites save Cnossos, lie out of the beaten track; and a visit even to Candia Didymæ, by Miletus, Pergamon, or Troy, involves some outlay in time and money. The advantage of having small steamers that would go anywhere where needed, and land a party in their own boats on any desired point of a rock-bound coast, is obvious, and from this the members of the expedition reaped the fullest benefit. An unpremeditated descent of this kind on the side of the ancient Cnidus was one of the features of the trip. The steamer approaches a bare, rocky headland, descending in a serrated crest from a height of about 2,000 feet to the sea, where a flat spit of land connects it with a craggy peninsula, once probably an island, the curving coast of which forms natural sheltered anchorages. The site is, at the first appearance, utterly deserted, though cattle and goats are seen on a nearer view to be feeding freely on the slopes. As we draw closer to the shore, masses of what seemed at first to be crags resolve themselves into vast piles of Greek polygonal masonry, and the mountain-side is seen to be laid out in successive terraces, supported here and there by retaining walls of large squared blocks. A depression in the hillside resolves itself into the hollow auditorium of an ancient theatre. The entrance to the land-locked harbour between the mainland and the former island is seen to be guarded by semicircular towers above great quay-walls of stone. A line, which cuts the apparently almost vertical side of the mountain from the sea-beach to the topmost crest, now reveals itself as the track of the massive city wall, built of polygonal blocks, which, when it has ascended to the crest,

follows its jagged ridge down to the shore just on the further side of the harbour. The whole site, now absolutely bare of trees, and so steep as to seem almost unclimbable, appears a strange one for a civilized and wealthy city, yet it is only a type of many sites of the kind, such as old Samos, Ephesus, and Pergamon, where ground for houses and public buildings has been gained by costly works of terracing, and where the daily intercourse of the citizens must have involved an immense amount of going up and down-stairs. We land and find the place occupied by a few herdsmen only, who bring round for sale their coins and broken terracottas. There are indications of the older excavations of the time of Sir Charles Newton and Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, but otherwise the place is unviolated, and is profoundly impressive. Here, somewhere on this deserted hillside, stood that little shrine, open to the front and back, and enclosed in a pleasant plantation of fruit-trees and myrtle, within which stood the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles, to see which strangers came to the place from far and near. These terraces carried temples and porticoes, the clear-cut rectangles of which contrasted with the broken lines of the rocks, and the rounded masses of the plane-trees and cypresses which the Pseudo-Lucian tells us once clothed the now gaunt and naked crags. How the marble columns and pediments must have sparkled from afar across the sea! What life about the two harbours, where the merchant-ships were coming and going, and the war-galleys lay at anchor! As the sun goes down in amber light behind the indented peaks of the island of Cos, and the violet shades of evening begin to veil the heights, the travellers turn regretfully from a scene that has touched the poetic sense more than any which they have visited."

"The Cretan explorations have brought to light nothing but old work of the earliest and most interesting kind. The expedition visited five separate sites, where excavations have revealed not only the remains of great palaces as at Cnossos and Phæstos, but prehistoric towns, with their narrow, paved streets, their small, closely-packed houses, their flights of steps, their suburban bury-

places. One such town has been excavated at Gournia in Eastern Crete by an American lady, Miss Boyd, who received the party and conducted them over the carefully-explored site. Miss Boyd has made herself popular in the best sense among the people, and the whole undertaking has been carried out in the most exemplary fashion.

"With regard to the civilization represented by these so-called Mycenæan remains, we are still in the dark. A fact, most conspicuous at Phæstos, in Crete, but one of which there is evidence elsewhere also, is the existence of two distinct strata of monumental structures on the sites, representing two distinct types of palace. One type, which is to all appearance the earlier, is represented centrally at Mr. Arthur Evans's diggings at Cnossos, and shows us a number of comparatively small apartments grouped, with some attention to arrangement, about large open courts. The other type is best exhibited at Tiryñs, in the Peloponnesus, and here we have a plan which seems to correspond with the descriptions in Homer, presenting us with one large hall opening by ample porches into a court flanked by colonnades; all the other rooms being of quite a subordinate order. At Phæstos the latter type, the Homeric palace, has been superinduced on an earlier house of the Cnossian type, and there is some evidence that the same was the case elsewhere. Dr. Dörpfeld calls the earlier type 'Carian,' and the later, or Homeric, type, 'Achæan'; but we know too little about the Carians for this distinction to help us. One thing is clear, that the builders of both kinds of palace were remarkably artistic people, and it is evident, too, that they had similar artistic tastes and social customs, for the well-known fresco of the bull from the 'Achæan' palace at Tiryñs is closely paralleled by the bull frescoes on the walls at 'Carian' Cnossos. The 'finds' from all the Cretan sites are collected now in a large room and gallery of the museum at Candia, and the exhibition is perhaps still more attractive than the Mycenæan room in the Central Museum at Athens. The decorative instinct, the love of Nature, the exquisite precision of workmanship, of which there is evidence at Candia, make the collection one of the most fascinating interest. If

the work be Greek, it is curiously unlike the genuine early Greek art of the historical period, from about B.C. 600 onward, in which there is far less spontaneity of artistic expression, and less of the genial naturalism which delight us in Cnossian frescoes and Mycenæan painted pottery. It is clear that the future must hold in store for us many fresh discoveries, before the problem of pre-Homeric civilization in Ægean lands is satisfactorily solved."



At the Sign of the Owl.



SO many hard things have been said about the materials used in modern book and newspaper making—the paper which will rot or crumble to dust in a generation or two, and the ink which will fade with equal rapidity—that it is comforting to find that there will be exceptions. In the recently issued second volume of his great bibliographical work, *The Term Catalogues*, 1668-1709, Professor Arber, announcing a change of printers, says: "The new types are all of the same series, and are certainly among the most beautiful founts to be found anywhere in the world. The new paper has been made under the advice, and subject to constant tests, of most eminent London paper experts and chemical analysts, and will last till the Day of Doom. The new ink will keep its intense blackness as long as the paper will last."



Our earlier inks seem, as a rule, to have been superior to those of a later date. Anglo-Saxon MSS. are still brilliantly legible. The writing in rolls and records dating from the fifth to the fourteenth centuries is still in excellent preservation, while not a little of the writing in similar documents of the latter part of the fifteenth century and the succeeding years is scarcely legible.



Some of the old receipts for ink-making contain ingredients which strike one as

curious. John de Beauchesne, in his *Writing Book* of 1602, gives a metrical formula which begins with a quart of wine, brand unspecified. Another receipt of 1654 starts with a pint of rain-water, while one of about the same date, which occurs in the Lansdowne MSS., begins convivially with three pints of "strong worte eyther of ale or beare."

The *Sunday at Home* for June contains an excellent facsimile of John Knox's famous letter to Queen Elizabeth, dated July 20, 1559, defending himself and his *First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* against Her Majesty's displeasure. It is very doubtful whether the Queen ever saw the letter, which had to pass first through Secretary Cecil's hands.

In the autumn Messrs. James MacLehose and Sons will publish, uniform with their fine editions of Hakluyt and Purchas, *The History of Japan, giving an Account of the Ancient State and Government of the Empire*, by Engelbert Kaempfer, who was physician to the Dutch Embassy to Japan in 1698. The work contains an account of the doctor's travels in Japan, and treats elaborately of the manners and customs and religion of the people, and of the natural history of the country. The book has not been reprinted as a whole since its original issue in 1727.

We are promised an edition of the *Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe*, based on the hitherto inaccessible original manuscript, in the possession of the family. The present owner, a direct descendant of Lady Fanshawe herself, has authorized this edition, the text of which differs throughout from that published by Sir Harry Nicolas. It will have an introduction by Mr. J. W. Mackail, and will be published by the De La More Press.

Among the various book catalogues which have reached me recently, that of Mr. Albert Sutton, of Bridge Street, Manchester, deserves special notice. It is entitled *An Old Time Library* and catalogues a collection of sixteen, seventeen, and eighteenth century books in exceptionally fine condition, for they are only now passing for the first time out of the possession of the Shropshire family

which collected them at the time of publication. An attractive feature of the catalogue is the number of reproductions of title-pages and frontispieces which it contains. By the courtesy of Mr. Sutton we are able to give below the quaint frontispiece to R. Brookes's *The Art of Angling*, 1765. The engraved title-pages of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*,



FRONTISPIECE TO "THE ART OF ANGLING," 1765,
BY R. BROOKES.

Oxford, 1628, and Quarles's *Divine Poems*, 1664, are among the other illustrations of this interesting catalogue.

Professor Skeat, in his lately published version in modern English of the *Vision of Piers the Plowman*, gives the following admirable summary of the poem: "We are sharply reminded," he says, "as with the lash of a satirist's whip, that the same old abuses, such as shirking of honest work, oppression of the

poor by unscrupulous men of property, back-biting and slander, slothfulness and drinking, cheating by tradesmen, cunning forms of bribery, shameless begging by men who pretend to be maimed, bare-faced robbery by violence, the wearing of finery by females who cannot afford it, the spoiling of our children by weak indulgence, the neglect by some preachers of their own advice, innumerable forms of trickery and falsehood, the sins of pride, luxury, envy, anger, avarice, gluttony, and sloth—with many other like frailties of human nature—are quite as common at the present day as they were when the dreamer noted them. Everywhere the writer is severely honest, a lover of truth and a hater of shams, and enlists our sympathies even when, in a burst of unpractical enthusiasm, he advocates ideal reforms such as no man is ever likely to see. He abounds, moreover, in allegorical descriptions and personifications; for him, Holy Church is a beautiful lady, and Meed (*i.e.*, Bribery), a woman in gorgeous apparel; Reason and Conscience speak their minds, and give advice to the king; the fifth commandment is represented by a ford over a river, the tenth by a croft, and the ninth by a 'barrow' or burial-mound. Now and then we are reminded of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, especially when we come upon such names as Suffer-till-I-see-my-time, or Warin Wisdom and his comrade Witty. That the Puritans were not the first to invent long names expressive of goodness is made manifest when Langland tells us of Tom-true-tongue-tell-me-no-tales-nor-lying-stories-to-laugh-at-for-I-loved-them-never. But the truth is that no mere description can convey much of the spirit of this remarkable work; it must be read, and read more than once, if it is to be understood. I will merely add here my conviction that much good may be learnt from it by anyone who is of a docile temperament, and is not averse from instruction in truth. And it is proper to say that, whilst the author is ever craving for the reforms of abuses, he frequently shows a conservative spirit in an unexpected manner."

The issue for May of that lively little Bathonian mid-monthly, *The Beacon*, contained one of the many interesting papers Mr. J. F. Meehan, the well-known bookseller,

has written on "Famous Buildings of Bath and District." The title allows a certain latitude, for Mr. Meehan this time treats of "Dunster Castle and its Associations," and Dunster, the charming old Somerset town, is seventy miles by rail from Bath. The paper was illustrated by a good reproduction of Buck's eighteenth-century print of the castle.

There has been published privately, at the charges of Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, and edited by Mr. William Lemprière, an old manuscript account by John Howe of the establishment of the three Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. This is one of the most interesting among the ancient archives of Christ's Hospital. John Howe, the writer, was assistant to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer of Christ's Hospital. The MS. is bound in white vellum, and the ink is black and clear. It was known a century after it was written—that is, 1582—but was subsequently forgotten, and rediscovered in 1888 while search was being made for evidence in support of the hospitals' case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

At the annual meeting of the members of the London Library on June 22 a very satisfactory report was presented. The Library has made good progress during the past year; the general affairs of the society continue in a prosperous condition. I am particularly glad to note that the much-desired Subject Catalogue has been started in earnest, and that work upon it is to be continued without interruption. The committee has decided to set aside £500 a year for this work, which is expected to occupy about five years. The splendid new catalogue of this great Library, which was issued in 1903, was a masterpiece of cataloguing, and reflected the greatest credit on Dr. Hagberg Wright and his staff. I have no doubt that the new Subject Catalogue, when completed, will be a very valuable contribution to bibliography, and an equally creditable piece of work.

Two volumes which present the record of a journey through the Jordan valley, and hence southward to the almost unknown

region of Petra, are appearing with Messrs. Putnam. They are by Dr. Libbey, who holds the chair of Physical Geography at Princeton University, and Dr. Hoskins, who has been a missionary in Syria for a number of years, and is familiar with the language and the people. The work is addressed to those interested in travel in little-known paths, as well as to archæologists.

A copy of the extremely rare first edition of Shakespeare's *King Richard III.*, the quarto of 1597, has turned up quite casually in a country house at Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. The volume had been lying on a shelf for years without anyone apparently having an idea of its existence. It was sent to Sotheby's, and that firm at once offered £800 for it. The owner, however—a lady—has declined the offer. It is a good many years since a copy appeared in the auction-room—there are very few copies known to be in existence—so it would be hard to say what the market price now might be.

The discovery, of course, suggests the reflection how many other rare and valuable books and papers may be stowed away in country houses, the occupants of which are quite ignorant of the wealth (literary and monetary) lying unrecognised beneath their roofs. It is not long since a first folio Shakespeare was found by chance in an attic at Stratford-on-Avon, and anecdotes of treasure-trove of this kind abound.

Dr. Copinger will shortly issue, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, a work entitled *The Manors of Suffolk*. While collecting particulars of manuscript and other records of Suffolk, with the object of preparing a history, he came across much information relating to the manors and their records. Hence this book, which the author has sought to render as popular as possible consistent with historical accuracy and permanent value. It will have illustrations.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. CHESTERTON AND SONS, of Sloane Street, Kensington, and Cheapside, sold last week at 35, Beaufort Gardens, antique and other furniture, ornamental items, etc. The following lots may be mentioned: A Sheraton satinwood and inlaid semi-circular commode, fitted two cupboards and four drawers, with brass ring handles and pateras (3 feet 9 inches wide), £70; a 4-feet kingwood and tulipwood Louis XV. table, with chased ormolu mounts and brass borders, fitted three drawers, top lined velvet, £40; an antique mirror in three divisions in carved gilt frame surmounted by basket of flowers (extreme width of frame 61 inches), £21 10s.; a shaped front kingwood and tulipwood commode in the style of Louis XV., with richly-chased ormolu mounts and gray marble top, fitted two deep drawers (4 feet wide), £40; and a 3 feet 8 inches oval writing-table of kingwood and tulipwood, with rich ormolu mounts and brass borders, fitted drawer, top lined flowered damask, £20.—*Times*, May 23.

One of the finest and most valuable collections of Early English silver plate came up for sale yesterday at Christie's, whose well-known rooms were crowded to excess. From the commencement prices ruled extraordinarily high, and some of the rarest pieces from the Huth collection included a Queen Anne bowl of tazza shape, by R. Greene, 1708, at 225s. per ounce, £95 1s. 3d. (Mallett, of Bath); a Charles I. small plain goblet, by J. Buckle, 1634, at 740s. per ounce, £168 7s. (Mallett, of Bath); a William and Mary large plain tankard and cover, by G. Garthorne, 1692, presented by Queen Mary to Simon Janzen for having safely conveyed the King to the Hague in 1691, £2,050 (Crichton); a William and Mary large standing cup and cover, 1692, surmounted by a figure of Fortune, £3,300 (Noble); an Elizabethan tankard and cover, 1573, similar to the one in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, £1,700 (Crichton); a James I. tankard and cover, entirely gilt, 1604, beautifully repoussé and chased, £1,020 (Crichton); a James I. rose-water ewer and dish, 1607, of somewhat similar design as that belonging to the King at Windsor Castle, £4,050 (Crichton); an Elizabethan brown stoneware flagon, with silver-gilt mounts, £300; an Elizabethan tigerware flagon, £380 (Crichton); another Elizabethan brown stoneware flagon, 1577, £660 (Heigham); an octagonal salt-cellar, entirely gilt, German, early seventeenth century, £210 (Harding); and a silver-gilt spoon, £14 10s. (Mallett, of Bath).

Two James I. standing-cups and covers, entirely gilt, and dated 1604 and 1619, were secured by Mr. Letts for £1,600 and £1,350 respectively. These cups were the property of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and formerly belonged to Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The same also comprised a large flagon and cover—probably by Johann Heinrich Muller, 1650, and the companion flagon an

Harding became the owner at £200 and £220 respectively. Five hundred guineas was the first bid for a biberon, carved of rock crystal, mounted with enamelled gold, and the property of John Gabbittas. The vessel is of Italian work of the middle of the sixteenth century, and fell to Mr. Charles Wertheimer's bid of 15,500 guineas, the under competitor being Mr. J. Duveen. Among other rare pieces, including the property of Mr. A. C. May, of Avon House, Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, were a James I. standing salt-cellar, £680 (Spink); Charles II. porringer and cover, at 310s. per ounce (Garrard); Charles II. circular bowl, at 360s. per ounce (Garrard); Charles II. oval box and cover, at 310s. per ounce (Crichton); another Charles II. porringer and cover, at 340s. per ounce (Heigham); Charles II. tankard and flat cover, at 250s. per ounce (Garrard); and another of similar form, at 320s. per ounce (Garrard). The day's sale realized the handsome total of £42,922.—*Globe*, May 27.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold the following books out of a Shakespearean collection, 25th to 27th ult. Beaumont and Fletcher's Tragedies, with *The Wild Goose Chase*, first editions, 1647-52, £50; Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, first edition, 1621, £50; Butler's *Hudibras*, first editions of the three parts complete, 1663-78, £48; John Chalkhill's *Alcilia*, 3 parts, 1613, £68; Chaucer, 1561, £42; Coryat's *Crudities*, first edition, 1611, £45; Gascoigne's Works, 1587, £42; Habington's *Castara*, first edition, 1634, £33; Dr. John Hall, *On English Bodies*, 1657, £30; Herrick's *Hesperides*, etc., 1648, £55; Higden's *Polychronicon* in English, W. de Worde, 1495, £65; Holinshed's *Chronicles*, 1577, £50; Johnson's *Seven Champions of Christendom*, first edition, 1596, £40; Ben Jonson's Works, 1616-1640, £42; Marlowe and Chapman's *Hero and Leander*, unrecorded edition, 1622, £30; Marston's Tragedies and Comedies, 1633, £30; T. Middleton, *The Blacke Booke*, 1604, £30; Montaigne's *Essays* by Florio, 1603, £60; Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*, 2 vols., £100; North's *Plutarch*, 1579, £50; Purchas's *Pilgrims*, 5 vols., 1625, £68; Rabelais, by Urquhart and Motteux, 1653-1694, £30; Ravenscroft's *Measurable Musick*, 1614, £60; Barnabe Rich, *Faultes, Faults, and Nothing Else but Faults*, 1606, £40; Rowlands's *A New Yeare's Gift*, 1582, £42; Shakespeare, *Second Folio*, large copy, 1632, £225; *Third Folio*, fine copy, 1664, £500; *Fourth Folio*, fine copy, 1685, £130; *Romeo and Juliet*, 1637, £120; *Othello*, 1630, (6 ll. in facsimile), £90; Spenser's *Complaints*, 1591, £60; *Faerie Queene*, first edition, 1590-1596, £160; another copy, finer, £220; Whitney's *Choice of Emblems*, 1586, £30. The three days' sale (761 lots) realized over £6,500.—*Athenaeum*, June 3.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold in their sale of the 1st to 3rd inst. the following rare and valuable books and MSS.: Two Miniature Paintings of the Nativity and Crucifixion, attributed to Simon Bening, early sixteenth century, £605; Horæ, on vellum, Anglo-French, fifteen miniatures, Sæc. XV., £100; The Countesse of Pembroke's Tragedie of

Antonie, 1595, and *Discourse of Death*, 1600, £560. Books from the library of Napoleon I. at St. Helena (twenty-nine), £130; Roger Williams on the Language of America, 1643, £50; Blake's *Book of Thel*, original issue, £67; *Visions of the Daughters of Albion*, original edition, 1793, £105; *Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, original edition, £150; *Psalterium Davidis*, Anglo-Celtic MS., Sæc. XIII., £341; Scott's *Memoranda of Agreement as to Copyright of Waverley*, etc., £89; Horæ, on vellum, Dutch illuminated MS., fifteenth century (1489), twenty-two miniatures, £164; two large illuminated miniatures of the French School, attributed to Jean Bourdichon (12 inches square), £142; Thackeray's *Lectures on the English Humourists* (Congreve and Addison), £115; Rolle's *The Pricke of Conscience*, MS., fourteenth century, £50; *Biblia Sacra Vulgata*, MS., Anglo-French, illuminated, Sæc. XIV., £200; *Misale*, *Festivitates Sanctorum*, illuminated Anglo-French MS., Sæc. XIV., £510.—*Athenaeum*, June 10.



PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society* (vol. v., part i.) contains a variety of readable papers. Mr. C. E. Whitelaw has a brief but very interesting contribution, with some good plates, on "The Origin and Development of the Highland Dirk," in which he argues for so late a date as the close of the sixteenth century as that of the development of the dirk as a characteristic Highland weapon. The existence of Celtic ornament on weapons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mr. Whitelaw regards as a revival rather than a survival. Mr. John Bruce's illustrated account of his investigation of the Langbank pile-dwelling, under the supervision of a committee of the society, and the report of that committee will be read with much interest by all who have watched the controversy regarding the Dumbuck "crannog," though they do not throw much light on disputed points. Mr. R. Brydall contributes two papers, one on "Inscribed Mottoes, etc., on Arms and Armour," and the other, illustrated, on certain "Incised and Sculptured Stones in Argyllshire." The Hon. John Abercromby has a few suggestive pages relative to the difficult problem of "Arranging British Bronze-Age Ceramic in Chronological Order"—a problem with which he has dealt more fully elsewhere. A somewhat neglected subject is well treated by Mr. John Edwards in "The Order of Sempringham, and its Connection with the West of Scotland." Among the other contents are "The Quakers of Glasgow and their Burial-Grounds," with the customary painful record of persecution, by Mr. C. Taylor; "Carsluith Castle," with several illustrations, by Mr. J. S. Fleming; and "Some Notices of Old Glasgow," by Dr. J. O. Mitchell.



The *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society* for 1904 are in double columns of rather small print, but show commendable activity on the part of this small but long-established society. The papers deal with a great variety of topics, mostly of local interest. They include an inquiry into the origin of "Jeddart

Justice," which had its English counterpart in "Halifax Law"; reminiscences of the old coaching days; articles on "The Roman Camp at Raeburnsfoot, Eskdalemuir"; "The Wigton Martyrs"; "The Lighting of the Beacons"; "Some Traces of the Roman Occupation on the Teviot and the Borthwick"; "Kirk-Session Records of Coldingham"; "Douglas, Percy, and the Cavers Ensign," and sundry other topics. We congratulate the society on its vigour and varied activity.



The issue of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* for January-March, 1905, is a very creditable production. The numerous photographic illustrations to the article on "Kinsale," by Mr. F. O'Sullivan, are unusually good. Mr. McC. Dix sends one of his valuable bibliographical articles on books printed at Cork in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and there are readable articles on various places of interest in southern Ireland, besides notes, reviews, etc. We appreciate the kindly reference to the *Antiquary* and its recent articles on Irish subjects.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May 11.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Lord Dillon to be a Vice-President.—Sir John Evans exhibited a small salt-cellar of Lambeth ware, bearing the arms of the Company of Parish Clerks and the date 1644. This date, he showed, coincided with the sale of all the Company's silver plate, and it is conjectured that the salt exhibited was one of a number of cheap examples made to replace the metal salts.—Mr. A. Hartshorne read some notes on the lately discovered figure of Richard, Lord Grey of Ruthin, from the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings at Elsing, Norfolk. The figure itself was also exhibited, through the kindness of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate.—Mr. Mill Stephenson read some notes on palimpsest brasses, with reference to a number of examples lately discovered.—*Athenæum*, May 20.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May 18.*—Mr. C. H. Read in the chair.—Mr. Cyril Davenport read some notes on enamelled bookbindings, illustrated by coloured lantern-slides.—Mr. A. T. Martin communicated an account of excavations on the Roman town at Caerwent in 1904.

May 25.—Sir E. M. Thompson, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. E. A. Webb read a paper on "The Augustinian Priory of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield." In the course of the paper an unpublished Bull of Pope Celestinus, A.D. 1191, was quoted in confirmation of the statement by Fitz-Stephen that Smithfield, a portion of which was granted by the King to Rahere for his church and hospital of St. Bartholomew, was not only the King's market, but, more especially, also a horse market. An interesting agreement of 1210-1212 was also

referred to, made by Fitzailwin, the first Mayor of London, with the Prior of St. Bartholomew's and the Master of the Hospital, during the great interdict in the reign of King John, whereby the citizens were allowed to fence off a portion of the east side of the hospital ground to form a burying-place for use until interment in consecrated ground should be once more allowed. By this document it appears that the brethren and poor of the hospital were exempt from the interdict. The complete history of the disputes between the priory and the hospital as regards the election of master and other matters has been traced. In this connection ordinances were issued by no fewer than four Bishops of London (viz., Richard de Ely in 1197, Eustace de Fauconbridge in 1224, Simon of Sudbury in 1373, and Richard de Clifford in 1420) and by as many Popes (viz., Lucius III. in 1182, Celestinus III. in 1191, Honorius III. in 1216, and Martin V. in 1425). The building of the priory church, commenced by Rahere in 1123, went on continuously until the latter part of the thirteenth century. Alterations began about 1336 with a new Lady Chapel; this was followed, about sixty years later, by the building of Bishop Walden's chantry chapel on the north side of the choir; and ten years later the great restoration commenced, which Stow calls the rebuilding of 1410. The recently published grant of indulgences by Pope Alexander V. in 1409 to all who offered alms for this restoration gives a graphic account of the state of the monastery at that time—its buildings in great part destroyed or ruined by age, its income reduced, the calls on its hospitality ever increasing, and a heavy debt caused by the rebuilding, by the prior, John Watford, of the cloister, bell-tower, high altar, and chapter-house. Three bays of the east cloister have recently been recovered by the present Restoration Committee, and they show the Perpendicular work of this rebuilding in conjunction with the earlier Norman work. By a piece of good fortune the original cloister doors have been found, and rehung in the archway leading from the church into the cloister. Lord Rich, who acquired the monastery at the Dissolution, regranted, among other parts of the church, the cloister to Queen Mary, who put in the Dominicans, and traces of this occupation have been found in the cloister. This grant by Rich gives a very exact description, not only of the cloister, but also of the frater and the position of the library above at the north end, adjoining the dormitories. In some early Chancery proceedings in 1596, a description has been found of the thirteenth-century arch which leads from the church into Smithfield, and by this it would seem that it was originally a gateway with rooms over it, as now, and led into the precincts of the priory, and not directly into the church. By the particulars for sale of the priory to Rich in the Record Office, and by the aid of a rental of Sir Henry Rich, made in 1616, also in the Record Office, a map has been drawn showing the situation of many of the monastic buildings, and by whom they were occupied in the early seventeenth century. Lord Abergavenny was living in the "dortor," now the City Union offices; Sir Thomas Neale in a portion of the frater; Sir Percival Hart was in the Lady Chapel, with the crypt for a cellar, and the

north triforium for "a chapel chamber . . . opening into the church within a reasonable distance of the pulpit"; subsequently the chapel chamber became the parochial schools, and the Lady Chapel a fringe-maker's shop. Arthur Jarvais, a Clerk of the Pipe, occupied the prior's house, with the chapter-house in the rear. The office of the Pipe was kept in one of the rooms. Later on, in 1636-1640, this house was occupied by the Earl of Middlesex, and, after that, as a Nonconformist meeting-house, with a Nonconformist school on the first floor, which extended over the south triforium of the church, and many celebrated Nonconformist divines used the chapter-house as a place of worship. It was, with the schools, destroyed by the fire of 1830. The street names of 1616 are also shown on the map; all are different from the present names, excepting Cloth Fair. Each side of the streets had different names. The leases of the houses in Cloth Fair had a clause reserving the shop on St. Bartholomew's Day, three days before, and three days after, to be let by Lord Holland as a booth in Bartholomew Fair. The position of the parish chapel in the monastery and the origin of the present parochial bells were fully described.—Mr. F. T. Elworthy read a paper on the "Mano Pantea," or so-called "Votive Hand," and exhibited two typical specimens, recently found in excavations at Tusculum and Gaeta, which he believes to be the only ones at present in a private collection, though many are to be seen in the British Museum and other European museums.—*Athenæum*, June 10.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on June 7, Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B., presiding, Miss Josephine Knowles read a paper on "Symbolism in Norman Sculpture at Quenington, Gloucestershire"—i.e., in the tympanum over the north door of the church. The subject, "The Harrowing of Hell," was unique, or nearly so, in such a situation. The Saviour was represented as vanquishing the Prince of Darkness by the power of the Cross, and liberating three souls from the lower regions. There was a figure of the sun in the right-hand upper corner, the only one known in England, and this, Miss Knowles suggested, represented the First Person of the Trinity, to whom was reserved the lozenge carving, which in this case was beautifully and strongly marked. Many authorities regarded the first figure of the three as Adam, but Miss Knowles preferred to regard them all as nameless saints. Attention was called to the peculiar way in which the Prince of Darkness was bound, the limbs being crossed, and confined at the extremities by rings. Mr. C. E. Keyser, the author of *Norman Tympana*, then referred to the story of the "Harrowing of Hell," in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, and showed some lantern pictures of the subject on tympana and grave slabs, as well as others of the combat of the Archangel Michael with the dragon. In some of the latter the celestial warrior was armed with a sword, in others with a spear, while in a few he overcame the Evil One with the Cross. Generally speaking, St. Michael was winged, while St. George was not, and thus the two might be distinguished. Representations of the Archangel weighing souls, common at

an early date on the Continent, were not introduced into England till Norman times.

The annual spring meeting of the BRISTOL and GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Berkeley and North Nibley on June 6, but, unfortunately, was not favoured with fine weather. The party arrived at Berkeley at about 11.30, and while some visited the church, others were conducted round the castle in parties of twenty-five. The visitors entered through the double archway with its portcullis, glancing in passing at the large bell in the centre of the outer court, which was brought from China by Captain Dew, of H.M.S. *Encounter* and presented to Lord Fitzhardinge. Entering the Grand Hall, Canon Bazeley explained the plan of the castle, and pointed out its chief features. The keep, known as Shell Keep, he said, was the earliest and the most interesting, and it was about 50 yards in diameter, including the walls, which are about 8 feet thick. The visitors, having inspected the hall, with its fine portraits, were taken up the grand staircase, where the keenest interest was evinced in examining the splendid collection of portraits by Gainsborough, Hoppner, Sir G. Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, and other well-known artists. A peep was taken at the chapel, which is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and occupies the south-east angles of the great court. The Tudor gallery at the west end is used as a family pew. The supporters of the Royal Arms, a greyhound and a dragon, were used by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The walls of the chapel are Norman, but the roof and other parts are Decorated. A visit was also paid to the second half-round tower, which contains a dungeon 25 feet deep, and a room above in which the unfortunate Edward II. is said to have been imprisoned. It is a matter of history of how Lord Berkeley was charged with the murder of the King, but he was honourably acquitted. A visit was paid to Berkeley Church, and the Vicar the Rev. Canon Stackhouse, took the visitors round. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, 95 feet long, with north and south aisles, north porch with parvise, and a south porch; and a chancel, with modern vestry on the north side, and the burial chapel of the Lords of Berkeley on the south side. A detached tower, built in 1753, stands far away from the church. The archaeologists were much interested in the west front and the great west window, with its five trefoil-headed lights, grouped together in a framework of Early English wood-moulding, with banded shafts and foliated capitals. On entering the church, the visitors were especially struck with the beauty of the nave arcades, which are such a feature of the church. After luncheon, the party proceeded in breaks to North Nibley, some five miles distant, to visit the Great House, by the courteous invitation of Colonel and Miss Noel. It rained heavily during the whole journey, and this deterred many from making the excursion; but those who went had a delightful time in viewing the unique collection of family portraits and other heirlooms belonging to Colonel Noel, who kindly gave the visitors some interesting details with regard to them. North Nibley is, of course, well known as the supposed birthplace of William Tyndale,

the translator of the Bible into English, and on the knoll is a monument to his memory. The Great House was formerly the residence of John Smyth, steward of the Berkeley manors, from 1596 to 1641, who wrote *The Lives of the Berkeleys* and *The History of the Hundred of Berkeley*. The present Great House was built on the same site in 1763, and it is in this that Colonel Noel has his priceless collection of pictures.



BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 24.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The announcement by the President that H.R.H. the Princess Christian and H.R.H. the Princess Henry of Battenburg had honoured the Society by the acceptance of its Royal Membership was received with applause.—Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on "The Stage-Coach and its Half-pennies," wherein, after a sketch of the history of mail-coaches, and a reference to the conditions existing at the time of their most general employment, the writer recounted the circumstances attendant on the issue of the three varieties of halfpenny tokens struck in memory of the reforms and improvements instituted by Mr. J. Palmer in the latter part of the reign of George III. The writer, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ogden, exhibited specimens in illustration of the paper.—Fleet Surgeon A. E. Weightman, R.N., contributed a very complete historical monograph on "The Royal Farthing Tokens, 1613-1636." From the evidence afforded by the patents and a close study of specimens of numerous varieties of the tokens dealt with, the writer was able to classify the types presented in periods corresponding with the changes of ownership of the patents conferring the right of striking and issue. He adduced strong arguments to prove that the oval-shaped specimens constituted a separate and contemporary issue for circulation in Ireland, and also to show that the small tokens issued in the reign of James I. were intended for half-farthings and not farthings, as has been hitherto maintained. The writer illustrated his subject by enlarged photographs of specimens in his cabinet, and both he and Lieutenant Colonel-Morrisson showed many rare examples of the tokens themselves.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited one of the four known specimens of silver pennies attributed to Æthelbald, King of Wessex, and stated that he had, after careful consideration, reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that all the specimens were clever fabrications of the same class as the forgeries of William I. and II., Henry I., and some other coins of the Norman period already exposed by him.—Mr. Hamer exhibited the very rare Bisset's halfpenny token without the pictures on the field of the obverse.—Presentations to the Society's library and collections were made by Dr. G. A. Auden and Messrs. Spink and Son.



The first excursion this season of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on May 20, when about seventy members went to Burnall. On arrival, the Grammar School was first visited. It was erected in 1602 by Sir William Craven, who left in the sixteenth century, and who

eventually became Lord Mayor of London. He was an ancestor of the present Earl of Craven. It is a fine, large school for that period, and is almost in as good a condition as when it was erected. The church was afterwards visited. The font is a good one, of Norman date, grotesquely carved, and the remains of crosses belonging to the early Christian periods of Saxon, Dane, Norse, and Norman are numerous. A fine piece of picture sculpture in alabaster, found during the restoration of the church in 1859, is protected in a wooden frame, and appears to be thirteenth-century work. There are traces on it of colouring and gilt, and it was probably hidden during the Reformation period. The registers, dating from 1569 A.D., were carefully examined. The earliest architectural features of the church itself are two late Early English windows in the south chancel aisle; one is divided by a plain, beaded mullion, and the other is cusped, and also divided by a mullion. The remainder of the church and tower dates from the reign of Henry the Eighth, The Rev. W. J. Stavert, the Rector, acted as guide.



On June 7 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in the Sandon-Kelshall district. The first place visited was Hyde Hall. The Hall depicted in Chauncy, built by Leonard Hyde about 1492 (tradition states that he paved the kitchen with gravestones from Throcking Church) has disappeared, except, perhaps, one of the wings, now used as a granary. One of the entrance gateposts, surmounted by a griffin, the sundial, columbarium, fishpond, and portions of the garden walls, remain. Mr. Squires read some notes on the old house. Sandon Church was next visited, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. W. Low, gave a paper on the fabric, which contains a Jacobean pulpit, richly-decorated triple sedilia, and fifteenth-century benches. Next came Sandonbury, an old house much modernized. There is a fine specimen of a columbarium, or dove-cote, in the farmyard and two large barns, the timbers of which are similar to those found at Minchinbury, in Barley. In the afternoon the party visited the moated sites known as Woodley Yards and Hankins, and Kelshall Church, where Mr. H. T. Pollard read a paper. The most interesting features of the church are the parvise over the south porch, niche for processional banners, lower portion of fifteenth-century screen, containing paintings of two bishops and two kings. The base of the village cross lies at the side of a pond adjoining the rectory.



The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held a meeting at Kilkenny on May 30. Members met on the parade opposite the castle gate, and a visit was made to the splendid picture-gallery of Kilkenny Castle, permission having been kindly granted by the Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. After leaving the castle, the members proceeded to St. Mary's Church, passing the old alms-house on the way. At St. Mary's they were shown the Kettlestone, Rothe monument and font, etc. Afterward visits were made to St. Francis' Abbey, the Bl. Abbey, Museum, and St. Mary's Cathedral.

Kilkenny Museum, thanks to the efforts of the Revs. Canon Hewson, Gowran, and Mr. M. M. Murphy, presented a very interesting appearance. All the contents have been classified, placed in glass cases, and numbered. There are a number of very fine tracings on the walls. In the evening five papers were submitted to the members, and some were read. Amongst them were the following: "Jerpoint Abbey," by Mr. R. Langrishe, J. P.; "Thomastown, Kilsfane, and Tullaterin," by Canon Hewson, M.A.; "A Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin," by Dr. E. MacDowel Cosgrave; Part II., "An Old Rental of Cong Abbey," by N. J. Blake; and "Glascarrig Priory," by W. H. Grattan Flood.

On May 25 the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had an interesting day at Inworth, Tolleshunt Knights, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, and Tollesbury. The churches at all four places were visited. At Tolleshunt Knights there is an original church-door of the Decorated Period, and in the sanctuary the broken stone figure of a knight of early date. At D'Arcy the points of interest in the church were indicated by Mr. F. Chancellor, who gave a very comprehensive account of the manors and the history of the church and parish. Hard by the church stands the moated hall, looking its very best on this beautiful spring day. It is linked by family and architectural ties with the famous priory at St. Osyth, and its history is redolent with memories of the D'Arcy and De Boys families. Here on the pleasant lawn Mr. Chancellor entertained and instructed the visitors with his store of antiquarian knowledge, giving the whole story of Tolleshunt from the fourteenth century onwards. The superb oak carving of the interior of the house was greatly admired, and cordial thanks were accorded to Mr. Driffeld Smyth for his kindness in receiving the party. Tollesbury was the next and final rendezvous. The church here has been restored almost beyond recognition, and the party generally were interested less in its architecture than in the quaint inscription (of date 1719) on the font:

Good people all I pray take care
That in ye Church you do not swere,
As this man did.

The profane person referred to was the donor of the font in atonement for his sacrilegious conduct.

The annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at the Archæological Museum on May 22.—The following officers were elected: President, Rev. W. G. Searle, Queen's College; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. M. Fawcett, and Dr. M. R. James, Provost of King's; additional members of the Council, Dr. A. C. Haddon, Professor W. Ridgeway, and Dr. H. P. Stokes; Treasurer, Mr. R. Bowes; Secretary, Mr. J. E. Foster.—Mr. F. C. Burkitt read a paper dealing with autographs in a copy of Widmanstatter's *Peshitta*, and Dr. G. E. Wherry gave details of a village tragedy of fifty years ago.—Mr. H. D. Catling exhibited a set of Loggan's prints of University costumes of 1674; Mr. W. J. Evans handed round for inspection a gold hawking whistle, found

at Isleham; and Mr. J. G. Mortlock exhibited a merit badge, presented to one of the Volunteers of 1798.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on June 14, Professor A. H. Sayce, D.D., read a paper on "Hittite History and Religion, with Translations of the more important Texts."

Other meetings, which we have not space to record in detail, have been that of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on May 31; the excursions of the Axbridge and Bath branches of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Congresbury and Puxton, and to Glastonbury on May 27 and May 26, respectively; the jubilee meeting of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 7; the annual meeting of the ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 18; and the excursion of the WARWICKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB to the Nene Valley on May 25.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

GIOTTO. By Basil de Selincourt. With 44 illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 232. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The latest volume of this "Library of Art"—originally planned by the late Mr. Arthur Strong, and now under the equally competent direction of Mrs. Strong (Miss Eugenie Sellers)—is a sound addition to an admirable series. We have, in these columns, previously praised this series, eminent among those of other art handbooks, for the genuine learning of its authors and the handsome supply of illustrations. Those readers who discriminate at the booksellers' shops when in want of books of this kind will know that, in these days of printing, three half-crowns should give tenfold the value of one, and we sincerely hope that Messrs. Duckworth do not repent the enterprise exhibited in this series.

The volume before us is by a new writer, who has already shown elsewhere a real acquaintance with Italian art. This learned study of the great Giotto, with its scholarly estimate of "the crystal clearness of his mind and his great power of reserve," should be welcomed, not only by the experts in the subject, but by that still-increasing class of general readers who genuinely desire, in the intervals of business, science or pleasure, to equip themselves with some knowledge of "the things that are more excellent" in literature and art. The full and sober description, amply illustrated by photographs, which Mr. de Selincourt here gives, for instance, of the noble series

of frescoes painted by Giotto in his prime—about 1305—in the Chapel of the Arena at Padua, will probably come as a revelation to many who know only of Giotto as a pioneer in the Italian Renaissance. Mr. de Selincourt naturally describes each fresco separately, and, while he deprecates comparison with Ruskin's characteristic monograph, does not hesitate to correct errors of judgment and fact; but he rightly, as it seems to us, warns us against judging any one fresco as a single composition: "the fact that all belong to a large decorative system implies a complete suspension of the canons applicable to separate pictures," just, one might add, as in the case of the famous metopes of sculptured relief which adorned the Parthenon. It is this kind of criticism, coupled with an entirely reverent admiration of the magnanimous humanity shown by Giotto in all his work, painted or carved, in spite of certain trammels and limitations, that makes this volume one more valuable example of that modern critical writing which is itself literature.—W. H. D.

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INDEX TO "EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE" AND "KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL." By H. St. George Gray. 3 Portraits. Published by the Author at Taunton Castle, 1905. Royal 4to., pp. xlv, 52. Price 22s. net.

Dressed in the familiar blue and gold, and labelled Vol. V. of the "Excavation Series," this handsome quarto completes most satisfactorily the great set of books on the excavations in Cranborne Chase which the archaeological world owes to the untiring energy and unwearied generosity of the late General Pitt-Rivers. There can be no doubt that the absence of an index to the General's volumes has greatly handicapped students using them. They contain a wealth of illuminating detail relative to prehistoric man—pre-eminently of the Bronze Age—and a wonderful record of observations, all noted with the most accurate measurements, and the utmost attention to those details of site and position and depth which an earlier generation of antiquaries neglected, but which, in the hands of a skilled and trained archaeologist are now recognised as having the most important bearing upon the right solution of archaeological and anthropological problems. All this mass of detail is now made conveniently and rapidly accessible in this Index, which Mr. St. George Gray, who for more than ten years served under General Pitt-Rivers as his assistant and secretary, has compiled with such thorough-going care. There is nothing perfunctory about Mr. Gray's work. Under "Barrow," for example, the references to the many barrows opened and carefully explored by the General are not lumped together, leaving the student to look up a dozen or two, perhaps, before he finds what he wants, but each barrow, numbered, is indexed separately, with its own finds and characteristics in alphabetical order; while "Barrows" as a general heading follows these detailed entries. This is but one example of the intelligent industry of the compiler. Similarly, under each place-heading, is a like detailed alphabetical list. We have tested the Index in a variety of places, and can vouch for its accuracy. In his preface Mr. Gray says that it has been his aim and desire "to make the Index useful for quick reference, and for those who set themselves

the task of reading the Index to ascertain precisely what the volumes of 'Excavations' contain," and the objects aimed at have certainly been achieved.

We have left ourselves but scant space to notice the other contents of the volume. Mr. Gray gives a careful biography of the General which is illustrated by three fine portraits, and also a full bibliographical list of his many writings. The volume is simply indispensable to every possessor of the "Excavations" series, and the provision of so useful a key to the riches buried in those handsome volumes is a boon for which every antiquary and student may well feel heartily grateful to Mr. Gray.

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GREAT AMERICAN EXPLORERS: NARRATIVES OF THE CAREER OF HERNANDO DE SOTO (1539-1542). Edited by Professor E. G. Bourne. Illustrated. London: *D. Nutt*, 1905. Two vols., 8vo., pp. xxvii, 223 and 192. Price 7s. 6d. net.

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER LEWIS AND CLARK (1804-1806). Edited by Professor J. B. McMaster. Illustrations and maps. London: *D. Nutt*, 1905. Three vols., 8vo., pp. xxii, 416; viii, 410; viii, 382. Price 10s. 6d. net.

These five volumes are produced uniformly, in convenient size, under the general title of "Great American Explorers." The first two contain the narratives of De Soto's conquest of Florida, the chief of which, that "as told by a Knight of Elvas," has been made familiar in Hakluyt's translation, but is here printed from the translation by Buckingham Smith, originally issued in 1866; and also the account of the Spaniard's expedition based on the diary of his private secretary, translated from Oviedo by Professor Bourne. De Soto's exploratory attempts were among the most ambitious and extensive ever made in the history of North American discovery, and the narratives here presented are of extraordinary interest, both from the geographical and scientific and from the literary points of view. The printing is sadly blurred on a few pages of Vol. I.; otherwise, we have nothing but praise for so useful a re-issue. There is a portrait of De Soto and a small map illustrating his march.

The other three volumes have an interest of a different and more recent kind. In the years 1804-1806 Captains Lewis and Clark, by order of the United States Government, explored the sources of the Missouri and the Yellowstone region, and thence crossed the Rocky Mountains and travelled down the Columbia River to the Pacific. In the course of this great exploration, which was an immediate result of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, whereby an enormous extent of country was transferred from France to the United States, Lewis and Clark passed through or touched the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, travelling some 8,000 miles in boats, on horse-back, and on foot. A capital account of this remarkable and, indeed, epoch-making journey was prepared from the journals of the leaders, and from records kept by other members of the expedition, by Nicholas Biddle in 1814, and his book has remained a classic of American exploration. It is here reprinted in handy form, though in type which we could wish had been a trifle larger, with

notes upon the route and a brief account of the Louisiana Purchase by Professor J. B. McMaster, and is illustrated by portraits and numerous maps. We hope that these five volumes will meet with sufficient success to encourage the publishers to produce in the same way more of the "Great American Explorers," especially the stories of those who, like Lewis and Clark, are not very familiar to English readers.

evidence of its extremely early place in Italian history. It has had thirty centuries of birthdays, and was an ancient town when it lent valuable aid to Scipio in the wars with Hannibal. Miss McCracken somewhere calls her book "the present modest guide": it is more than that, for M. Paul Sabatier, in a neat little French preface, shows clearly enough that she and her artist-sister are, in his estimation, well equipped



COURTYARD OF THE DUCAL PALACE, GUBBIO.

(Block lent by the Publisher.)

GUBBIO, PAST AND PRESENT. By Laura McCracken. Illustrated by Katharine McCracken. London: David Nutt, 1905. Small 8vo., pp. xvi, 319. Price 5s. net.

Even if no documents exist to prove that Sir Henry Layard correctly called Gubbio "the capital of Umbria," the romantic and derelict little city on the slopes of Monte Ingino has a hoary antiquity to commend it. It was, at any rate, the religious centre of ancient Umbria, and Miss Laura McCracken's learned little volume is not the least interesting in its pages which refer to the famous bronze Eugubine Tables as

for retelling the tale of "Franciscan legends, for once more true than history, and of good bishops and wicked noblemen." With the help of her sister's interesting but rather unequal pen-drawings the authoress traces the growth of Gubbio through continuous warfare and Guelph factions towards the glorious rule of Federico of Montefeltro (1422-1481), of whom we are here shown, not only a striking painted portrait, but a medallion bearing the famous motto of the English Order of the Garter, which was conferred upon him in 1474. It was he who, in 1470, began the palace of the Dukes of Urbino, "commonly called La

Corte, beautiful even in decay." It is sad to read of this example of Renaissance architecture, once adorned with beautiful intarsias, richly-inlaid doors and shutters, and sculptured capitals and arabesques, as having been sold, some years ago, for a few hundred crowns into vandal hands, which converted a palace into a factory. Miss McCracken transcribes two descriptions of the lost treasures written in 1843, and we cannot but endorse her hope that the Government will now speedily arrest further decay, where restoration is impossible.

After describing the "Art and Churches of Gubbio," Miss McCracken devotes a chapter to a lively account of the time-honoured "Festa of the Ceri," which, every 16th of May, is still celebrated with a mixed religious and secular fervour that may be likened to that of the "pardons" of Brittany. A photogravure frontispiece reproduces a painting (which should be dated) of the "elevation" of the three monster candles which are borne impetuously through the streets to the loud shouts of "Evviva S. Ubaldo!" The chapter lends an air of vitality to an interesting record of a venerable corner of Italy.

* * *

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD. Edited by Albert S. Cook. Oxford: *The Clarendon Press*, 1905. 8vo., pp. lx, 66. Price 3s. 6d.

Students will be grateful to Professor Cook, of Yale University, for this scholarly edition of the interesting Old English poem, which was first discovered in 1822 in an early eleventh-century manuscript volume in the cathedral library of Vercelli, where it still remains. There has been considerable discussion as to its authorship, which has been attributed to Caedmon and to Cynewulf. Professor Cook discusses the whole question very carefully and thoroughly, and proves as completely as the nature of the case admits of the truth of the Cynewulfian theory. The actual text of the *Dream*, which is one of the finest surviving examples of Old English poetry, occupies but a few pages; but Professor Cook has furnished the student with the completest apparatus. Besides the introduction, which discusses not only the authorship of the poem, but its literary characteristics and editions and translations, as well as the provenance of the manuscript, the editor has provided a bibliography, a complete glossary, and abundant and careful annotation.

* * *

VELAZQUEZ. By Auguste Bréal. Fifty-one illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1905]. 16mo., pp. xxiv, 236. Price 2s. net, cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

Cheap series of "Art" volumes abound, but the "Popular Library of Art," to which this volume belongs, remains one of the most satisfactory. The pictures of Velazquez are not so accessible to students as those of many other masters; for, although there are examples scattered through the galleries of Europe, yet Velazquez can only properly be studied in his own country—in the Prado Museum at Madrid. Consequently, the many illustrations in this attractive little volume have all been taken—except two—very wisely from pictures in the Prado, and include many unfamiliar subjects. The page is too small to do much justice to one or two of the pictures, but the portraits are, as a rule, satisfactory, and form a most

interesting series. M. Bréal, who has been well translated by Madame Simon Bussy, treats his subject with an enthusiasm which is tempered by knowledge and critical discernment. The book may be warmly commended, not only to students, but to all lovers of art. We are glad to note that it possesses what some of its predecessors have lacked—an index.

* * *

THE PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES. Translated from the German of Dr. Friedrich Rathgen, of Berlin, by G. A. and H. A. Auden. With illustrations. Cambridge: *The University Press*, 1905. Small 8vo., pp. xvi, 176. Price 4s. 6d. net.

"Time, which antiquates antiquities, and hath an art to make dust of all things, hath yet spared these minor monuments." Thus Sir Thomas Browne; and now in all civilized countries the curators of museums and private amateurs alike become more and more eager to assist time itself by preserving the precious relics of past ages. This little volume will be the vade-mecum of all such. Both in method and thoroughness it is an excellent example of the scientific scholarship for which Germany is justly famous. Dr. Rathgen's position as Director of the Laboratory of the Royal Museums at Berlin is sufficient security that he affords sound advice, and this authorized translation of his handbook, with a number of editorial notes and additions, should be very welcome to English readers. A copy should certainly be found in every free or public library. In the first part Dr. Rathgen deals with the changes wrought by the action of the different elements upon the many materials of which antiquities are composed, and in the second he gives, as it were, an exhaustive catalogue of recipes or "prescriptions" for their cleansing and preparation. A number of striking illustrations show the remarkable results of careful experiments made by the author, his translators, and others, while the lucid arrangement and admirable indexing of the book will give prompt assistance to the inquirer who desires to bring out the worn lettering upon coins, to preserve any given organic or inorganic substance, or even to take "squeezes" of inscriptions.

* * *

CONCERNING GENEALOGIES. By Frank Allaben. New York: *The Grafton Press*; London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 8vo., pp. 71. Price 3s.

This nicely got-up little book is of American make, and is obviously intended for use primarily in the United States, where, if the author's enthusiastic paragraphs may be trusted, a large proportion of the population must be engaged in busily tracing their ancestry. The purpose of the book is chiefly to advertise the genealogical department of the Grafton Press, which seems to offer great facilities to genealogical students; but some of Mr. Allaben's advice and practical hints will be of service to English beginners in genealogical research also.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Hay, High Street, Edinburgh, sends us a booklet by Mr. T. D. Wanliss, entitled *Scotland and Presbyterianism Vindicated* (price 1s. net), which is a trenchant attack on Mr. Andrew Lang for his treatment of Scotland and its national faith in the third volume of his *History of Scotland*. Mr.

Wanliss is a vigorous controversialist, and has an easy task in exposing Mr. Lang's failure to hold the balance even, as a historian should do. Mr. Lang, with all his ability and grace of style, certainly showed strong prejudice and some degree of unfairness in his treatment of the seventeenth-century Scots and their faith; but Mr. Wanliss is something of a bigot, too—on the other side. His defence of the surrender of Charles to the English Parliament by the Scottish army is the weakest part of his little book.

* * *

The contents of the *Architectural Review*, June, include a page or two by Mr. F. C. Eden on "Architecture at the Royal Academy"; the third of Mr. A. E. Street's papers on "London Street Architecture," with numerous illustrations; and the first part of what promises to be a very useful "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," by Mr. A. C. Champneys. This first part deals with "The Primitive Architecture of Ireland," and is lavishly illustrated with views of cromlechs, "bee-hive" cells, etc. We have also received the *East Anglian*, January and February—we are glad to see the new volume opens so vigorously; *Sale Prices*, May 31; and book catalogues from K. T. Völcker, of Frankfurt, and Georg Lissa, of Berlin.



Correspondence.

THE OTHER END OF WATLING STREET

TO THE EDITOR.

YOUR contributor opens with an amusing joke, but subsides into a paradox; for, just as "all that glitters is not gold," so every roadway called Roman is not in the true main line of Watling Street, whereof nothing survives beyond Wroxeter.

From Uriconium we have a valid extension through North Wales to Anglesea; another trending southward through Church Stretton; but the branch towards Chester is still *unproved*. The details brought out concerning Northumberland are creditable, but, alas! the spell of the forger is cast over all. Here we have a reference to "Ad Fines" and "Gadanica," both from the spurious iters invented by Bertram, and fathered upon "Richard of Cirencester," and unknown to the *Antonine* compilers or the "Ravenna" geographer.

A. H.

June 1, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR.

The workmen's colony at Catcleugh, with its canteen, has now gone, as the reservoir is finished. As regards the Roman tombs (or whatever they are) referred to in Mr. Abell's very able article, the other was removed by the owner, not for building purposes, but because he was annoyed by people trespassing on his land, a fate which befell "Arthur's Oon," near Camelton. For the same reason "Rob of Risingham" was partially destroyed.

R. B.

South Shields,
May 30, 1905.

THE WINDSOR CHAPTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your May issue Mr. G. Bradney Mitchell, Woverhampton, asks for information as to what persons formed the Chapter at Windsor, and who was Dean there about the year 1494.

Below I have extracted from Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie* a few names and dates which may be of service to him:

DEANS OF WINDSOR.

- 1484-1495. John Morgan, who was raised to the Bishopric of St. Davids.
1495-1505. Christopher Urswick (formerly a Canon), who died at Hackney (1505), and was buried in the church there.

CANONS OF WINDSOR.

(There were Twelve.)

1479. John Arundel	19	Edw. IV.
1479. Richard Arnold (died 1490) ...	19	"
1481. John Morton	21	"
1481. Oliver King (Bishop of Exeter, 1492)	21	"
1484. Thomas Hutton	2	Rich. III.
1484. John Baylie	2	"
1486. John Stokes	2	Hen. VII.
1486. Richard Surlonde	2	"
1487. William Cretyng	3	"
1487. Oliver Dinham	3	"
1488. Thomas Fraunce	4	"
1490. Thomas Bower	5	"
1490. Christopher Urswick	5	"
1494. Edward Willoughby	9	"
1496. Richard Nix or Nikke	11	"
1497. Thomas Jan or Jane	12	"
1498. John Esterfield	13	"
1498. Thomas Hobbes	13	"
1499. William Butler	14	"
1499. Richard Payne	14	"
1499. William Atwater	14	"
1501. William Atkinson	16	"
1504. Geoffrey Simeon	19	"
1504. Roger Lupton	19	"

GEORGE C. CASTER.

Peterborough.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

Two exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities have been open during July. In the library of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Great Russell Street, have been shown the objects found by Dr. Edouard Naville and Mr. R. H. Hall, working under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir-el-Bahari, where two years' work has resulted in the clearing of two-thirds of the Eleventh Dynasty temple. The Eleventh Dynasty may be fixed roughly at about 2,500 B.C., and the excavations lately made show that the temple—which lies to the south of the great one built by Queen Hatshepsu, within the cliff circus of Deir-el-Bahari—had for its chief feature a square erection of heavy stones, faced with fine limestone, which appears to have formed the base of a small pyramid, similar to those depicted in the vignettes of the Book of the Dead. Surrounding the pyramid was an ambulatory, or colonnade, of octagonal columns, the outer wall of which was decorated with reliefs, not a few fragments of which were now exhibited. The lower colonnades were also adorned with reliefs typical of the lately discovered art of the Eleventh Dynasty, and some of which depict the King's exploits in war and at the chase. There is strong presumption that these reliefs were the work of one Mertisen, who was the chief artist of Nebhabet-Ra's reign, and who is believed to have been the pioneer in the renascence of Egyptian art at the epoch of the Eleventh Dynasty, while other fragments shown are attributed to his

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son. Among the most remarkable of the reliefs brought to this country may be noted fragments from the shrines of the priestesses—two of scenes representing King Mentuhotep and his wife being particularly interesting, by reason principally of the exquisitely-carved hieroglyphics and the astonishing preservation of the colour. One of the most beautiful objects in the collection was the head of a sacred cow carved in alabaster, the eyes of which, now wanting, were originally of lapis-lazuli. There were also an exquisitely modelled head and upper part of a statuette in limestone of a woman of the temple of Amen, and many other curious remnants of the religious and civic life of ancient Egypt.



The other exhibition has been held at University College where were shown many of the antiquities recently found in the Sinai peninsula by Professor Flinders Petrie and his party, working for the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Egyptian Research Account. The exhibits included objects of the most primitive description—pottery, corn-grinders, stone-mauls used for crushing sandstone to search for turquoises, globular hammer stones, stone chisels, large pointed tools, all used for mining, and usually made of the basalt forming the cap to the sandstone hills of the district. Other tools were of quartzose rock, and some of the small hammers were of hæmatite. But the sculptured figures were the most important of the discoveries from the artistic point of view. The seated figure of King Seneferu, 4,000 B.C., is really admirable in modelling and characterization, and the same may be said of parts of the figure of Hathor. The lower part of a statue of Ramessu II., nearly life-size, shows a figure of his daughter Banthatanath, which is marvellous in its feeling for long graceful lines of the utmost simplicity. In the first room the relics, if less ancient, were quite as enlightening as to the customs and character of far-back ages. The Nawami of Sinai were bee shaped tombs built along the sides of the valleys of the two great mountains Gebel Katerina, and the Serbal. The ages of these monuments is uncertain, yet from the shell bracelets, shell beads, flint and bronze tools found in them, it may be affirmed that they are of Hebraic construc-

2 N

tion, not after 1,200 B.C. ; for, as Mr. Currelly says, these tombs are similar in shape and measurement, which indicates that they were built by a race acquainted with science, and not by the Bedawin, whose knowledge of architecture did not embrace mechanical accuracy. The Roman objects include glass balls, bronzes, twisted torques, various beautifully modelled figures, particularly that of Ceres and of an arm of Aphrodite grasping a lively Cupid by one arm. There were also baskets, socks, sandals, pottery lamps, bottles, bronze rings, chains, ivory hairpins and pieces of comb, iron knives, keys, tweezers, bone and ivory dice, reed pens, and coin pottery moulds. There were many other articles from Pithom, Thebes, Oxyrhynchos, and Saqqarah.

An interesting and important Church History Exhibition was opened at St. Albans by the Bishop of the Diocese on June 27. The collection illustrated the whole history of the Church in these islands since the earliest times, and included Celtic bronzes, Saxon and Danish carved stones, pre-Conquest manuscripts, splendidly executed service-books, Bibles of the seventeenth century, episcopal rings and crosiers, William of Wykeham's mitre-case, Wren's mitre and crosier of 1665, magnificent altar-plate, prayer-books, psalters, and hymn-books, among the latter being the metrical psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins, which Queen Bess denounced as "Geneva jigs." Other exhibits were photographs of important documents, portable organs, and other musical instruments, and choice specimens of embroidery and needlework. In connection with the exhibition a series of lectures was given day by day. Full accounts of this exhibition appeared in the *Athenæum* of July 1 and 8, and in the *Guardian* of July 5.

If the artistic history of pewter deserves, as it does, study and illustration, surely (says the *Burlington Magazine* for July) lead has an equal claim. It takes no rarer metal's place, and has values all its own. Lead rainwater pipe-heads show a characteristic English metal worked into its most characteristic English form. Foreign craftsmen equalled their English contemporaries in

many uses of lead, and surpassed them in its application to mediæval roofing. In the lead fonts of Norman times, and the lead gutters, pipes, pipe-heads, and cisterns of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Englishman not only was supreme, but had practically no competitors.

The inscription on the Constantine Stone at St. Hilary, Cornwall was not quite correctly given in one of our "Notes" last month. The correct reading, with extension, is as follows.

IMP[eratore] CAES[are]
FLAV[io] VAL[erio]
CONSTANTINO
PIO
CAES[are] NOB[ilissimo]
DIVI
CONSTANTI[i]
PII
AVG[usti]
FILIO.

The length of the lines is regulated by the surface of the stone.

The Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society celebrated its jubilee by holding an exhibition at Aylesbury on July 5 and 6, of objects illustrating the antiquities, art, and natural history of the county. The chalice from which Hampden drank the Communion wine after he received his fatal wound; Oliver Cromwell's christening robes, and his prayer and hymn book; the dagger which Burke threw on the floor of the House of Commons; the manuscript of Gray's "Elegy"—these were only a few of the treasures in a collection to which the King, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Chesham, Lord Dormer, Lord Burnham, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, and others contributed. Lord Rosebery, as President of the Society, opened the exhibition, and in the course of his remarks said: "No doubt our successors will examine with something between a smile and a tear some unique specimen of those portentous hats which enshrine the brain power and respectability of our bankers, our legislators, and our divines. They will gather round the glass case which contains the naked mechanism of an umbrella, the tireless wheel of a bicycle, and the unmelodious

horn of a motor-car. Most thickly of all will they surround the surviving but crumbling skeleton of the last horse. Our paper will long have been dust; our newspapers will be a part of the air they breathe, as metaphorically they are now. What a vista of speculation is opened! What will be their opinion of us? What a pity it is, as Mr. Balfour would say, that the operation cannot

Christopher Wordsworth, and contains seven facsimiles. By the courtesy of the Oxford Historical Society, we reproduce on this page one of the four figures cut for Pynson's *Almanach Ephemerides*, 1506-1507. "The human palm and fingers," says Dr. Wordsworth, "have been found, as we say, handy not only for signalling, for depicting, and for writing, but as a portable span or measure,



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be mutual, and that we cannot form or express our opinion on them. . . ."



The Oxford Historical Society has lately issued *The Ancient Kalendar of the University of Oxford* from documents of the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, together with *Computus Manualis ad Usus Oxoniensium* from C. Kyrfoth's edition of 1519-1520. The book is edited by Dr.

and for weighing and counting. I will not venture to say whether the decimal or quinary system was the consequence of our having twice five fingers, or whether the number of our digits is a consequence of some eternal principle; but there can be no question that the human hand has been a ready and serviceable partner not only in the simpler reckonings of daily life, but also in the more abstruse calculations and computations which (for instance)

'the inconstant moon' and the laws of musical harmony necessitate, as well as in matters of still higher interest." The *Computus Manualis* (or hand-kalendar) hence derives its name. "Pynson assigns to each month one syllable of the mystic lines

'A. Dam. De. Ge. Bat.
Et. Go. Ci. Fos. A. Dri. Fos.,'

which are the original of our old friend

'At Dover Dwells George Brown Esquire,
Good Christian Faith—And Doctor Fryar.'

which tells us on which Sunday letter the kalends of each of the twelve months fall. . . . The *Computus Manualis magistri aniani cum commento* was printed at least thirty times between 1486 and 1529."



The latest excavations—at Newstead, Melrose—begun on February 14 of this year, by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, have disclosed a station of 14 acres in extent, the largest yet found in Scotland, that of Castlecary being 2½ acres, Borieus, in Dumfriesshire, 4 acres, and Camelon 6 acres. Mr. James Curle, Melrose, has superintended the operations, and Mr. Mackie, who has already acted as master of works in connection with the excavations on the wall of Antonine, is here in the same capacity. The foundations of five or six barrack-like buildings have been found, over 200 feet in length. There is the usual rough pottery and Samian ware; and a brooch was picked up of pale blue enamel, with six round spots of red enamel. The coins found are those of Nero, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Crispina, and brass specimens of Faustina the Elder, and Trajan. There is also a fragment of stone with an inscription, a bronze stylus, iron spikes, and a very perfect lead water-pipe.



Mr. R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., in the *Builder* of July 1, began "A Further Examination of the Buildings at Baalbek," dealing with the Circular Temple and the Christian Basilica in the Great Court. A small photograph of one of the bays of the Circular Temple was given, which showed that ruin was imminent, the entablature being badly cracked and falling apart. This elaborately and richly decorated Circular Temple is supposed

to have been dedicated to Venus, but there is no historical record of the building, which owes its preservation, says Mr. Spiers, "to the fact that it was converted into a Christian church, probably by Theodosius, and dedicated to St. Barbe, the name by which it is now known. Crosses have been cut in the walls externally and internally, and on the east side of the cella are the traces of a fresco representing a Greek cross within a circle." Accompanying the paper, besides several photographic illustrations, was a drawing by Mr. Spiers, showing his restoration of this Circular Temple. The same issue of our contemporary contained an account of recent discoveries on the Caelian Hill, Rome, which include the finding of several tombs, an altar, with a fragmentary inscription of the time of one of the Gordians, and portions of a building of considerable size and importance, apparently of the second century A.D., which, it is suggested, may have been the *Cestra Peregrina*—barracks of a picked corps of soldiers detailed from the various legions for special service in the capital—the exact site of which has hitherto been uncertain, though it is known that they stood in this neighbourhood.



Until recently vestiges of the Bronze Age civilization in Renfrewshire have been rarely met with. Remains undoubtedly of the Bronze Age in that county have been brought to light by excavations near the railway-station at Newlands. Mr. Ludovic Mann, F.S.A. Scot., who described a few weeks ago the Newlands finds to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has had the good fortune to locate another Bronze Age site. It is situated between Kilmalcolm and Bridge of Weir, and the most important relic found is a beautifully-shaped perforated stone axe-hammer, ornamented with knobs and mouldings, and in perfect preservation.



The search for the treasure which is believed to lie within the submerged hulk of an ancient Spanish vessel in Tobermory Bay, at the Island of Mull, off the Scottish coast, is going steadily on. The ship, which is variously referred to as the *Florida*, the *Admiral Florence*, and the *Florentia*, was one of the richest ships in the ill-fated

Armada, and at the time she went down in 1588 she is reputed to have had on board thirty millions sterling, fifty-six guns, and large quantities of munitions of war. Diving operations began on July 8, and the hull of the vessel is outlined on the surface by buoys. The divers will work diagonally across the ship in order to get at the strong-room where the chests of gold are expected to be found. Shells, pieces of timber, lead, silver, pistols, and bones are being brought up, and the latest relic of interest is a blunderbuss about a yard long. It was encrusted with lime.



We are asked to announce that, in connection with the Church Congress at Weymouth, there will be held the usual Ecclesiastical and Educational Art Exhibition, including a loan collection of objects of ecclesiastical and antiquarian interest. The honorary secretary is the Rev. Precentor Carpenter, The Close, Salisbury.



During July an exhibition of arms and armour of old Japan, arranged by the Japan Society, was held at the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall Mall East. The greater part of the collection belonged to the period from 1603 to 1871. They were of the mediæval type, and included bows and arrows, breast-plates and shields, and body armour of various kinds. By way of contrast, an exhibit was also arranged showing the modern equipment of the Japanese soldier in all its remarkable completeness. One large case was occupied by exhibits lent by the King from the Armoury at Windsor Castle, including many royal and official gifts. Two Court swords, presented to the late Queen Victoria by the Mikado, were also in the collection.



In the *Globe* of July 10 there appeared the following interesting letter by Mr. W. Heneage Legge, of Ringmer, Lewes:

"In your issue of Saturday you record the grant to the Lord Mayor and others of warrants addressed to the keeper of Richmond Park for the delivery of 'fat bucks.' It may interest your readers to see a specimen of these quaint documents as issued by the

last pre-Reformation Primate in favour of his friends or dependents. So similar are these warrants in form and phrase—and I expect those of to-day are little different—that one will suffice as a specimen of all. The following was issued by Archbishop Warham in 1511, in favour of a scion of the Sackville family:

"We will and charge you That without chacing or disturbance of oʳ game being in your keping ye doo sley ther oon buk of season and the same to delyver to right well-beloved frende Richard Sakvile Escuyer or to the bringer herof to the use of the same any restraint or other commandment heretofor on our behalve geven to you to the contrarie notwithstanding or els that ye suffer our said friende to sley the same buk with his greyhounde so that he nor you let renne noo bukhoundes ther and this bill signed with our hande shall in that behalve sufficiently warrant and discharge you. Given at our manoir of Knoll the fifth daye of September the third yer [MS. deficient here] to the kepʳ of oʳ parke of Broyle and in his absence to his deputie ther.—Willm. Cantuar."

"The Broyle Parke, in Sussex, once a forest, then a chase, has been disparked since the end of the eighteenth century, and is now cut up into farms."



Recent newspaper articles of antiquarian interest include "The Scrope or Mazzeure Bowl" (York), with two illustrations, in the *Yorkshire Herald*, July 10; "Ancient Hull: The Story of Wyke and Myton," by J. Travis-Cook, *Eastern Morning News*, June 30; "Carmona: A City of the Dead" (near Seville), by Sir Bartle Frere, in the *Saturday Review*, July 1; "The Mayor of Crabtree," an old Plymouth holiday custom, with illustrations, in the *Western Daily Mercury*, July 5; "Cave Discoveries in Somerset," in the *Manchester Guardian*, June 26; and "Archæology in the Peak," by the Rev. Dr. Cox, in the *Athenæum*, June 24.



Mr. Edward Hudson, of 71, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, writes: "I should appreciate the kindness of any of your readers who could give me particulars of interesting old alms-

houses where the architecture is really noticeably good. What I want are almshouses such as at Guildford, Ewelme, Morden College, St. Mary's Hospital (Chichester), Corsham, Bristol, East Grinstead, and Warwick. These are a few that are known to me. Any photographs sent will be carefully returned."



A representative committee has been formed with the object of excavating, preserving, and enclosing the remains of the ancient abbey of Hyde, the burial-place of King Alfred, his wife Queen Elswitha, and his son, King Edward the Elder. The remains are within a short distance of the spot where the statue of Alfred was erected in 1901 to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of his death; but up to the present time no proper care has been taken for their preservation. Subscriptions may be sent to the hon. treasurer, Mr. Alfred Bowker, Lankhills, Winchester, or may be paid to the account of the Hyde Abbey Remains Preservation Fund at the Union and Smiths' Bank, Winchester and London.



The Cambridge Corporation have come into possession of an interesting relic—a charter granted to the town by Charles I. in the year 1632. This charter has for many years been in the hands of the Royal Institution of South Wales, who recently resolved to present it to Cambridge, the corporation of which owes its origin to the enactments in the document. A significant feature of the parchment, upon which the royal pleasure is inscribed, is the absence from it of a large circular patch, believed to be due to a soldier having repaired his drum with the aid of the document during the stirring times of the great Civil War. The charter was formally presented to the corporation at a meeting of the town council on July 13. A resolution of thanks to the president and members of the Institution for their generosity was unanimously passed by the council.



A Roman mosaic floor of exceptional beauty, says the *Blandford Herald* of July 13, has just been discovered at Dorchester. During the past few years several finds of this

character have been made, one of which, though somewhat damaged, was removed from where it was found, on the outskirts of the town, and relaid by Italian experts in the county museum. The latest relic of the Roman settlement at Dorchester has been found in the heart of the borough, on the site of a new schoolroom in Durngate Street. The floor is about 12 yards square, and, as far as it has been disclosed, is in a perfect condition of preservation. The design is unusually elaborate—vases, serpents, leaves, etc., entering into the scheme. The tesserae are small and of four colours, in quite unusual combination—red, blue, white, and yellow. The floor is probably the best of the many that have been found in a town so rich in Roman remains.



Mr. E. F. Strange makes an appeal in the *Morning Post* of July 15 with regard to English mediæval art. Referring to the greater attention paid of late years to the remains of mediæval art in England, he says: "Special attention has been paid to architecture, sculpture in stone and wood, mural and decorative painting, ivories, illuminated manuscripts, and—witness the current exhibition of the Burlington Fine Arts Club—embroidery and needlework. Fabric-rolls, wills, and churchwardens' accounts have been explored and published; and close and valuable attention given to specific points by local archæological societies and other excellent organizations. But these invaluable toils have hitherto been somewhat diffuse and ineffective for want of some central organization which would ensure system in the work, and collect and collate the results thereof. It would not be too much to expect that this duty should be undertaken at the national expense; that out of the large sums annually devoted to the acquisition of works of art a definite modicum should be earmarked for the investigation and preservation of that which lies so near and ought to be so dear to us, and that the hundreds of students reaping advantages from our Government schools of art might well render some return by making measured drawings, tracings, or other reliable records of the treasures of their own districts or of those into which they travel. These things may come in due

course, but in the meantime the mass of material is daily diminishing at the hands of the restorer, the improver, and the ignorant, to say nothing of the rust, and the moth, and the unchecked ravages of time. Some effort must be made to keep at least a memory of our most precious inheritance, and, if it come not from the State, the duty lies none the less upon the private individual. It is felt that, at comparatively small cost, a systematic collection can at least be made of accurate illustrations and measurements of wall-paintings, rood-screens, stained glass, iron work, sculpture, ancient vestments, and the like. The original documents thus procured can be deposited in one of the national museums, where they will be properly preserved, classified, catalogued, and made available for general study and research. For the personal benefit of those who bear the expense and for students, some form of cheap reproduction should suffice; but the all-important thing is to secure the record. On the lines thus roughly indicated an attempt will shortly be made to secure support and commence operations; and Mr. A. H. Christie, the Bungalow, Ewell, Surrey, has been so good as to offer his services as acting honorary secretary until a complete organization can be secured. He will be glad to receive the names of any who will help. There is no desire to compete in any way with the many societies or individuals who are doing what they can in the same direction. On the contrary, their cordial co-operation is invited and anticipated; and it is considered that the provision of a central collection of illustrations of subjects in which they are interested will prove of great assistance to the many laborious and unselfish workers among them. The aim is to compile an illustrated inventory of the art treasures of the Kingdom. The machinery already exists; we only want the hands to work it.



Prehistoric Pile Structures in Pits in South-West Scotland.

BY LUDOVIC MACLELLAN MANN, F.S.A. SCOT.



FROM time to time for several years past I have examined many prehistoric sites in the West and South-West of Scotland, and have been so fortunate as to have recovered many thousands of objects which are the work of artists and potters and craftsmen in bone, wood, metal, vitreous paste, amber, and glass, and in jet, flint, pitchstone, and other stones, who carried on their labours in the Scottish area before the birth of Christ.

One of the sites contains the remains of what appears to have been a row of huts, undoubtedly prehistoric, and which probably belong to the Scottish Neolithic Period. The site is situated in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire. The editor of the *Antiquary*, selecting this discovery as being of some interest, has asked me to give an account of its exploration.

SECTION I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE BEFORE AND DURING EXCAVATION.

Attention was attracted by a row of depressions on the surface of a wooded area. If there had been one depression only, probably no notice would have been taken of the place. The depressions, however, are five in number. Some of them were dug into, and discovered to be the tops of silted pits containing relics of an early period and substructures of wood. Before excavation they were shallow, basin-shaped, slightly oval in outline, but not very clearly defined, and scarcely noticeable. The greatest depth at the centre of any one was about 1 foot, and the greatest area about 10 feet by 8 feet.

The sites are situated on the edge of a plateau. The ground has apparently never been cultivated, and is covered by wild vegetation consisting of a few small trees of different kinds and a growth of fern. The row of depressions almost coincides with the 50-feet contour line. The sea at its nearest point is just 1,000 yards distant south-east of the sites, and the intervening stretch

country is flat and low-lying. While portions of the surrounding country were once marshy, the ancient settlement, being on the higher portion of the plantation, could not have been surrounded by water or swamp, nor could it have been on the edge of a water-covered area.

The sites have been numbered for convenience 1 to 5, beginning at the south-west end of the row. Only Nos. 1, 3, and 5 have been examined.

By the courtesy of Arthur Cuthbert, Esq., of Freugh and Balgreggan, on whose estate this interesting settlement is situated, I hope immediately to be able to finish the explorations.

The row of depressions formed a slightly irregular crescent, with the concave side facing south-east. More exactly, a line from No. 1 to 3 bore 10° south of south-west (mag.), and a line from 3 through 4 to 5 lay exactly north-east and north-west (mag.).

The measurements taken from the centre of one depression to that of its neighbour are: No. 1 to No. 2, 16 feet; No. 2 to No. 3, 31 feet 8 inches; No. 3 to No. 4, 56 feet 7 inches; and No. 4 to No. 5, 19 feet.

The substructures revealed by the excavations at Sites Nos. 3 and 5 were oval in plan. The ovals had obtusely rounded ends, somewhat like rectangles with rounded corners.

The compass showed that in Site No. 1 the longer axis of the plan of the substructure bore 30° west of north; in Site No. 3, 65° west of north (or west-north-west); and in Site No. 5, 49° west of north. The same trend—that is, north-west by south-east—seems to exist in the other and yet unexamined sites. For example, in No. 4 the longer axis appears to lie about 18° west of north.

THE EXCAVATION OF SITE NO. 3.

Dealing first with the excavation of Site No. 3, evidence was soon obtained that the depression on the surface was the top of a silted-up pit. The digging work consisted at the first stages in the extraction of the filled in material, which was of dark vegetable matter mixed with a little sand.

The walls of the pit were not well defined, but in penetrating into them the soil was found to be more dense and almost entirely

composed of sand. The cutting revealed in the undisturbed soil round the pit a layer of superficial soil and leaf-mould which varied in thickness from about 1 to 2 feet; below this was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of somewhat blackish, sandy, compact soil. Beneath this there was about 5 feet of hard sand, sometimes grayish and sometimes reddish-brown, which rested upon a deposit of about 6 inches of a wet mixture of blue clay and gray sand. The lowest bed was of wet tough blue clay of unascertained thickness. The reddish sand occurred in rather irregular patches, and its colour varied from a reddish brown to a dark brown. The deposit of superficial soil was found in various places, which were tested throughout the plantation. It rests upon what seems to have been the surface of the ground at the time the sites were in use.

In the pit at a depth of 7 feet were encountered the tops of spongy, much-decayed logs of round timber more or less vertically placed. Down to this depth in the digging the soil taken out was fairly dry, and was largely vegetable mould. Water and sludge, however, began to ooze in at this depth, chiefly from the layer of mixed clay and sand. Well down in the silted material were got many chippings, cores, and implements of flint and of other stones. Traces of a bed of charcoal containing fragments of pottery were also observed. After carefully working out the wet soil, which was still largely vegetable mould and was somewhat loosely deposited in the spaces between the logs—an arduous operation—the wooden substructure revealed itself more clearly. It was a longish oval in plan, and measured about 7 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Traces of what was conjectured to be wattle-work occurred round the edges of the oval. Taking into account this marginal woodwork, the dimensions were about 9 feet by 7 feet.

At the north-west end of the substructure piles were placed in two somewhat irregular concentric rings which were in contact with each other. The piles of the inner ring slanted inwards and downwards, forming a hollow inverted cone. At the opposite end the piles occupied a somewhat circular space, but were upright. Connecting these two sets of circularly disposed piles were some-

what irregular parallel rows of logs. These pieces of timber, except at the periphery of the structure, where they were perpendicularly set, had a bias inwards and downwards, and in several cases towards the north-west end. The number of piles used was seventy-two. Traces of what was thought to have been an entrance passage on the east side were observed.

THE EXCAVATION OF SITE NO. 5.

The excavation of Site No. 5 revealed features practically identical with those of Site No. 3, and strata of the subsoils were similar, but the traces of supposed flooring and wattle-work were indistinct. Several implements of stone and pieces of wood charcoal were recovered, but no vestiges of pottery were seen. At a depth of 7 feet moisture began to accumulate, and there was revealed a longish oval wooden substructure about $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The piles comprising the structure were in all respects similar to those found at Site No. 3, but were less tightly set together. At the north-west end they were disposed in a roughly circular manner in two concentric rings, the outer ring consisting of fifteen and the inner ring of twelve stakes. The piles of the outer ring were almost all vertical, and were, as a rule, thicker than those of the inner ring. The members of the inner ring slanted inwards and downwards, forming an inverted hollow cone, the top inside diameter of which was 2 feet. The apex of the cone—that is, the point towards which the stakes of the ring converged—lay slightly to the south of the true centre of the circle.

One of the heaviest piles from this portion of the structure was 8 inches in thickness and 2 feet in length. Some of them, however, were 3 feet in length, but were of less diameter than 8 inches.

The other, or south-east, portion of the woodwork and the middle portion formed a structure somewhat platform-like in character, and about 4 feet in length by 4 feet in breadth. The angles at which the piles lay were noteworthy.

Close to the rings already described, and all round the edge of the structure, the piles were perpendicularly placed. Beyond the rings to the south-east, with these exceptions,

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the piles lay at various angles, their tops being towards the south-east end, and their feet or tips in the opposite direction.

This position was accentuated the further the piles were situated from the rings. Some pieces of the woodwork at the platform-like end may have been gradually pressed in the course of time from the original positions by the superincumbent material.

Several small twigs were found lying across the ring portion of the structure. These may have been remains of a collapsed roof or floor, or of wattle-work fallen from the walls of the pit.

The number of piles employed in this site was fifty-five. Measuring from a point which was reckoned to be the present normal surface of the plantation—that is, from a point 1 foot higher than the centre of the surface of the depressed area—to the lowest point of the substructure was 9 feet 4 inches.

THE EXCAVATION OF SITE NO. 1.

This site differed materially only in one respect from its neighbours which have been described. The wooden substructure consisted of only twenty-three piles, and appeared to have been left half finished. The pit had been anciently excavated in the same style as the others, and was a longish, rather square-ended oval. The soil at the bottom of the half which contained no substructure was darker than the surrounding soil, and had evidently been disturbed at some time.

The piles were not so securely placed in the soil as at Site No. 3. They occupied the north-west end of the oval, and were bluntly cut at the lower ends. At the west side of the structure they were less substantial than those at the east or opposite side, and were placed at various angles, while those at the east side were perpendicular. This site was drier than its neighbours, and the relics were scarce. The subsoils were much of the same character as those disclosed at the other sites.

SECTION II.—DETAILS OF THE RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATION, AND SUMMARIES.

Various kinds of timber were used, no doubt in an unseasoned condition, as the wood was probably placed in the structures

not long after it had been cut. The fresh green appearance of the bark points to this conclusion. Moreover, old dried timber would not have given such a fine, smooth, uncracked surface as may be observed on the cut parts. The bark remained on the stems in many cases, and in the case of the birch-wood it gave the timber a fresh and beautiful appearance.

The diameter of the piles was usually about 3 inches, but the diameters varied from 1 or 2 inches to 8 inches. Those of average diameter showed about fifteen annual rings. The stems were usually straight and well grown. The wood had retained its shape, but was soft and spongy, and under pressure of the fingers gave way at once, exuding moisture.

It was not possible, owing to the decayed state of the timber, to ascertain at what time of the year the wood had been felled.

One of the most remarkable facts disclosed was that, in all the cases where the direction of the growth of the tree or branch was recognised—and this was detected in nearly every instance—the piles had been placed upside down, or contrary to the direction in which the timber had grown. It is well understood that stakes inserted in the ground against the line of growth, or "cap down," to use the technical term, last longer than those placed in the direction in which the timber has grown.

Again, the twigs and branches of the supposed wattle-work (described later), which required little, if any, sharpening, were also, as a rule, inserted upside down. It seems a fair inference that the inhabitants of Gallo-way at this early period had recognised a fact known to most present-day foresters and farmers—that stakes last longer when inserted in the ground upside down.

The piles seem to have been forced into the clay for only a short distance, but a great deal of the subsoil immediately above the clay must have been either dug out or loosened before they were inserted, as disturbed soil was found only a few inches above their lower ends. No pile point was recognised as having had the surface scratched. Striæ would, of course, have been good evidence that the logs had been driven. The rarity of small pebbles and grit in the gray

sand and clay may account for the absence of striation. Though the piles pierced the clay only a few inches, yet the substructure in each of the three explored stations was secure and immovable. This may be accounted for by the fact that each log was in contact with its immediate neighbour, and many were tightly jammed together. There was no packing of the piles by stones. The spaces between the rows had not been filled up, as the matter found there was quite loose, silted-in material largely of a vegetable character—black mud and wet vegetable mould with an abundance of short lengths of small twigs. The outer surfaces of the logs round the periphery of the structure were in contact with the stiff blue clay and the mixture of sand and clay, which gave a steady support. These outside piles were nearly always perpendicular, except in the case of the west side of Site No. 1. The inner piles, on the other hand, were, as a rule, lying at an angle. At some places the structures were strengthened by running from the edge inwards rows of closely-jammed piles, as at the south-east corner of Site No. 3. The result of this mode of construction would be a basis for a dry, solid, secure, but somewhat hollow flooring.

All the wood was round timber, no piece having been split, squared, or mortised—the sites thus differing from most other places from which anciently cut timber has been recorded. It was not observed that any charring of the wood had taken place before or after the preparation of the logs. The expedient of carbonizing the outside of logs to assist the work of dressing them was presumably not practised, the cutting tool alone having been relied upon.

The logs which were allowed to be exposed to the air warped and cracked in the course of a few hours. Ten of them from Sites 1 and 3 were placed in water immediately after they had been dug out, and will be kept in a solution of alum and water until sufficiently "filled" to be able to retain their original shape in a dry environment.

Mr. H. F. Tagg, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, has kindly examined some of the logs, and reports that:

"Portions of seventeen separate logs have been examined, and of these seven prove to

be birch, five are alder, and three are hazel. One of the pieces of wood submitted is either poplar or willow—I am not able to say which—and one small piece is oak. One is led to conclude that birch and alder were the timbers chiefly used in the formation of the pile-structure."

The smoothness of the cut surfaces of the piles shows that the axe had a finely-polished surface and a clean, unbroken cutting edge. The impression on each facet of the cut areas being always similar in character, testifies that only one type of cutting tool has been used. The tool was probably fixed in a handle, as otherwise it could not have been wielded with sufficient force and swing to penetrate, as it has done, into the body of the wood. The facets are each of small area, and are all shallow concavities resembling the inner side of a flattish spoon. They are more numerous than would occur on surfaces of timber operated upon in modern times.

It is apparent that this ancient carpentry work has been carried out by means of a tool which had not been able to travel far at one stroke. When the tool was plied inwards and across the log, the length traversed at each blow was extremely small. Where knots have been encountered, there has been no slicing through the hard core, the tool having had to be worked round the knot. After this process the harder timber was wedged off, with the result that a good extent of the lower wood was splintered. There is occasionally a blunt "break off" at the place where the stroke has terminated, the tool when it ceased to penetrate having been used as a wedge, and pulled outwards, or so manipulated that it left a splintered surface adjoining the cleanly-cut area.

It would thus appear that there has been used an implement comparatively blunt, which possessed not one but two outwardly curving faces, the line of intersection of which formed a slightly curved edge. Now it is precisely this class of tool which is met with in the common polished stone axe.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the thick, socketed axe-head of bronze might leave somewhat similar markings. The bronze tool of this type would undoubtedly travel farther than the thicker stone axe, if for no other reason than that the metal tool,

having a socketed handle, would be assisted (certainly in no way impeded) by such attachment, while the stone axe might be hindered from any long sweeping action by the necessarily bulging hafting with which the middle of the axe-head must have been covered.

Plaster casts of the ten pile-ends before referred to have been made. A cast has also been taken of a bar of soap which has been sharpened at one end by a locally-found stone axe-head simply held in the hand. The aspect of the cuttings, ancient and modern, would seem to be identical.

A cast of a bar of soap sliced with a thin flat axe of bronze, which has a curved cutting edge (found in Wigtownshire), exhibits facets of an entirely different character.

The curved hollow adze (which occurs in iron) would give a much longer stroke than even the bulging bronze instrument, and would not leave such decidedly spoon-shaped impressions upon the wood as have been referred to.

An inspection of the axe work on the set of pile-ends which have been preserved from Sites 1 and 3 shows that the axe has always been made to strike along the line of the length of the log. The breadth of the facets at the widest, it is further seen, does not exceed 2 inches.

It seems undeniable that the balance of the probabilities lies in favour of a smoothly-ground and hafted stone axe with a convex edge having been used. Photographs of the casts referred to will be forwarded for the inspection of any persons specially interested.

Prehistoric relics of wood are rare. They are often too much decayed to be of value in throwing light on ancient carpentry work. The objects, moreover, are usually allowed to dry up and get out of shape, which ancient moist timber does shortly after it becomes exposed to the air. The consequence is that references to the character of hatchet-work on anciently-cut timber are not frequent. The marks of the axe roughly wielded on logs are, perhaps, more instructive as to the nature and manipulation of the blade used than the more delicate chipping-work on axe handles and utensils of timber. In the latter class of work the areas both of the facets and the cut surfaces are small, and in some instances the facets have disappeared through

wear, or from the scraping and smoothing process which was at times applied as a finishing operation.

From a review of the few recorded descriptions of prehistoric axe-work on wood,* it is apparent that from the aspect of the imprints of the cutting instrument much may be learned as to the nature of the tool used and the period of the relic.

Not only can the type of bronze instrument employed be discerned, but the kind of stone axe and the size of the tool may be determined with some exactness.

POTTERY.

As mentioned, vestiges of pottery were observed at Site No. 3 only. The fragments are in a poor condition, and are portions of hand-made, non-glazed vessels of darkish coarse paste. The paste has been mixed with pounded-up fragments of some whitish sandy stone. The ornamentation upon the skin of the ware is quite distinct. The fragments consist of more than one set, representing more than one vessel. One set was found at the north end, and the other at the south end.

North End.—So far as can be guessed from the appearance of the few fragments, the feature of the vessel (or vessels) from the north end was that the pottery had rounded, plain, raised ridges of varying breadth, which ran, more or less parallel, horizontally round the exterior of the ware. The walls were $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, and where mouldings occur the thickness was about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch greater. The average breadth of the mouldings was about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The intervening space between the ridges varied from 1 to 2 inches, and had (lying approximately parallel to the mouldings) rows of little closely-set, indented, squarish punctulations, impressed as with a comb-shaped implement before the clay was fired, and resembling the surface-work on

some modern granolithic pavements. It is probable that the number of these rows in a panel varied from one to four, and some of the intervening panels may have been quite plain. In one panel where the rows are absent, plain lines have been incised diagonally and across each other. The curvature of one piece indicates an inside diameter at the rim of about 8 inches. Another small fragment, ornamented with parallel lines crossing each other diagonally, has a ridge on the exterior apparently running vertically.

Neither the style of the rim nor the shape of the base can be determined from the recovered fragments.

South End.—The pieces from this end show the presence of similar lines of small, closely-set, squarish indentations as if made by the teeth of a comb-like implement, but the system of decorating by raised ridges has not been adopted. The lines have been set more or less parallel to each other, and diagonally to the horizontal lip of the vessel. Fortunately in this group of fragments some portions of the rim were recovered. The rim was about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, with an inwardly slanting bevel, and was ornamented by the same kind of rows of small indentations. The rows on the rim were arranged almost parallel to each other, at right angles to the edge, and equidistantly about four rows in the space of an inch. The thickness of the sides decreased from 1 inch at the rim to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at a point about 2 inches down. This and other rim portions betray an affinity in shape and ornamentation to the type of rim to be seen in some of the vessels of the Scottish Stone Age. The interior surface of the pieces is unadorned. The curvature shows an inside diameter at the rim of about 8 inches. The shape of the lower portion of the vessels is not determinable.

OBJECTS OF FLINT.

Site No. 1.—Only two pieces of flint were got at this site. They are ordinary flakes.

Site No. 5.—From this place were obtained two nodules slightly chipped, half of a nodule from which three flakes have been struck, and two roughly fractured fragments.

Site No. 3.—This site yielded a profusion of flint relics, over 230 fragments, nearly all simple chips, having been recovered. While

* Keller's *Lake Dwellings*, English (second) edition, vol. i., pp. 55, 264, 349, 351; and vol. ii., plate xiii., fig. 2, and plate cx., fig. 19. *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1891, pp. 383-396; 1898, pp. 125-158. *Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. du Nord*, 1890-1895, pp. 99-110; 1898, pp. 171, 178. *Archæologia*, vol. xlv., plate viii., fig. 3, pp. 288, 289, and plate ix., fig. 1; vol. xxvii., p. 363. Evan's *Stone Implements*, second edition, p. 153. Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 235. Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 88.

flint may not have been wrought at the other sites, it is clearly proved that this industry was carried on at No. 3. The best evidence of this is the presence of minute chippings. Some of these small flakes measure not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in extreme length. Some of the smaller, as well as the larger, flint fragments have been fire-fractured.

There are several flint nodules, entire, and showing no chipping. They may have been portion of a stock of the raw material brought into the settlement. Other nodules have lost only one or two flakes. These are of a somewhat irregular and awkward shape, and were probably discarded as unsuitable after one or more blows had been struck, or less probably, they were lost before they were finished with. Two nodules of this type are respectively only $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

Some complete cores were found denuded of their original surface on all sides. Two small regularly formed cores are each only 1 inch in height.

Six small scrapers were found. They are oval, and in each specimen one of the long edges has been secondarily wrought.

The most interesting find in flint is a massive horseshoe-shaped tortoise-backed scraper of bluish-gray flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness in the centre. The surface of one face is smooth, unridged and without the bulb of percussion, and indicates that it has been made from a broad flat flake. The other face retains nearly 2 square inches of the crust or original skin of the nodule. The sides, as well as the semicircular bevelled scraping edge, have been carefully trimmed, and the secondarily wrought periphery measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. The outline of the tool is symmetrical, the sides being so trimmed that they run parallel for a considerable distance before they round off to form the semicircular end.

Most of the flaked surfaces of the flints have a grayish-white patina.

It is interesting to note that very small cores (indicating the fabrication of minute flint flakes and utensils) have been found in close association with a very large flint scraper.

(To be concluded.)

Notre Dame de Brou.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.

Photographs by Agnes Bulwer.



WAY to the north-east of Lyons stretches the plain of Bresse, famed throughout France for its poultry and its dairy produce. Beauty it has none, save that afforded by wide horizons with ever-varying cloud effects, rich pastures, where herds of small, cream-coloured cows browse lazily, intermingled with flocks of sheep and goats: sylvan pictures of cattle trooping down to drink at the stream in the cool of the evening are the only exceptions. It is a land of plenty dotted over by well-to-do farmsteads, where the famous Bresse poultry, while being fattened on corn and maize porridge, are put to sleep in the dark for several daylight hours to hasten digestion. They are exported all over France, the prices varying from 3 francs 50 centimes each for ordinary fowls, to gigantic capons and *poulardes* weighing between 16 and 17 pounds, and fetching as much as 75 francs per head.

In the midst of this plain stands Bourg, a third-rate provincial town, with dusty, "unlovely streets," and not a single feature to redeem the ugliness and squalid pretentiousness of its hideous gray houses. Yet, like many such another in France, it contains, hidden away in a paltry casket, a gem unique of its kind, whose interest well repays the trouble of a long journey.

Though nowadays the chief town of the Department of Ain, Bourg, in 1285, belonged to the House of Savoy, from whom it was partially wrested by Francis I. in 1538, though not finally conquered till 1600. Lying off the beaten track, and being the seat of no special industry or manufacture, Bourg is little known or visited, except by stray commercial travellers and epicureans anxious to taste the famous poultry in the comfortable Hôtel de France, where, by chance, they may hear of the wonderful church of Notre Dame de Brou, and, having seen it, carry away the memory of a vision of loveliness, as well as a remembrance of savoury viands.

Undeterred by heat and fatigue, we reached

Bourg late one July evening, and the next morning, after a ten minutes' drive along a deserted boulevard, amid whirlwinds of dust, we arrived at our goal. Standing back from the highroad, Notre Dame de Brou is well placed in a grassy court, with no other building near save the convent on the right, now used as a seminary, to which the church owed its foundation, to serve as its private chapel. Though many of the ornaments and statues on the façade were destroyed during the Revolution, as is indicated by now empty

her husband, Philip, Count of Bresse, escaped with his life from a serious accident. It was nothing less than to erect a monastery on the scene of the mishap, with a church or chapel attached in which the monks should pray for the departed members of her family. Neither she, nor her husband Philip, nor her son Philibert, lived to carry out the solemn undertaking, and it remained for her daughter-in-law, Margaret of Austria, to redeem the promise, which she did on a magnificent scale.



NOTRE DAME DE BROU.

niches, the interior of the church escaped injury, owing to the foresight of the inhabitants of Bourg, who filled it with hay.

Dating from the commencement of the sixteenth century, this remarkable edifice (now a *monument historique*) was built by Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, and aunt of Charles V., during whose minority she acted as Regent of the Netherlands. On her marriage with Philibert-le-Beau, she became Duchess of Savoy, and inherited the vow made in 1480 by her mother-in-law, Margaret of Bourbon, when

The building is of the purest "flamboyant Gothic," with touches of the Renaissance, the work of French, Italian, and German artists. Each has left distinctive traces of the peculiarities of his own school, while a strong Flemish influence is evinced by its resemblance to the churches of Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

The original plans were designed by a celebrated French architect, Jehan Perreal, surnamed Jehan de Paris, but, having fallen into disfavour with Margaret at the moment the building was about to be commenced,

he was replaced by Loys Van Boghem, a Flemish workman, who, while utilizing his predecessor's designs, modified them to a great extent. The principal sculptor seems to have been Conrad Meyt, a Swiss.

The west front, triangular in shape, is divided into three tiers or stories. The first is formed by the beautiful portal, highly decorated with sculptures and arabesques; the tympanum, over the double doorways, represents an "Ecce Homo," on either side of whom kneel Margaret and Philibert, with two angels and their two patron saints; statues of St. Peter and St. Paul stand below, guardians of the entrance. On the second story, in front of the three great windows, runs a terrace with a carved balustrade, on whose central compartment is reared a gigantic statue of St. Andrew, a reproduction of the original destroyed by lightning in 1889. The wall of the third story is pierced by four openings: a rose-window, round which are grouped three triangular windows, symbolic of the mystery of the Holy Trinity. The two side-doors giving access to the north and south aisles, though worthy of notice, are distinctly inferior in conception and execution.

A large space in front of the west door is occupied by a remarkable sundial, the oldest on record, whose peculiar design has attracted the attention of several great mathematicians. It certainly dates back to the time when the church was built, and it is thought it may have been constructed in order to regulate the working hours of the builders. Its plan is as follows:

"Twenty-four stone cubes form an ellipsis of which the greater axis, from east to west, measures 11 metres, and the smaller axis, from north to south, about 8 metres. On these cubes are deeply graven in Roman numerals the twenty-four hours of the day, divided into two series of twelve each. In the centre is a large slab, 3 metres 30 centimetres long, on which is traced the meridian line. On each side of this line are engraved the initial letters of the twelve months of the year; the inequality of the distance between each is calculated for the motion of the earth round the sun. This horizontal elliptical dial has no gnomon, the spectator himself replacing it. Thus, to read the hour, he

must place himself near the meridian, on the initial letter of the current month, being careful to be nearer to the initial of the following month, according as the present is hastening to its close; for it was impossible to construct the dial in sufficiently huge proportion as would allow of the interval between the letters being divided into as many sections as there are days in each month, the only means of obtaining absolutely correct readings. The spectator, thus placed, will see his shadow projected on to or in the direction of that stone of the twenty-four which bears the number of the actual hour. If the shadow falls exactly in the middle of the numeral, it marks the exact hour; if it deviates more or less, it is only necessary to subdivide that interval into two or four parts, so as to estimate the half and quarters of an hour."

Formerly, before the space round the church was enclosed, as it now is, by a wall, the sundial was at some little distance from the building, and less overshadowed, but the constant passage of feet and wheels over its surface caused such serious damage that, at the end of last century, its complete destruction seemed so imminent that it was removed to the immediate front of the church, and stone cubes were used instead of the encaustic tiles with which it was originally laid out.

Built in the shape of a Latin cross, with nave, two aisles, a transept, and choir, the body of the church is bare, though the harmony in the lines, the absence of all tawdriness, and the light falling through the pointed windows of the clerestory, produce a sense of beauty and devotion. Sixteen columns and eight pilasters support the lofty roof, while the eight chapels which flank the side-aisles are separated from them by screens of walnut-wood, delicately carved in low relief with flowery arabesques, not unlike the decorations in some Spanish churches. The gigantic baptismal font in black marble dates from 1546.

The choir is divided from the nave by a carved stone *jube*, or rood-screen, more resembling a gallery supported on three arches, and serving on special occasions as an *ambone* whence the Office for the day was read or chanted, at others as a pulpit for preach-

ing. Previous to the thirteenth century, these rood-screens were very common in French churches, and of those which remain at the present day this is, perhaps, the most remarkable example, on account of its delicate tracery and richness of ornamentation. It rests on four square pilasters and various round columns, forming, towards the nave, an arcade which shelters the entrance to the choir and two side altars formerly enclosed by iron screens, and used on occasions of

phets, and types of the Old Testament prefiguring the Messiah; those within, the Redeemer Himself, surrounded by Apostles and Evangelists, blessing those who listen to His word and put it into practice. Branches of vine laden with grapes, of oak charged with acorns, adorn the arches, and appear to hang from the capitals, all probably meant to convey some hidden lesson to the patient student. But it is when we stand within these precincts that the full beauty of the place bursts upon



NOTRE DAME DE BROU : NAVE.

pilgrimages, when vast crowds flocked to Brou. The roof of this arcade serves as a bridge for those wishful of passing from one side of the choir to the other without disturbing the worshippers. An oak door, which bears the date 1533, and is covered with ornamentation in the Renaissance style, admits the visitor to the choir proper. Here the screen is decorated profusely with figures standing in white stone niches, with fretwork chisellings as fine as lace: those outside, towards the nave, represent Moses, the Pro-

phet, and types of the Old Testament prefiguring the Messiah; those within, the Redeemer Himself, surrounded by Apostles and Evangelists, blessing those who listen to His word and put it into practice. Branches of vine laden with grapes, of oak charged with acorns, adorn the arches, and appear to hang from the capitals, all probably meant to convey some hidden lesson to the patient student. But it is when we stand within these precincts that the full beauty of the place bursts upon

us, for everything in the small space is perfect and concentrated. Stalls, windows, tombs, all are one more beautiful than another, and the first impression produced is almost one of oppression. The stalls, seventy-four in number, rise on either side in double tiers, and are unique for their beauty, variety, and delicacy of execution. They were completed in 1532, and are the work of Bresse artists, more especially of one Pierre Terrasson, a carpenter. The lower stalls are comparatively little decorated,

save on the *miséricordes*, or supports for the falling seats, on which are represented many quaint and grotesque subjects—animals, goblins, dwarfs, a woman spanking a naughty boy, etc.—forming, by these commonplace incidents, a strange contrast to the hundreds

a French historian, "No, this is no longer wood, a substance hard to handle if ever there were one: it is iron filagree lace we seem to see. All these flowers, monograms, interlaced designs, flamboyant ornaments, displayed beneath the cornice, would defy



NOTRE DAME DE BROU: TOMBS OF PHILIBERT AND MARGUERITE DE BOURBON.

of fretted canopies, columns, statuettes, and panels, rendering episodes and scenes, saints and prophets, from both the Old and the New Testament. It would take hours to study and appreciate the details of these exquisite works of art. To cite the words of

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the finest, most experienced scissors. If genius is patience, this is genius."

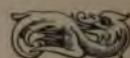
In striking contradistinction to the almost black effect of the deep-stained walnut-wood of the stalls is the whiteness of the marble tombs, only three in number, but forming

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the crowning glory of the sanctuary. They are disposed in the order indicated by Margaret of Austria in her will: that of her husband, Philibert-le-Beau, in the centre of the choir, Margaret of Bourbon, his mother's, on one side, her own on the other, the west. To begin with the elder lady, Margaret of

heads and faces. Their features can only be seen by stooping low, and are expressive of deep grief. Most lovely are the bouquets of marguerites in the corners of the vaulting, introduced as the name-flower of the two Margarets, and affording some of the finest specimens of delicate stone carving extant.

(To be concluded.)



The Wines of Horace.

By G. L. APPERSON, I.S.O.

HORACE was a lover of wine. He had a keen appreciation, indeed, of the comforts and luxuries of life; and although in more than one ode and epistle he depicts with loving hand the quiet, frugal life which he led on his little Sabine farm, far removed from the dust and noise of Imperial Rome, yet it was no anchorite's existence which he recommended both by pen and by example. It is true that in one passage he invites a friend to join him at his dinner of herbs, which does not give promise of a very convivial entertainment; but the "herbs" can hardly be taken too literally, and his many other invitations abound with references to more generous fare, and to the precious juice of the grape which he kept safely stored in his cellars.

In the course of his Odes, Epodes, and Satires—the Epistles are practically free from vinous references—Horace mentions at least a dozen different kinds of wine by name, in varying tones of approbation.

But when we speak of wine as used by an ancient Roman, it must always be borne in mind that the liquor whose praises were sung by Horace and Anacreon and other old-world bards was very unlike any product of the grape known as wine in these later days. When wine had been boiled over a slow fire, and mixed with a variety of objectionable ingredients, from lime, gypsum, and lead to liquid tar and salt sea-water, the flavour of the resulting liquid was probably not of a kind likely to be very seductive to a modern



NOTRE DAME DE BROU: PLEUREUSE.

Bourbon: her tomb is hewn in the thickness of the wall; on a black marble slab rests her white effigy, overshadowed by a rich canopy. She is robed in ermine, and her feet repose on a greyhound. Statues of saints are grouped within the canopy, and beneath the tomb are four *pleureuses* (female mourners) draped in long cloaks, with hoods drawn over their

palate. It is no wonder that frequent references are found to the necessity of straining or clearing wine before drinking it. Horace, addressing Leuconoë, says :

Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces.*

Be wise, your spirit firing
With cups of temper'd wine,
And hopes afar aspiring
In compass brief confine.†

This tempering—or, more properly, straining—was variously performed. The amphoræ, in which the wine was stored after being drawn from the cask, were kept in an upper room of the house, called the *apotheca*, to which smoke from the bath had access, in the belief that this smoking of the amphoræ or jars tended to improve the flavour of the liquor within. Some of these jars were unearthed at Pompeii in October, 1881, with their contents intact, standing ready for use, just as they stood so many centuries ago before the eruption of Vesuvius buried the ill-starred cities.‡ The cork of each amphora was covered with pitch, and marked with a seal, which usually bore the date of the vintage, or the name of the Consul in whose year of office the wine was bottled. The Pompeian amphoræ just mentioned bore in some cases the date of the making of the wine, and in others the name of the wine. "Among these names two were very curious—that of 'Muscatel Nut' and that of 'Pepper,' written in the Latin language."§

The liquor in the amphora was not ready for drinking until it had been cleared, and this was performed either by removing the cork and exposing the wine to the open air, or by adding white of egg, gypsum, chalk, etc., which precipitated the lees; or, more commonly still, by straining the liquor through fine linen or through a metal sieve.

Horace uses various adjectives in praise of wine. He calls it soft,|| and sweet,¶ and

mellow,* although the preliminary processes to which it had been subjected would incline one to doubt the appropriateness of these epithets. There can be no doubt that most ancient wine was highly intoxicating, although it was usually drunk mixed with water. Horace professes his own love for "the freedom and mirth of a temperate glass," but describes the power of Bacchus over strangers :

Monet Sithoniis non levis Evius,
Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum
Discernunt avidi.†

And the Thracians, whom wine can to madness inspire,
Insatiate of liquor when glow their full veins,
No distinction of vice or of virtue remains.

In another ode he apostrophizes a jar of wine :

O nata mecum consule Manlio
Sen tu querelas, sive geris jocos,
Seu rixam, et insanos amores,
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum—‡

Gentle cask of mellow wine,
And of equal age with mine;
Whether you to broils or mirth;
Or to madding love give birth;
Or the toper's temples steep
Sweetly in ambrosial sleep—

And still addressing the beloved cask, he describes how wine softens the temper, brings hope to the miserable, bids the wretched strive to live :

Et addis cornua pauperi;
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices, neque militum arma.§

To the beggar you dispense
Heart and brow of confidence:
Warm'd by thee he scorns to fear
Tyrant's frown, or soldier's spear.

The wine highest in favour with Horace and his contemporaries was that known as Cæcuban. It is Cæcuban that Horace speaks of drinking with his powerful friend and patron Mæcenas when celebrating the victories of Cæsar.|| Next, perhaps, came the famous Falernian, which the poet men-

* *Car.*, I. xi. 6, 7.

† This and the fifth and the last two translations in this article are by Sir Theodore Martin. The others are from the translation by Philip Francis.

‡ *Antiquary*, vol. iv., p. 274.

§ *Ibid.*

|| *Car.*, I. vii. 19.

¶ *Ibid.*, III. xii. 1, 2; xiii. 2.

* *Car.*, III. xxix. 2.

† *Ibid.*, I. xviii. 9-11.

‡ *Ibid.*, III. xxi. 1-4.

§ *Ibid.*, III. xxi. 18-20.

|| *Ep.*, ix. 1 and 36. Other references to Cæcuban are *Car.*, I. xx. 9, xxxvii. 5; II. xiv. 25; III. xxviii. 3; and *Sat.*, II. viii. 15.

tions more often than any other kind of wine.* It was a strong and highly intoxicating liquor, but was mellowed by long keeping. Horace calls upon his boy to bring a cask, probably of Falernian :

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli.†

Away, then, boy, bring chaplets fair,
Bring unguents, and with these a jar,
That recollects the Marsian war.

This date, it has been computed, would give the wine an age of sixty-five years. Sometimes the rough, heady Falernian was mixed with honey to produce a drink called *mulsum*, the proportion being four of wine to one of honey, but the compound did not meet with the poet's approval.‡

Another way of tempering the asperity of Falernian was to mix it with Chian or Lesbian, sweet wines from Greece. Horace says :

At sermo lingua concinnus utraque
Suavior, ut Chio nota si commixta Falerni est.§

But languages each other may refine
(As Chian softens the Falernian wine),
At least in verse.

He several times speaks highly of the Chian vintage,|| which, like that of Lesbos, was mild and sweet. The Lesbian he styles "innocens."¶ Coan, another Greek wine, is also mentioned once or twice.**

Three other Roman wines, which Horace speaks of with approval, were Formian, Massic, and Alban. The familiar ode to Phyllis begins :

Est mihi nonum superantis annum
Plenus Albani cadus.††

I have laid in a cask of Albanian wine,
Which nine mellow summers have ripen'd and more.

Pliny classes the vintage of the Alban Hills as the third among the wines of Italy.

* *Car.*, I. xx. 10, xxvii. 10; II. iii. 8, vi. 19, xi. 19; III. i. 43; *Sat.*, I. x. 24; II. ii. 15; iii. 115; iv. 19, 24; viii. 16.

† *Car.*, III. xiv. 17, 18.

‡ *Sat.*, II. iv. 24-27.

§ *Sat.*, I. x. 23, 24; and cf. *Ep.* ix. 34.

|| *Car.*, III. xix. 5; *Ep.*, ix. 34; *Sat.*, I. x. 24; II. iii. 115; viii. 15, 48.

¶ *Car.*, I. xvii. 21.

** *Sat.*, II. iv. 29; viii. 9.

†† *Car.*, iv. xi. 1, 2. Alban wine is also mentioned, *Sat.*, II. viii. 16.

Horace has several allusions to the Massic wine,* which was grown on the Massic mountain in Campania. It is said to have been of delicate flavour. Another wine of Campania was the Calenian, which the poet mentions twice.† The Sabine wine, grown in the neighbourhood of Horace's own home, was a poorer and cheaper beverage than the richer Falernian, and Massic, and Cæcuban, which the poet loved to set before his friends. In one of the odes to Mæcenas,‡ Horace speaks slightly of the "vintage of the Sabine grape" as "a poet's beverage, humbly cheap." He had tried to improve its flavour by putting it into an amphora which had before contained rich wine from Greece. But this was really little more than his polite way of depreciating the contents of his own cellar, as compared with the richest and best brands, which the powerful and wealthy Mæcenas was accustomed to drink. Four years seems to have been the necessary period of keeping in order to bring the Sabine wine to perfection.§

Nearly all the vintages spoken of by Horace were the produce of Italian vineyards. The only foreign wines to which he alludes are the three from Greece mentioned above—viz., the Chian, Coan, and Lesbian, and one, the Mareotic, which came from the shores of Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria. This Egyptian reference occurs in the ode in which the poet compliments Augustus on the defeat of Antony and the death of Cleopatra. Alluding to the famous Queen, he says :

Sed minuit furorem
Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus :
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Cæsar, ab Italia volantem
Remis adurgens.||

Her fleet, save one poor bark, in flames and wrack,
The frenzied fumes, by Egypt's vintage bred,
Were turn'd to real terrors as she fled,
Fled from our shores with Cæsar on her track.

With this Egyptian allusion I have exhausted, I think, the list of Horatian wines. The epithets and descriptive phrases which

* *Car.*, I. i. 19; II. vii. 21; III. xxi. 5; *Sat.*, II. iv. 51.

† *Car.*, I. xx. 9; IV. xii. 14, 18.

‡ *Ibid.*, I. xx.

§ *Ibid.*, I. xxxvii. 12-17.

|| *Ibid.*, I. ix. 7.

the poet applies to the contents of his beloved amphoræ are much the same as those which might be used by a modern poet of convivial tendencies; yet it can hardly be doubted that the wine which Horace praised so freely would be found perfectly undrinkable at the present day. But, on the other hand, it is quite possible that the Roman poet, could he revisit the glimpses of the moon, would turn with equal disgust from the choicest modern vintages.



Leprosy in Lancashire in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL H. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

LEPROSY was a common disease in Egypt at a very early period, and would appear to have been taken to the Holy Land by the Jews. Subsequently, it was introduced to Greece and Italy, and was further spread by the Roman colonies in many parts of Europe.

The Crusaders are said to have introduced it into Western Europe, though this cannot be strictly correct, as leper-houses existed on the Continent in the seventh century; but it is probably true enough that during the time of the Crusades leprosy became an epidemic of serious proportions. As there are many forms of this disease, the leprosy anterior to the Crusaders' Age may not have been identical with that which ran through Europe in the twelfth century. Early in the next century almost every town in France had its hospital for lepers, and in England a little later nearly a hundred had been established. One of the first hospitals for lepers in England was erected, before the Conquest, on the site now occupied by St. James's Palace, in London, which was originally for fourteen leprous females. A similar institution was founded at Canterbury in the eleventh century. At what date leprosy invaded Lancashire is uncertain, but it could not have

been later than the time of Henry I. (1100-1135), as between 1127 and the close of the century three hospitals had been founded in the county, viz., at Lancaster, Conishead, and Preston; and, from these being all in the Hundred of Amoundeness, and north of the Ribble, it may be assumed that the ravages of this disease were not so severe in the rest of the county.*

The monks of Savigny, in the time of Henry I., founded a monastery at Tulketh, in the parish of Preston, but, not finding the situation suitable, they removed to Furness in the year 1127, and it is believed that at the time of their departure a lepers' hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded at Preston by Stephen, Count of Mortain (afterwards the King).

By charter, without date (but which was granted between 1178 and 1186), Henry II., addressing the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, declared that this lepers' dwelling was in his hands, custody and protection; that their goods and possessions were to be protected as being part of the King's demesne, and that if any person had presumed to forfeit any of their goods, the same was to be restored without delay. King John granted a similar charter on May 29, 1206.

In charters of this period are several references to the lands of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital. At an early date a chapel was attached to this building, which was in regular use until the dissolution of the smaller religious houses, having long survived the lepers' hospital. In the fourteenth century pilgrims from various places came to this chapel, and in 1355 the Pope, at the request of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, granted a relaxation of enjoined penance to those who made their visits on the principal feast-days.

An Assize Roll, dated 32 Edward III. (1358), refers to one of these pilgrimages, which had taken place on the Feast of the Invention of the Cross (May 3, 1357), when, in consequence of a proclamation of pardon having been made, a riot ensued, and a

* There was a small hospital at Edisforth, in the parish of Clitheroe, which is said to have been for lepers, and to date back to the twelfth century. But nothing definite is known of its early history; it was situate on the north side of the Ribble.

number of evil-disposed persons were locked up in the chapel until the next day.

The hospital and its chapel stood on the place still known as Mandlands.

The matrix of the common seal used by the hospital is preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.



At Conishead, near Ulverston, some time in the twelfth century, was founded a hospital for the use of poor people and lepers. The name of its founder is unknown; by some authorities the credit is given to Gamell de Penyngton, and by others to William de Lancaster, who certainly endowed it with lands and the church of Ulverston. In 1181 Roger, Archbishop of York, by charter confirmed to the brethren of the hospital of Conishead the church of Pennington. The hospital was dedicated to St. Mary. It was, no doubt, only on a small scale, and was, shortly after its foundation, converted into a priory of the Order of St. Augustine.

King John, whilst he was Earl of Mortain and Lord of the Honour of Lancaster (1189-1194 A.D.), founded the lepers' hospital at Lancaster. It was dedicated to St. Leonard. We find the first mention of it in the Earl's charter, whereby he confirms certain churches and liberties to the Abbot of Sees, and, in describing the boundaries of lands near the town, it is stated that they were separated from St. Leonard's hospital for lepers by a brook which falls into the Lune. In the year 1221 William de Skerton gave to the lepers of Lancaster "vi acres of land in alms."

A letter from Henry III., dated April 10,

1220 (Close Rolls), and addressed to the Sheriff of the county, furnishes some interesting particulars concerning this hospital and the general treatment of lepers at this period. The lepers of St. Leonard's complained that whereas they had been established by Lord John, the King's father, and had used to have their own animals in the forest of Lonsdale, quit, and dead wood for burning, and timber for their building, by charter of the said John, which, by the inroads of their enemies in the time of past hostility, they had lost; and that Roger Gernet, forester of the forest of Lonsdale, was most troublesome to them, having greatly harassed them by taking from them the right for an ox for winter pasturage and a cow for summer, and had refused them the dead wood and timber to which, by charter, they were entitled. The King therefore, by his letter, commanded the Sheriff to cause the lepers to have peace from the said Roger Gernet and others, who were henceforth to allow them all the privileges which they were accustomed to have. In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Nicholas IV. (A.D. 1291) this hospital possessed goods valued at vijs. iiijd.

On June 20, in the eleventh year of the reign of King John (1318), at the Lancaster Assizes, the Prior of the Church of the Blessed Mary, of Lancaster, entered a complaint against the Master of the Hospital of St. Leonard, of Lancaster, to the effect that, whereas he and his predecessors, parsons of the church, had, "from a time whence memory runneth not, possessed all the tithes throughout the whole parish, but that nevertheless the Master of the Hospital had taken and carried away corn of the value of one hundred shillings from his tithes sheaves and also twenty shillings arising from oblations of the chapel of the hospital." The Master of St. Leonard's admitted the Prior's claim, but stated that the brethren of the hospital were exempted from the payment of tithes of the lands which they cultivated by virtue of a Bull of the Lord Pope Celestine III. (1191-1198). The Prior replied to this that the said Bull only provided for the lepers, and moreover the exemption only referred to newly-tilled lands.

The verdict appears to have been given against the Master of the Hospital. About the year 1357 Henry, the Duke of Lancaster,

made a grant of this hospital, with the consent of the burgesses of the town, to the priory of Seton, alias Lekelay. According to an Inquisition ad quod Damnum taken in 17 Edward II. (1324), this hospital was originally founded for one master, one chaplain, and nine poor men, of whom three were to be lepers, who were to have daily a loaf of bread weighing one-eighth of a stone, and pottage three days a week. The subsequent history of the hospital is unknown. At the Dissolution the possessions of Seton were valued at £12 12s. 0½d. Until 1811 the exact site where it stood was unknown, but the discovery in that year of a crossed tombstone and a number of human skeletons fixed it to the eastern end of the street still called St. Leonard's Gate.

It may be noted that in the church of Garstang, which is about half-way between Lancaster and Preston, there was an opening (now walled up) of 2 feet square, which was popularly known as "The Leper's Window." It opened due east.



The Sherborne Celebration.

ONE of the most striking features of the beautiful spectacle-play which was produced at Sherborne on June 12 (Whit Monday) and following days, in commemoration of the twelve hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Dorsetshire see and town by St. Aldhelm, was the extraordinary way—extraordinary in these days—in which the inhabitants of the town of all classes entered into the spirit of the celebration, working earnestly and loyally together, keeping their own names and personalities in the background, finding dresses and funds—all the "properties," save the armour, were of local make—the poorest co-operating, and reviving, indeed, the spirit and aim which inspired the mediæval mystery and miracle plays in their earliest and purest days.

The pageant, arranged and composed by Mr. Louis N. Parker, consisted of twelve tableaux, enacted in the open air in front of

the ruins of the old castle, standing in one of the most beautiful parks of the West of England, belonging to the ancient family of the Digbys, whose modern castle is near. A splendid theatre it was for such a show, with grey old walls, spreading trees, clinging ivy, and fresh green turf. There were two full orchestras—string and brass—and altogether three separate choruses, numbering in all about 200 voices. There was the narrative chorus, in the style of those of the Greek drama, which, between the episodes, carried on the story of the town's fortunes; the dramatic chorus, which took part in the action, and the choir of the whole school. There were no fewer than 800 performers.

The first day's performances were witnessed by over 6,000 deeply-interested spectators.

The tableaux stood in order thus:

1. The coming of St. Aldhelm with his disciples, A.D. 705.
2. Defeat of the Danes by Bishop Eahlstan, A.D. 845.
3. Obsequies of King Æthelbald.
Æthelbert brings Alfred (the Great) to the monastery school.
4. Introduction of the Benedictine rule, A.D. 998.
5. William the Norman removes the see to Old Sarum, A.D. 1075.
6. Roger of Caen, Bishop of Sarum and Abbot of Sherborne, builds Sherborne Castle, A.D. 1107.
7. Quarrel between the town and the monastery, A.D. 1437.
8. The Foundation of the Almshouse.
9. The monastery abolished by Henry VIII., A.D. 1539.
10. Sherborne school receives its charter, A.D. 1593.
11. Sir Walter Raleigh at Sherborne, A.D. 1593.
12. Final tableau, representing the more recent interests of the town. A performance of morris and maypole dancers was also introduced.

The following detailed account of the play we take, slightly abridged, from the really excellent description given in the *Dorset County Chronicle*:

The first episode depicted was the coming of St. Aldhelm to Sherborne in the year 705. A large oblong stone is seen

lying on the sward in the centre of the arena, while some feet away is a spring. The concealed orchestra begins a solemn march, to which the narrative chorus—long-bearded men and boys habited in blue cassocks, red cloaks, and cylindrical hats—enter from the ruins, and advance to the centre of the arena, singing as they march. St. Aldhelm enters upon the scene, while a Saxon chieftain and his followers, after shooting a deer with an arrow, are in the act of kindling a fire to make a burnt-offering to their pagan gods. St. Aldhelm, a venerable man with a saintly face, is followed by eleven brethren, clad in grey gowns, bound about the waist with ropes, with hoods drawn over their heads. As the procession approaches, the monks chant Psalm xxiii. St. Aldhelm, after commanding silence, rebukes the English chieftain and his followers for observing the pagan rites, to which the chieftain replies that it was so long since they had any Christian teaching that they had half forgotten the new faith, and leant half on the old gods. The saint asks the chieftain by what name the stream was known, and he replies that it was called the "Scir Burn"—the clear stream. St. Aldhelm declares that it should be a holy place. Here he plants the standard of Christ. On that pleasant hill he would build a city and a church, from which the knowledge of the true God should spread throughout the Western lands. After dipping his hand into the spring and sprinkling the ground with the water, the saint declares, "And it shall be known throughout all ages as the place of the clear streams, and unto the end of time its children shall call it Sherborne." The pagan altar-stone is forthwith fashioned into a rough cross, while the saint is being given bread and water by the women. St. Aldhelm blesses the children, and the episode closes with the arrival of King Ine and his Queen, the King presenting St. Aldhelm with the Bishop's staff and mitre in token that he was "the shepherd of these Western lands, and Spiritual Lord hence unto both seas and the borders of the Welsh."

The second incident, affording a spirited battle-piece, represents the defeat of the Danish invaders in 845 by the Saxon monks and country-people under Bishop Eahlstan, described by the chroniclers as "the Fight-

ing Bishop." The Bishop, in striking contrast to Aldhelm, is a soldierly figure, wearing the chain armour of the period, with episcopal insignia over it. A number of monks burst excitedly upon him with the news of the Norse marauders' descent. The Bishop cries, "The Danes are upon us! sound the alarm! Ring the tocsin!" A bell clangs out from the ruins, and presently an alarmed mob of townspeople run in, armed with various weapons. A band of Danes rush into the arena, uttering fierce war cries. Their chieftain is a noble figure in scale armour, with Viking helmet, battle-axe, and shield, and his men have steel helmets, leather surcoats, and similar arms. Eahlstan's archers and crossbowmen, having discharged a shower of missiles, charge the enemy, who, after a hand-to-hand encounter, in which the Bishop wins the distinction of slaying the Danish chieftain with his own sword, are driven back. The victorious warriors return with shouts of triumph, carrying their Bishop shoulder-high, and the chorus chants a song of victory.

In Episode III. we see the death of King Ethelbald and the coming of Alfred to Sherborne. The sound of the *Dies Ira*, as chanted by priests, is heard in the distance, and the head of a funeral procession appears, bearing the dying King Ethelbald to his last resting-place in Sherborne. First comes a cross-bearer, then two acolytes, a warrior carrying the royal insignia, and the bier, on which is stretched the dying Ethelbald, in a costume of white and gold, wrapped in regal purple, borne by four warriors. Behind the bier walks the priest, next four monks, and lastly the people in funeral procession. The boys are attired in white hose and dark mauve tunics, trimmed with gold fillets and two bunches of flowers. The ladies wear underskirts of white material with top skirts of pale mauve nun's veiling, finished with capes of the same material, but darker, trimmed with gold braid, and drapery of white muslin round the face and neck. The men are in white tights and tunics, with capes of dark mauve nuns' veiling caught up on one shoulder. From the opposite direction another cavalcade comes in sight, led by Ethelbert, with the fair-haired Alfred, a lad just returned from Rome, and Queen Os

burga. The royal boy, Alfred, wears a short tunic of white silk with a border of emeralds and diamonds, a cloak of green silk, embroidered with gold, fastened to his shoulders with emerald and diamond clasps. Osburga looks every inch a queen in an under-dress of white silk voile, covered with jewelled embroidery, the overmantle of the Anglo-Saxon period of orange velvet, crossed with gold cord and a jewelled girdle, crown, and armlets of emeralds and diamonds. Her ladies are also gorgeously costumed. The bier is set down in front of the cross, and the monks and people stand round it with a hush of awe in a semicircle. The dying Ethelbald embraces his brother and successor, Ethelbert, in reconciliation, and the young Alfred is led by Queen Osburga to the King, who stretches out his hands over the child's head and falls back dead. The episode ends with young Alfred being entrusted by his parents to the safe keeping of Bishop Eahlstan, to receive his education at Sherborne.

The chorus, in a few convenient lines, carry the spectators forward nearly 140 years, when the fourth episode is introduced—the establishment of the Benedictine rule at Sherborne by Bishop Wulfsy. The scene shows the reason for this, illustrating, as it does, the laxity of morals and lack of discipline prevalent in the monastery. The brothers are eating gluttonously and drinking deeply, and have just begun to ridicule and persecute a young monk who is trying to read, when Bishop Wulfsy, entering unobserved, expresses his sorrow and indignation at the sight, sternly rebukes the offenders, orders the unseemly revelry to cease, and bids the brethren don the black Benedictine robes. Humbled and penitent, they comply. Sherborne has become a Benedictine house.

In Scene V. the assembly sees the entry in 1075, of William the Norman, in full armour of the period, who rides into the quadrangle, preceded by a herald bearing his escutcheon and banner, and escorted by armed knights, and, smiting on the table, around which the monks are prostrate in prayer, arouses them with a mighty blow from his two-handed sword. Bishop Hermann is fetched, and William tells him that his bishopric is too unwieldy, and that the

cathedral stands where it is of little use. Despite the protestations of Hermann that a saint built it 350 years before, the Conqueror tells him that Sherborne is no longer a see, their church no longer a cathedral, nor their town the chief city of Wessex, and he commands them to follow him to the Hill of Sarum, whither he transfers their bishopric. The distressed people fill the air with their lamentations, but William will not relent, and Hermann, staff in hand, and accompanied by two monks bearing mitre and cope, sorrowfully complies with the Conqueror's orders.

In the sixth episode we have reached the time when Henry I. is King, as the narrative chorus inform the audience. Osmund, Bishop of Sarum and Abbot of Sherborne, has adorned the Abbey Church, and after him Roger of Caen, the famous builder, comes, and in 1107 lays the foundation-stone of Sherborne Castle. Roger, wearing the Abbot's robes with episcopal insignia, tells the monks and people not to grieve, for, although the greatness of their house has gone, he will build it up again. Amid the acclamations of the delighted crowd he calls on the masons of Sherborne to set him the corner-stone. They enter in full masonic regalia with a low trolley, decorated with flowers, bearing a large stone, which is duly set in its place. Roger then tells the people dramatically: "Thus Sherborne Abbey and Sherborne Castle shall still be standing when Sarum is but a heap of dust."

Skipping over 330 years we come, in 1437, to the quarrel between the town and monastery. For this scene Mr. Walter Raymond has written much amusing, racy dialogue in the Dorset dialect, and the performers enter into the spirit of the piece heartily, and recite their lines with gusto. The townsfolk remain from the last episode, but the women are warned that there's trouble afoot, and to "Get along whoam." Abbot Bradford has moved the font to an inconvenient place and refuses to put it back again. The townsmen, on their side, have an objectionable habit of ringing the bell of their Alhallows' Church at an unearthly hour in the morning, rousing the monks from their slumbers. The monks induce the stout butcher, Walter Gallor, to enter Alhallows and deface the font. Bishop

Neville, of Sarum, hears the grievances of both parties. Master Vowles is chosen as the spokesman of the townspeople, and Abbot Bradford states the case for the monks, declaring that the townsmen's complaints are without foundation, and that "at the instigation of the Devil they had set up at their proper costs, in the Church of Alhallows, their own font." The good Bishop is horrified at this announcement, and decrees "that until the Abbey clock has struck the hour of six no tongue of parish bell shall wag." Some fighting ensues between the rival factions, and Walter Gallor destroys the offending font, while the parish priest fires the thatch of the Abbey by discharging an arrow to which burning tow is tied. The townsmen receive an unexpected and welcome ally by the arrival of Robin Hood and all his merry men (and maids), dressed in Lincoln green and russet. A picturesque incident is the bout at quarter-staff between Robin and the monks' champion, Gallor, which ends in the "grassing" of the burly butcher. Reconciliation is at last happily effected between the incensed townsmen and monks by the happy suggestion of Abbot Bradford that the church of Alhallows shall be duly recognised as the town church. Old English merry-making is introduced into this scene in a pretty morris-dance; Robin Hood and Maid Marian lead off the dance, and four hobby-horses add to the merriment.

The subject of the eighth episode is the foundation of the Almshouse, dedicated to two saints, John the Baptist and the Evangelist, by Bishop Neville, Sir Humphrey Stafford, Dame Margaret Gough, John Fauntleroy, and John Baret, to celebrate the return of peace to the town. The present inmates of the Almshouse—ten old men and four old women—take part in this scene, and in the procession is carried a copy of the famous Almshouse triptych, which Mrs. Field took much time and trouble in producing. The costumes of the town ladies in the scene are rich and elaborate dresses of the period.

Scene IX. is devoted to the expulsion of the monks in 1539 at the Dissolution. Through the Castle entrance Sir John Horsey is seen riding, followed by his servant. The crowd of townspeople turns eagerly towards him to learn the news that he brings, but he

demands to see Abbot Barnstable, who enters from the back, accompanied by Prior Dunster in the black robes of the Benedictine order, and followed by several monks. Sir John produces King Henry's writ ordering the Abbot and his monks to quit the Abbey at once. Such a peremptory order arouses strong resentment and opposition. The monks group themselves defiantly around their Abbot and Prior, and clubs and pitchforks appear menacingly. A woman bursts through the crowd and wildly appeals to the townspeople not to stand by passively and see this wrong done; but her imploring words are of no avail, and as Sir John reads out the names of the monks each goes slowly out with folded arms and bent head. Sir John now announces to the townspeople that he has purchased the monastery buildings, but as the Abbey Church is of no use to him he asks them to bid for it. They do so, and eventually it is knocked down to a townsman for one hundred marks.

The tenth episode is the presentation of the Charter to Sherborne School from King Edward VI., as recorded in the school "Carmen," written by the last headmaster, the late Canon Young:

Olim fuit monachorum,
Schola nostra sedes
Puer Regius illorum
Fecit nos hæredes.

This good news, like the bad news in the last episode, is brought to the townsmen by the stout knight, Sir John Horsey. A little group of horsemen advances through the gatehouse. At its head is a knight bearing a large silken banner, on one side of which is painted in bright colours the portrait of Edward VI., as he stands in the school dining-hall; on the other side the school arms are emblazoned. He is followed by two magnificently-apparelled trumpeters. Behind them, on a richly-caparisoned steed, rides a herald, with a large scroll in his hand. Following him come an Oxford Doctor of Divinity and a Cambridge Master of Arts. Two attendant pupils carry, one a great book, the other a globe and a pair of compasses. The procession is closed by three or four knights gleaming in plate armour. The trumpeters advance and blow a long flourish, and the herald delivers to Sir John Horsey

the New Charter of Sherborne School. At this point occurs one of the most dramatic incidents in the pageant. On the herald saying "Summon the School!" with a great shout a swarm of boys in Edwardian costume rush in from the back and form up on the left side of the quadrangle. Sir John then, at the Herald's request, reads the King's decree "That there be a Grammar School in the town of Sherbourne, to be called the Free Grammar School of Edward the Sixth, for the education, upbringing, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar" (at which dire word the whole school utter a prolonged groan) "and by these presents we erect, create, ordain, and found the said school for all time under one headmaster and one second master or usher."

The boys celebrate the receipt of the charter by singing the charming song "*Fons Limpidus*" ("O shrine of the silver water-spring"), the composition of Mr. James Rhoades.

The eleventh and last episode depicts the arrival of Sir Walter Raleigh and his fair dame at Sherborne, where the famous soldier and courtier, scholar and adventurer, came to enjoy brief repose amid his toils and anxieties. This is one of the most picturesque scenes. Sir Walter is nobly impersonated, and the passages between him and his fair lady are marked by tender affection and courtly grace and gallantry. But to the spectacle.

Through the gatehouse enter on horseback Sir Walter and his wife Elizabeth Throckmorton, followed by a small retinue of ladies and gentlemen on horseback. Sir Walter is gorgeously dressed in a rich costume covered with jewels. Round his hat is a fourfold string of pearls. His wife is equally richly attired. As he reaches the centre of the quadrangle Sir Walter stumbles and falls. On Lady Raleigh inquiring if he is hurt Sir Walter answers, laughing:

"This fall is not my first,
Nor will not be—I much misdoubt—the worst.
'Tis a fair omen—Sherborne holds me dear—
I sieze her, then; and build my castle here."

Rising, Sir Walter steps to the left corner of the ruins, followed by Lady Raleigh. In a twinkling the townsfolk, helped by the school, transform the quadrangle into a comfortably-

furnished apartment. They bring on a great oak table, on which they place a book, a pewter inkstand, quill pens, a tobacco-jar, a pipe, a lighted candle, a jug of beer, and a mug. On the left they place a handsomely-carved oak chair; on the right a spinning-wheel and a stool. Then the men bow to Sir Walter and Lady Raleigh, the women curtsy, a small child presents to her a nosegay, and they all go out at the back. Sir Walter ceremoniously leads his wife across to the spinning-stool, where she sits and begins to spin. Sir Walter sits in the great chair, takes the book on his knees and reads. A tender dialogue follows between husband and wife, and Sir Walter recites effectively some of his own lines. At Lady Raleigh's suggestion he soothes himself in his pensive mood with a whiff of the Virginian weed introduced by him into England. The memorable story of his Irish servant's alarm at seeing smoke issuing from his master's mouth was too great a temptation to the dramatist for him to omit it from the episode; only in this case, as a variation of detail from the tale as generally told, the servitor throws a jug of ale over his master instead of a bucket of water. "Thou silly and saucy knave!" cries Sir Walter, leaping up and driving the servant before him. Many of the spectators no doubt bethought them of the ruined stone summer-house in the Castle grounds, where, according to tradition, Sir Walter used to sit and enjoy the new-found solace of smoking. When Sir Walter has, amid loud applause, made his exit, the chorus rise from their seats and, wheeling, join and advance until they form a straight line across the quadrangle. They then sing the "Triumph Song," also the composition of Mr. Rhoades. "We have tracked the good ship Sherborne to this haven of her rest," sing the chorus, and in the fifth and last verse they declare,

"With the tribute of our praises, words of worship
and of love,
Though not half be said or sung for her that in our
breast we bore,
With twelve hundred years beneath her, and the
bend of heaven above,
Down the ocean of the ages, lo! we launch her
forth once more!"

While the "Triumph Song" is being sung a maypole has been set up immediately behind

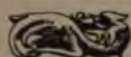
the singers and well outside the ruins. The dramatic choir, still in the Lincoln green of the Robin Hood scene, march on, and with them a troop of children dressed as little shepherds and shepherdesses, the shepherd boys in the costume of "Little Boy Blue," the shepherdesses as dainty and fresh as those of Watteau. As soon as the narrative chorus has finished it swings open again, but now remains standing in two wings at right angles with the ruins. The dramatic chorus form a semicircle across the front of the quadrangle, partly masking it, and sing "With a laugh as we go round," from Sir Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen." To this the children, with happy laughter, dance the maypole-dance, braiding and unbraiding the many coloured ribbons around the pole. While this is in progress the final picture, which is highly composite and elaborate, and when completed a magnificent spectacle, is being constructed within the quadrangle. At the end of the dance the dramatic chorus and the children take up a position at the left angle of the ruins. The left wing of the narrative chorus join the right wing, and the united body takes up its position at the right corner of the ruins. A stately female figure, symbolical of "Sherborne," has mounted the six steps of a Gothic pedestal in the centre of the quadrangle. Her long, loose hair is surmounted with a castellated crown. In her right hand she bears a model of the Abbey, and her left reposes on a shield, emblazoned with the arms of the school. On her right stands her daughter, the American Sherborn, bearing in her right hand a model of a caravel, and resting her left hand on the arms of the State of Massachusetts. On her head is a diadem of stars, while the accompanying stripes of the Trans-Atlantic flag are not lacking from her vesture. While the bands play a solemn march all the principal figures who have appeared in the pageant re-enter the arena in stately procession with measured tread and arrange themselves around the pedestal, and behind them the townsfolk in the various costumes they have worn during the performance. Suddenly from the back of the ruins the school itself marches through the crowd, singing the "Carmen." Lastly, from either side of the arena, pages file in bearing shields, on which

the arms of neighbouring towns and villages and of the principal county families are brightly emblazoned, and, forming a straight line right across the arena, suddenly kneel behind their shields, which, touching each other, form a gorgeous line of colour in front of the rest of the picture. There are many hundreds of figures in the arena, which glows with kaleidoscopic colour and motion. The skill with which the assembly is marshalled and the tableau built up by successive stages to the culminating point, is a veritable triumph of the dramatic art, and reveals the presence of the controlling mind of a great "master of assemblies." The entire crowd in the arena, to the accompaniment of the massed bands, with the audience, bursts into the first verse of the 100th Psalm.

Then a herald reads aloud a message of esteem, good will, and congratulation from the daughter town of Sherborn, Massachusetts, which is received with loud applause. The assembly then join in the National Anthem, the figure of Sherborne descends from her pedestal, clasps her daughter's hand, and, with her, leads a well-organized procession of all the performers, the choruses, and the crowds out by the left corner of the ruins. A superb canopy of dazzling richness is borne by squires over Queen Sherborne and her daughter—a truly royal pair. As the performers, in their stately progress round the arena, reached the middle of the grand stand, where the Bishop of Salisbury had been an interested spectator of the doings of his predecessors, they saluted in seemly wise, the gentlemen doffing their hats with low bows and the ladies dropping deep curtsies. The last figure to leave the arena is Aldhelm himself, who sits on the steps of the pedestal in a deep study, a noble statuesque figure of ascetic cast, and would long continue so sitting did not a little child—a "young barbarian"—run in, take him by the hand, and gently lead him out, the saint himself complying like a little child.

Several performances of the play were given, in each case to very large and justifiably enthusiastic audiences. We heartily congratulate Mr. Parker and all his willing helpers on the splendid success which attended a great undertaking worthily carried out; and especially we congratulate the

good folk of Sherborne on the fine spirit they have shown in the inception, the preparation for, and the accomplishment of a great, and in some respects unique, celebration.



The Dunmow Chair.

BY THE REV. C. H. D. GRIMES.

GREAT DUNMOW, the scene of the famous Flitch of Bacon Contest, is a small township of about three thousand inhabitants, situated some forty miles from London, in the county of Essex. Here of late years this contest has been revived, and till this year took place on the August Bank Holiday. It is probably unknown to many of those who attend the fête, and the much larger number who only read of it, that the custom really belongs to the village of Little Dunmow, a small hamlet some two miles distant. Its little church, admitted by all who see it to be a perfect gem of architecture, with its beautiful old arches on the north side and its Early English windows on the south side, is all that now remains of the great priory that once existed there, and where the custom of giving the Flitch originated. Its connection with the old custom is still, however, marked by its possession of the original chair in which the successful couple were carried, and which is shown in our illustration. In the picture can be seen the holes through which were passed poles used in carrying the chair. The seat now used by the Judge, wrongly stated by some of the daily papers to be this old chair, is really a replica of it, carefully made some time ago. The original, battered and worn as it is from former use, is now safe from further harm.

The origin of this custom, like that of so many other local customs, is doubtful. All we really know is that at an early period the custom existed in the Priory of Little Dunmow of delivering a flitch or gammon of bacon to any couple who claimed it, and could swear a year and a day after their marriage that during that time they had never once offended

each other in deed or in word, or even wished themselves unmarried again.

It was probably a custom attached to the tenure of the manor, as it was continued after the priory was dissolved and the land had passed into secular hands. According to the old ceremonial at Dunmow, the persons claiming the bacon were to take an oath in rhyme kneeling on two sharp stones in the churchyard, with sundry attendant ceremonies. Then the pilgrims were taken on men's shoulders by means of poles passed through holes in the chair, and carried first about the priory church and yard, and after-



THE DUNMOW CHAIR.

wards through the village attended by the monks of the priory, the bacon being borne in triumph before them. The ceremonial was continued with little alteration after the dissolution of the monastery, but the adjudication then took place in the court baron of the Lord of the Manor.

From about the year 1751 the custom appears to have become obsolete. Even the stones on which the claimants knelt were carried away, and now only this old chair of carved oak in which the successful couple were carried remains in what is itself a remainder of the priory church.



At the Sign of the Owl.



I HAVE received the first number of a small quarterly, called *The Bibliographical Register*, the praiseworthy purpose of which is to provide the bibliographical public with a means of intercommunication. In the first number part of an important letter by Henry Bradshaw on "Printing in the Irish Character" is given, and a typical letter from John Baskerville, the great Birmingham printer, is promised for an early issue. Particulars of *The Bibliographical Register* can be had from the Grafton Press, 106 High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Mr. H. R. Plomer in the number of the *Register* before me, remarks that "the value of wills for literary history is not yet appreciated as it should be. Not long since I came across one in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at Somerset House, that somewhat alters the biography of Thomas Oliver or Olyver, physician and mathematician of Bury St. Edmunds, given in the D.N.B. To begin with, the Dictionary states that he died in 1624, but his will is dated November 7, 1610, and was proved on December 3, 1610, a slight difference of fourteen years. The biography goes on to say that he is 'said to have been educated at Cambridge.' In this will he leaves several books to 'the Free Gramer School of Kinge Edward the Sixth in Burie aforesaide wherein I sometime was scholler. . . .' Of course he may have been at Cambridge later. Amongst these books he mentions 'the Cambridge Dictionarie with my treatise De ponderibus & mensuris thereto adjoyned.' No work with such a title is mentioned in the D.N.B. Oliver also left to his wife's daughter, Isabell Forteskew (*sic*): 'Twoe of my bookes, the Sophismatum Præsigiis cavendis, one of Cambridge, another of Frankforte print.' There is no copy of the Frankfort edition in the British Museum, neither is such an edition mentioned in the D.N.B."

An entirely unknown edition of Theophrastus: Θεοφράστου Ἡθικοὶ Χαρακτῆρες, *Theophrasti*

Notationes Morum, printed at the Oxford Press in 1604 by Joseph Barnes, has lately been discovered by Mr. Voynich, who has made so many lucky finds. Mr. W. Roberts, who announces the discovery, points out that the edition is of importance, as hitherto the first with Greek text only, printed in England, has been considered to be that of 1790; and suggests that the book may have been privately printed at the expense of some classical student at Oxford, possibly with a view to helping Scaliger. Nothing is known at the Bodleian concerning the book, and it is not mentioned in Mr. Madan's bibliography.

Mr. A. C. Hollis's book on *The Masai, their Language and Folklore*, recently issued by the Clarendon Press, abounds with fresh and valuable material for folklorists. Here is a paragraph about grass: "The Masai love their cattle very much, and consider that nothing in the world is of equal value. As with people, each cow is known by name. There is a saying which is as follows: 'One cow resembles a man's head.' They mean by this that if a man has a cow, which he looks after and tends, it bears, and by so doing enables him to live, for he can marry, and have children, and thus become rich. Now cattle feed on grass, and the Masai love grass on this account. Whenever there is a drought, the women fasten grass on to their clothes, and go and offer up prayers to God. If a warrior beats a boy on the grazing ground, the boy tears up some grass, and when the warrior sees that the child has grass in his hand, he stops beating him. Again, if the Masai fight with an enemy, and wish to make peace, they hold out some grass as a sign. Whenever warriors return from a raid, and it is desired to praise those who have killed some of the enemy, a girl takes a small gourd of milk, and having covered it with green grass, sprinkles it over them. Then, if people move from one kraal to another, they tie grass on to the gourds. Should one man ask forgiveness of another with grass in his hand and his request be not attended to, it is said that the man who refuses to listen to his prayer is a Dorobo, and that he does not know about cattle. Again, if a man who is proceeding on a

journey sees a tree which has fallen on the road, he pulls up some grass and throws it on the tree; otherwise he fears that his journey will not be successful. The Masai love grass very much, for they say, 'God gave us cattle and grass; we do not separate the things which God has given us.' Whenever Masai women milk their cows they take some milk from the gourd and pour it away, for they say, 'God likes this.'

The twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Library Association will be held at Cambridge, August 22, 23, and 24. The University Librarian will preside. Papers will be contributed by Messrs J. W. Clark, H. R. Tedder, Cyril Davenport and other well-known authorities.

Mr. Murray promises a volume of new letters by Mrs. Montagu, who was so conspicuous a figure in the literary and social life of London during the latter half of the eighteenth century. She has been called the Mme. du Deffand of London society. The book will have a memoir by Mrs. Montagu's great-great niece, Mrs. Climenson.

A rare Caxton—the *Book of Caton*, 1483—was sold at Christie's on July 5, and fetched £1,350. Only eight other perfect copies are known to exist, one of them being in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and another in the Lenox Library, New York. In the Devonshire copy is a note by the Earl of Oxford, recording how he had bought it at Edinburgh in May 1725 for three guineas. At Christie's on July 5, also, a copy of Tyndale's *Pentateuch*, 1530, printed by Hans Luft, sold for £940.

In the *Burlington Magazine* for July, Mr. A. G. B. Russell describes a seventeenth century wall-paper in a house at Wotton-under-Edge, which has been in its present position since the reign of William and Mary.

I note with pleasure that the Goldsmiths' Company has made the handsome contribution of £5,000 towards the cost of Volume VI. (L to N) of the *New English Dictionary*, and that Mr. Watney, of Cornbury Park, Charlbury, has presented £500 to the

Bodleian. These are excellent examples for others to follow.

Does the reader know the Irish for wife? "The following story," says Mr. Annandale in his *The Faroes and Iceland*, just published by Mr. Henry Frowde, "which was told me in Thorshaven by an old man explained the Westman strain in the people of Suderoe to its narrator's complete satisfaction, and although the fatuous pedantry which gives it point, as it was told me, is merely ridiculous, it records an event which may well have occurred more than once. 'A long time ago a small foreign vessel anchored off Suderoe. On board there was a woman, the captain's wife. Now the Faroemen were very rude in those days, and the chief man on the island, who lacked a wife at the time, went out to the ship with many boats full of his followers, seized the woman, and took her ashore. The crew of the ship was small, the islanders were many; and the captain was forced to leave his wife to her fate, and to set sail with all speed. As he departed his cry was heard on shore: "Ma femme! Ma femme!" To this day there is a village on Suderoe called after her, Famöyen, for she was forthwith married to her captor, and the people thought that her name was Fam. And this proves that the people of Suderoe are Irish, for I have heard that *femme* is the Irish for wife!' It is known that French pirates did visit the islands, and that in the sixteenth century their visits were frequent."

Number 2 of *Deutero-Canonica*, the organ of the International Society of the Apocrypha, contains a scheme of study for the period from midsummer to Michaelmas, 1905, the book taken being *II. Esdras*.

It turns out that the copy of *Richard III.* the discovery of which in a Buckinghamshire country house I mentioned last month, was not the quarto of 1597, but a copy of the fourth issue of *The Tragedie of King Richard the Third*, 1605, of which only two other copies are known, one being in the British Museum and the other in the Bodleian. The latter was formerly in the possession of Mr. Halliwell-Phillips. The newly-found example fetched £1,750 under the hammer

on July 12 at Sotheby's, a price much higher than any Shakespearean quarto has hitherto realized.



The second annual Supplement to the London Library Catalogue has been issued, and contains much information that it would be extremely difficult to find elsewhere. Especially valuable are the full details given as to the contents of certain sets of books. For instance, the contents of the dozens of volumes composing the Collections of the Imperial Russian Historical Society—the Library's set is unfortunately not quite complete—are set out in detail, as are those of the volumes of the Italian periodical, *Archivio Storico Italiano*. These lists and indexes save students and researchers a great deal of time.



The following quaint epitaph may be new to some of my readers. It appears in the churchyard of Shenley, near Barnet, on the gravestone of Joseph Rogers, who for nearly 30 years officiated as parish clerk :

Silent in dust lies mouldering here
A parish clerk of voice most clear.
None Joseph Rogers could excel
In laying bricks or singing well,
Though snapped his line, laid by his rod,
We build for him our hopes in God.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers
for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

THE sale of one of the finest collections of early English silver-plate attracted a fashionable attendance at Christie's rooms yesterday, where some extraordinarily high prices were obtained. Bidding from the commencement ruled high, the following being some of the best prices realized: A Commonwealth plain tankard by Anthony Fickettes, 1659, at 240s. per oz. (Crichton); a Henry VIII. chalice and paten, entirely gilt, 1518, £900 (S. J. Phillips); a Henry VIII. mazer-bowl, mounted with a broad silver-gilt lip, 1527, £500 (Crichton); a Commonwealth large porringer, embossed and chased, 1658, at 160s. per oz. (Crichton); an Elizabethan tiger-ware flagon, with silver-gilt neckband, cover, and foot, probably

by Henry Colley, £350 (Crichton); the Francis Jug, an Elizabethan jug, of tiger-ware with silver-gilt mounts, 1580, exhibited at the Tudor exhibition of 1889, £500 (Crichton); a fifteenth-century ceremonial horn, said to have been used for anointing the Kings of Norway, £150 (Fraser); and an old English trumpet, found at the battle of Worcester, £17.

For a set of twelve Charles I. Apostle spoons, London, 1637, the nimbus of each chased with the Saint Esprit, Mr. Spink paid £810. The figures represented are: The Master holding an orb and cross, His right hand upheld in blessing; St. James the Less with a fuller's bat; St. Bartholomew with a butcher's knife; St. Peter with a key; St. Jude with a carpenter's square; St. James the Greater with a pilgrim's staff; St. Philip with a long staff, with a cross in the T; St. John with the Cup of Sorrow; St. Thomas with a spear; St. Matthias with a halberd; St. Simon Zelotes with a long saw; and St. Andrew with a saltire cross.

The following were also sold by order of Mr. J. F. Symons-Jeune, of Watlington Park, Oxon; and the trustees of the will of the late Rev. Dr. B. P. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, to whom they descended from their original owner:—A set of four Charles I. Apostle spoons, entirely gilt, and dated 1630, all fell to Mr. Crichton at £145, and a set of three Elizabethan seal-top spoons, which realized £64.

Later in the sale an Elizabethan rose-water flagon and cover, entirely gilt, 12½ inches high, and dated 1597, together with the companion flagon, fetched £3,500 (Crichton); a James II. two-handled cup and cover, of unusual size, by B. Pyne, 1685, £1,200 (Crichton); and a service of plate removed from Condoover Hall, Shrewsbury, £751 16s. 6d. (Clark).—*Globe*, June 29.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded on Tuesday the two days' sale of the valuable and interesting musical library of the late Mr. T. W. Taphouse, late Mayor of Oxford, the total of the sale amounting to £1,062 3s. The more important lots included the following: George Bickham, *The Musical Entertainer*, 1740, £9 (Maggs); John Dowland, *Andreas Ornithopareus his Micrologus, or Introduction, containing the Art of Singing*, 1609, the very rare original edition, £24 10s. (Ellis); three works by Franchinus Gafurius, *De Harmonia Musicorum Instrumentorum Opus*, 1518, editio prima, £11 (James); *Practica Musica*, 1496, a fine clean copy of the first edition, £14 (Leighton); and *Theorica Musica*, 1492, very rare, £17 10s. (Ellis); T. Morley, *Canzonets, or Little Short Songs to three voyces*, 1606, second edition, £21 10s. (Ellis); *Parthenia, or The Mayden-Head of the First Musick that ever was Printed for the Virginals*, 1655, extremely rare, engraved throughout by W. Hole, £47 (Ellis); two by H. Purcell, *A Musical Entertainment perform'd on November XXII, 1683*, 1684, £15 5s. (Ellis); and *Sonnata's (sic) for III. Parts*, 1683, Purcell's first publication, very rare, £19 10s. (Ellis).—*Times*, July 6.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge included in their sale of valuable books and manuscripts on June 29

and next two days the following: *Alpine Journal*, 22 vols., 1864-1903, £21; *Burton's Arabian Nights*, 16 vols., 1885-8, £25 5s.; a Collection of First Editions of Charles Dickens's Works, and Books and Engravings relating to him (110 lots), £245 10s.; Charles Lever's Novels, complete set, first editions, 52 vols., 1839-72, £100; *Marryat's Novels*, first editions, 82 vols., 1829-72, £62; *Lilford's British Birds*, 1885-97, £42; *Audubon's Birds of America*, 7 vols., 1840-44, £36 10s.; *Gould's Trochilidae*, 1866-87, £60; *Shakspeare, Second Folio*, 1632, £96; *Charles Kean's Acting Shakspearean Plays*, presentation copies (14), £32; *Scott's Waverley*, first edition, 3 vols., original boards, uncut, 1814, £150; *Guy Mannering*, first edition, 3 vols., original boards, uncut, 1815, £26; *Tales of My Landlord*, first series, first edition, 4 vols., original boards, uncut, 1816, £15 5s.; *Ackermann's Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 1811, £25 10s.; *Pyne's Royal Residences*, 3 vols., 1819, £17 15s.; *Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits*, illustrated, 4 vols., 1884, £21; *Ackermann's Select Views of London*, by J. B. Papworth, 1816, £15 10s.; *Valturius, De Re Militari*, Verona, 1472, £52; *Breviarium ad Usum Cathalunensium*, MS. on vellum, 44 miniatures, Sec. XIV., £63; *Byron's Poems on Various Occasions*, original green boards, uncut, 1807, £71; *Franklin's Cato Major*, Philadelphia, 1744, £54; *Bonaventura, Meditatione sopra la Passione*, absque nota (fifteenth century), £45; *FitzGerald's Omar Khayyam*, first edition, 1859, £40; *Horæ ad Usum Sarum*, English MS., fifteenth century, illuminated, £150; *Horæ, French MS.* with miniatures, fifteenth century, £130; *Edmondson's Baronagium Genealogicum*, emblazoned by G. Allan, of Darlington, and extra-illustrated, 1764-84, £48; volume containing a Portrait of Lady Hamilton, after Romney, and Autograph Letters of the same and others, £120; *Horæ*, MS. on vellum, 14 miniatures, fifteenth century, £101; *Ben Jonson's Latin Bible*, 1599, £54; *Shelley's Queen Mab*, first edition, boards uncut, with MS. notes said to be in Shelley's hand, 1813, £50; *Thackeray MSS. and Sketches*, £163.—*Athenæum*, July 8.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Friends Historical Society have issued the third part of the supplement to their *Journal*—*The First Publishers of Truth*, including reports from various places in the counties of Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Oxford, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, and Westmorland. For the most part they are a saddening record of persecution and suffering. Incidentally they make painful revelations of the internal economy of English prisons during the latter part of the seventeenth and early decades of the eighteenth centuries. A facsimile plate of a portion of the Somerset account is given. These supplements are very useful contributions to history, and we note with pleasure that Dr. Thomas Hodgkin is to contribute a general Introduction, that certain special articles, such as "Speaking in Churches," "Going Naked a Sign," etc., will appear, and that a full index will conclude the work.

VOL. I.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June 8.*—Viscount Dillon, Vice-President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. H. Swainson Cowper exhibited a bronze dagger found at Aldingham, a bronze armlet from Furness, and a stone implement of unknown use from Smyrna.—Mr. A. Hartshorne exhibited a silver and enamelled plate with the arms of Torbock and Cotton.—Mr. W. B. Bannerman exhibited two early Surrey parish registers.—Mr. P. Norman exhibited a Swedish stained cloth with Scriptural subjects.—The following were elected Fellows: Messrs. I. S. Leadam, G. Le Gros, H. W. Underdown, and W. G. Collingwood, Dr. Henry Jervis, Sir Benjamin Stone, and Mr. E. T. Clark.—*Athenæum*, June 24.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June 22.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope communicated a report on the excavations on the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester, Hants, in 1904. The discoveries included the plans of several houses and blocks of buildings, but the most important work was the completion of the uncovering of the baths, which were laid open in 1903. The courtyard of approach had now been explored, together with a large latrine on the north-east. Interesting evidence had also been found of changes necessitated by the laying out of the streets subsequent to the first erection of the baths, a portico with an open colonnade having been destroyed to make way for a mere archway set in a wall. This wall intruded upon and followed a line different from that of the portico, and had been supported west of the baths on wooden piling, owing to the road there traversing soft, marshy ground.—Mr. W. Ransom exhibited a number of Romano-British objects in iron found at Sandy, Beds; also a finely-sculptured Mithraic inscribed tablet and two marble figures reputed to have been found in London.

June 29.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Clement Reid on "The Island of Ictis."—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on the evolution of late-Keltic pins of the hand type, well known in Scotland and Ireland. Omitting earlier stages, he began with the ring-headed pin of bronze, as found in Berkshire with Bronze Age relics, and on the site of a pile-dwelling in the Thames with brooches of a type dating, on the Continent, from the fourth or third century B.C. Just below the head was a sharp bend in the stem to prevent slipping, and the next stage is marked by examples with the head and bent stem in different planes, the pin not lying flat as before, but resembling a modern scarf-pin with the head projecting. Such are known from Caithness, Forfar, Midlothian, and Argyle, and are made of bronze or iron rods resembling wire. Bronze-casting produced a type with a broader ring at the head, ornamented with transverse lines, like the horns of an animal, and belonging to the first or second century of our era. Examples come from Beds, co. Derry, and Caithness, and a mould for the

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same from the Orkneys. An Irish specimen seems to link these with the more massive hand-type, which at first has the lower part of the ring-head plain and the upper part composed of pellets; the latter gradually fall into a straight line, and the lower part of the ring-head becomes a solid semicircle, sometimes ornamented with the trumpet-pattern or other Keltic motives in enamel. A landmark is provided by the hoard of Norrie's Law, which is said to have included a coin of the late sixth century. The last stage of the development is characterized by a solid circular head, with engraved ornament that may be assigned to the eighth or ninth century. The later types are confined to the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and show the effect of the Roman occupation of Southern Britain, where late-Keltic art first flourished.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith submitted drawings of two early gravestones lately found near Dunstable.—The ordinary meetings of the society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 30.—*Athenaeum*, July 8.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 5, Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A., read "A Short Note on Chepstow Parish Church."

The sixteenth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 5, Lord Balcarras presiding.—Mr. I. C. Gould reported on the progress made in scheduling and describing earthworks, and it was resolved that the Government should be asked to proceed at once to the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments in succession to the late General Pitt-Rivers.—The proposed alteration in the Essex county boundaries, Court Rolls, and the proposed mutilation of the Cromwell monument in Westminster Abbey, were among the other subjects discussed.

The annual meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Marlborough on July 6.—The report referred to the recent legal proceedings regarding Stonehenge, and expressed the hope that Sir Edmund Antrobus might now see his way to add to the good work he had already done in the raising of the leaning stone, by carrying out some, if not all, of the remaining recommendations of the Stonehenge committee—viz., the concreting of the bases of the leaning stones in the outer circle, the replacement of the stones which fell in 1900, and, lastly, the raising of the Great Trilithon, now lying prostrate.—The members of the society visited St. Mary's Church, the architectural features of which were described by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., who called attention to the bullet marks on the tower resulting from the siege of the town by Cromwell's forces; and St. Peter's Church, of which the rector, Canon Wordsworth, gave an exhaustive description. The college chapel and museum, and the mount within the college grounds, were next inspected, and the members of the society were entertained at tea by the Master and Mrs. Fletcher.—The anniversary dinner of the society was held in the evening, and was followed by a meeting, at which papers were read by the Rev. H. G. O.

Kendall, rector of Winterbourne Bassett, on "Eoliths," and by the Rev. Canon Wordsworth on "The Death at Marlborough of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury."

The Ulster meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Belfast, July 3 (Monday) to 8 (Saturday).—On the first day there was an excursion to the Giant's Ring, which was described by Mr. W. Gray, and a reception by the Lord Mayor at a garden party in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast. The weather was splendid, and the day's proceedings were most successful.—Tuesday was occupied with an excursion to Templepatrick, Donegore, and Antrim, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Bigger, who in Donegore churchyard paid a graceful tribute to the late Sir Samuel Ferguson.—In the evening the quarterly meeting of the society was held at the Town Hall, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding.—The first paper was by Mr. R. M. Young on "Old Times in Belfast," and was profusely illustrated by limelight views.—Other papers were "Slieve Donard" and "The Island in Loughbrickland," by Rev. Canon Lett; and "The Stone-axe Factories near Cushendall," with some fine exhibits, by Mr. W. J. Knowles. Mr. Gray described the old stocks at Dromore, and finally Mr. S. F. Milligan read a paper on "Some Recent Antiquarian Finds in Ulster." He said he had discovered an urn cemetery within twenty miles of Belfast, but he would not say exactly where it was situated at present. He had obtained some fine urns from it, but a great number were broken by the workmen, who took them out in a careless fashion. The urns were simply buried in the sand mouth downwards, with cremated bones under them, and, though he had obtained some stone axes from the cemetery, he had not discovered any metallic objects. Proceeding, Mr. Milligan said in 1903 in the Ards Peninsular he had the good luck to find a splendid bronze brooch of the Viking period and a Viking helmet, which were very scarce. Only three had been found in Sweden itself. As late as last week he had been given a beautiful Danish pin which had been picked up at Clontarf, and had probably fallen from one of the warriors during the great battle. Ireland had the finest collection of gold ornaments in Europe, and it was often asked whether that gold was native or foreign. It had been argued that the gold came from Britain during the later days of the Roman occupation, but he could not agree with that. A friend of his had discovered a most valuable gold-mine in the North of Ireland; he (Mr. Milligan) would not say exactly where. The rock had been proved to contain two ounces of gold to the ton, which was as rich as any mine in South Africa. The machinery had been prepared, workmen were already engaged, and before the society came to Belfast again he had every hope that they would have half a dozen gold-mines in full swing.

On Wednesday there was an excursion to Downpatrick, Dundrum, Newcastle, and Ballynoe.—Mr. J. J. Phillips described the Cathedral, Downpatrick, and Dundrum Castle, while Mr. W. Gray conducted the party, and described the cromlech and souterrain

at Sliderryford, and the stone circle at Ballynoe.—Thursday and Friday were occupied with excursions to the familiar sights of Portrush, Dunluce, and Giant's Causeway, and to Carrickfergus, Larne, and Ballygally.—The closing meeting was held on Friday evening at the Town Hall, Monsignor O'Lavery in the chair.—Besides the usual formal and complimentary business, Mr. T. J. Westropp read a very instructive paper on "Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) on the Borders of Inchiquin and Burren, County Clare," and Mr. Robert May discoursed on "Old Ulster Candlesticks and Lamps." Some fine examples were shown of home-made candlesticks, all of them excellent examples of smiths' work, and many revealing an effective knowledge of ornament. There were candlesticks for weavers and spinners, more elaborate ones for well-to-do tradesmen and farmers, and others made for rushlights and strips of bog fir. Mr. May also exhibited a number of the old cruises similar in form to the ancient Roman bronze and terra-cotta lamps, and explained their construction and use. Illustrations were also given of the method of preparing rushlight dips and of making tallow candles.

On Saturday those members who remained visited various buildings and places of interest in the city of Belfast.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, June 28. Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President contributed a remarkable paper upon "The Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet Coinage of Wales." Hitherto it has always been accepted as a numismatic maxim that the sovereign Princes of Wales never issued any coinage of their own, but were content to circulate the money of the neighbouring kingdom. Considerable interest was therefore aroused when Mr. Carlyon-Britton, in the course of his paper, announced that he had discovered a silver penny of Howel the Good, A.D. 915-948, struck at Chester, reading on the obverse + HOWEL REX C (with a line of contraction through the last letter), and on the reverse the name of the Chester moneyer GILLYS. He submitted the coin to the meeting, and held the view that, as it was identical in type with the coinage of Eadmund, it was probably issued by Howel shortly before his death, although Malmesbury tells us that in 925 Eadweard the elder, whose coins are also very similar to it, subdued the city of Chester, which, in confederacy with the Britons, was then in rebellion. Coming to Norman and Plantagenet times, the writer produced and explained additional varieties of the silver pennies issued from the mint at Rhuddlan which hitherto had been believed to be the only place of coinage in Wales prior to the seventeenth century. But he had a further surprise for the meeting when he exhibited three coins of the reign of Henry I., struck at Pembroke. They are silver pennies of Hawkins type, 262, which, according to Mr. Andrew, represents the years 1128-1131, and in addition to the name of the mint the coins bear that of the moneyer O ILLOPATRIC, who is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for the year 1129-1130 as then coining at that town. Mr. Carlyon-Britton was thus able to explain an entry in the Roll which had puzzled the author of *A Numismatic History of the Reign of*

Henry I., for no mint at Pembroke was even suspected at the time he wrote. A full discussion followed, in which the views of the writer were unanimously accepted by the many members who were present.—Exhibitions of general numismatic interest were made by the following members, viz., Messrs. A. H. Baldwin, P. J. D. Baldwin, P. Carlyon-Britton, L. A. Lawrence, and W. J. Webster.

On July 4 the THOROTON SOCIETY (Notts) made an excursion, which commenced in Notts and ended just over the county boundary in Yorks. The first place visited was Scrooby, so well known in connection with the Pilgrim Fathers, and whence they started for America in 1620. The house of William Brewster was visited; it stands close by the G.N. main line in a field, wherein the moat and other evidences of the former palace of the Archbishops of York may still be traced. By way of Bawtry, which once important old town, on the Great North Road, is partly in the two counties, the party proceeded to Tickhill Castle, the stronghold of William the Conqueror's powerful Lord, Roger de Busli. The keep itself has been levelled to its foundations, but the mound—some 60 feet high—on which it stood, and the massive gateway still remain to testify to the original strength of the place. The beautiful church, with its architectural features of various periods, was inspected. The party passed on to Roche Abbey, one of the several abbeys built in Yorks by the Cistercians in the twelfth century. The foundations have been to a great extent opened out by the present Earl of Scarborough. There is sufficient of the building still left standing to trace the transition from the Norman to the subsequent Pointed period of architecture, and the beauty of its secluded situation gives the place a great charm. Papers were prepared and read at each place visited. Nearly fifty members and their friends took part in the excursion, which was favoured by most enjoyable weather.

The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual meeting and excursion on June 29 and 30, in the Low Furness district of North Lonsdale.—The weather was splendid. The first day began with a visit to the Friends' Meeting House, which stands close to the spot where in 1487 an army of mercenary troops from Germany and Ireland encamped, after landing at Barrow, prior to marching through the country in a fruitless attempt to place on the throne Lambert Simnel, who proclaimed himself son of Edward IV. A few minutes' drive through charming scenery and the members were at Swarthmoor Hall. Canon Ayre had been announced to describe the home of George Fox, and so recent was the reverend gentleman's death that he had committed his interesting historical account to paper, and it was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Curwen. An interesting phase in the life of the great Quaker, which, in the late Canon's words, "is not without a certain droll humour," was brought to mind as the gathering listened to the history of Swarthmoor Hall. We are told that Fox was hospitably entertained by Margaret Fell, the wife of Judge Fell (then tenant of the hall), during the absence of the judge on circuit, and took the opportunity to urge his views

upon Mrs. Fell and her daughters to such an extent that the whole of the household at Swarthmoor Hall became converts. On his return, the judge was very much displeased at the change which had taken place in the religious views of his family; but, on hearing Fox's explanation, he withdrew all opposition, and permitted Fox and his followers to hold weekly meetings at the hall. Judge Fell died in 1658, and Fox married his widow in 1669. Swarthmoor Hall, which is built in the Elizabethan style, is now a farmhouse. Passing on to Pennington, the smallest of the ancient parishes of the Furness district, the members were shown the celebrated Norman tympanum, with Runic inscription, at Becksid Farm, of which an interesting description was given by Mr. W. G. Collingwood. The Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite gave a description of Great Urswick Church, one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in Low Furness. The last place visited was Bardsea Hall, which Mr. Curwen described, and the party then returned to Conishead Priory and dined there.—On the second day visits were made to Aldingham Church, the history of which was told by Mr. Harper Gaythorpe; the earthwork at Moat Hill; Moat Farm; Glæston Castle; Stainton Hall; and Furness Abbey.



The DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB met at Bradford-on-Avon and Bath on July 4 and 5.—At the former place visits were paid, under the guidance of Mr. F. B. Bond, to the Tithe Barn; the fourteenth century Barton Bridge; the Town Bridge, with the "Oratory" thereon; the "Shambles," an old street with Tudor gabled houses; the Parish Church and the Saxon Church of St. Lawrence; the Priory; the Chantry, the residence of Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.; and the Hall, commonly called "Kingston House."—The second day was spent in visiting the various places of antiquarian and scientific interest in Bath.



On June 27 the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to the Pickering district, under the leadership of the Rev. E. M. Cole, of Wetwang. At Pickering the church was visited, and Mr. Cole drew attention to the very ancient doorway, said to be Saxon. From Middleton the party travelled over the hills to Cawthorne Camp. Here they were met by the genial owner, Major Mitchelson, who extended a hearty welcome to the members, and conducted them round the camp. After walking for about ten minutes the site of the camp was reached. Here the Rev. Maule Cole gave a lucid and interesting account of it, dating from a very early period. He drew attention to the fact that there were four camps, and that the principal one was square, being surrounded on every side by a wood. The camp was $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and was formed entirely after the Roman methods. The second was an oval camp, and the gateways were not unlike those of the Danes. This was probably a camp of auxiliaries, acting under the Roman leaders. The two other camps were nearly square. The road from York to Malton, and Malton to Goathland ran through these camps, and could still be traced. There was also a Roman spring in the camps.

The HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Bishop's Sutton, Warnford, and East Meon on June 27, under the leadership of Mr. N. Nisbett. At Bishop's Sutton Church, Mr. Nisbett said the name Bishop's Sutton was interesting as showing that the place once belonged to the bishops, and the Vicar had just told him that a stone was in existence bearing a coat of arms which formed part of the bishop's palace, the site of which was on the north side of the church. They would have noticed over the south door a very rich Norman beak moulding, and opposite to it was a door with another moulding, almost equally rich, and certainly very much richer than was generally found on a north door of a Norman church of that size, and it was perhaps accounted for by the palace on the north side, the doorway being the bishop's entrance to the church. Referring to other architectural details, he said the chancel arch was rather curious. It was pointed, but showed a good deal of restoration, and they did not know what was done in the way of repointing, and he showed certain appearances in the way the arch rested on the imposts which suggested that at some period the arch was rebuilt. A fifteenth-century brass, a fine hagiogscope, and two consecration crosses on the east wall, one very plain, were pointed out. The west window, Mr. Nisbett added, was a good example of plain bar tracery, and was probably of the fourteenth century. The Rev. W. G. Minns said that Bishop's Sutton was once a manor of the Bishops of Winchester; the only trace of the palace was the site of the Bishop's Kennel. Charles I., when escaping from Hampton Court, made for Bishop's Sutton, but found the village inn occupied by a Parliamentary Committee. The church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was restored in 1893. The beak moulding was evidently of the time of Bishop Henry de Becis (1129-71), and was of a similar pattern to the bird moulding in a window on the east side of the north transept of St. Cross. The two brasses were formerly on a ledger on the floor of the chancel. The inscription was lost. They represented a gentleman in armour and a lady, temp. Henry VII. The posture was kneeling. The lady's dress was like that on a brass at Swarraton (c. 1526) brought from Brown-Candover. The construction of the bell-loft was peculiar, and the wooden arches and other details were probably fifteenth-century work. The Vicar said that the Communion plate, which was laid out for inspection, included a pre-Reformation paten, which was considered by the expert who came from London to report on the church plate in the county to be the greatest treasure he had found about there.



Other excursions, which we have not space to chronicle in detail, have been those of the THORESBY SOCIETY to Farnley Hall, Weston Church, and Ilkley, on July 1; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Askern and Barnsdale Forest, on June 24; the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Ford and Etal, on June 24; and the NEWBURY FIELD CLUB to Old Basing, on July 3.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER, 1509-1603. Edited by Mary Bateson. Vol. III. Cambridge: *The University Press*, 1905. 8vo., pp. lxiv, 511. Price 25s. net.

The third volume of the borough records of Leicester covers, broadly speaking, the sixteenth century, for it includes the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth—from 1509 to 1603. Miss Bateson has once again dealt admirably with the mass of materials at her disposal, giving upwards of 500 pages of exact transcripts, in addition to a long and comprehensive introduction.

The manuscripts for this period are in good order, and were evidently well kept. This was due to the orderly habits of William Dethick, who was town clerk to the borough for about fifty years of Elizabeth's reign. The records of this period include the *Hall Books*, which contain the minutes of the Council and the list of annually elected officials; the *Town Book of Acts*, wherein are copies of the more important documents down to 1573; the *Hall Papers*, which are a collection of loose papers bound in three volumes, and were originally known as the "Mayor's File"; the *Chamberlain Accounts*, from 1555-1556, which are most voluminous; the *Locked Book*, containing copies of a vast number of conveyances; as well as boxes of detached records, so numerous that no attempt could be made to calendar the whole.

Miss Bateson's experience in dealing with our old borough records is so considerable, that we may rest assured that the selection made of those Leicester records which are the most worthy of full transcript has been done on sound lines, and that nothing of material value has been omitted. Lists are given at the end of the volume of mayors, bailiffs, chamberlains, recorders, coroners, and stewards of the fairs, as well as of the auditors of accounts for the four quarters of the town, and of fish-testers, meat-testers, and leather-testers. These lists have a good deal of local interest, but the greater part of the volume is of wide general value to all students of the social town life of the sixteenth century and of municipal economics.

The interference with trade by the town authorities, in a vain endeavour to promote its prosperity at the expense of the general community by which they were surrounded, is constantly exemplified. Thus, in seasons of plenty "foreigners" were strictly prohibited from selling bread within the borough; but in times of dearth such by-laws had to be repealed. It was the same from time to time with almost every trade, particularly that of glove-making. When candles were dear in 1557 the borough thought they were wise in prohibiting the sale of tallow, under heavy penalties, to any outsider. The whole volume forms a striking commentary on the futility of these and like attempts to legislate for the immediate hour.

Compulsory attendance at church was the Elizabethan rule at Leicester, not only on Sundays, but on certain weekdays. Thus, in 1562 one person from every house was ordered to attend at every sermon on Wednesdays and Fridays under a penalty of 4d. Four years later the order was made that the sermon was to last an hour—namely, from seven to eight in the forenoon. In 1575 the fine for absence was raised to 1s., which was to be used in poor relief, and the number from each household was increased to two; but in 1580 the fine was lowered to 1d., save in the case of members of the Corporation. The preacher was appointed by the borough, and the service was held at the central church of St. Martin.

The various sanitary by-laws are of much interest. The policy of isolation in the case of such dread disease as the plague was thoroughly carried out. It was ordered in 1564 that two months were to elapse before those in a stricken house might wander at large. A breach of this rule involved a penalty of £5, or the loss of the freedom of the borough. Stricken houses were provided, at the expense of the town, with food, drink, candle, water, and soap. In 1593 the town employed twenty watchmen to guard against the exit of the infected; there were at that time thirty-five stricken houses and 107 deaths.

Rigid regulations were made from time to time in the direction of temperance. On various occasions superfluous alehouses were suppressed, without the question of compensation being even entertained. This, too, was the case in the neighbouring county of Derby up to comparatively modern days. The closing hours for the Leicester alehouses, in the winter months, was nine o'clock. The publican of any house where customers were found after the closing bell had ceased was subject to fourteen days' imprisonment, in addition to a fine. All alehouses were closed "in time of sermons, divine service, catechising, and such godly exercise," not only on Sundays, but on Wednesday and Fridays, and on all feast-days.

Among other subjects fully illustrated in this valuable volume are borough finance, town pastures, tolls, markets and fairs, poor relief, free school, borough orphans, common ovens and mills, weights and measures, pavements, bridges, water-supply, morals, and amusements.

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ARCHÆOLOGY AND FALSE ANTIQUITIES. By Robert Munro, M.A., LL.D. Sixty-three illustrations and eighteen plates. "The Antiquary's Books." London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 292. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Dr. Munro has been at pains to place on record a somewhat dismal tale of forgery and misrepresentation; but if his book has no other result, it will show the damage done to scientific archaeology by those whose zeal or means exceed their knowledge. It is no doubt highly reprehensible, but we are afraid quite human, for the labourer to assist the collector by spurious means, when the legitimate sources of supply fail him. But the deliberate forger is not the only hindrance to archaeology to find a place in Dr. Munro's book. He administers a necessary caution as to the attitude to be assumed in dealing with the earlier works of man. In remarking that "a flint may be chipped by a falling stone," he appears to

have had in mind those who are fostering the tendency to admit all kinds of chipping, however indefinite, in support of the antiquity of man. Every student will admit Dr. Munro's complaint of the neglect from which anthropology is suffering. Neither are the museums to be exempted from his indictment, for the national collection is far from perfect in its methods of national instruction.

The first false antiquity to which we are introduced is the Moulin-quignon jaw. Dr. Munro bases his rejection of this object on a comparison with the presumably earlier remains from Spy and the station near Dinant, and the result is a confirmation of the sceptical position of the English savants when the relic was first brought to scientific notice in 1863.

From this instance we are led to the mean practices of Meillet, who claimed the discovery of rude scratchings on bones in the Grotte du Chaffaud. Here, as in so many instances, the forger, emboldened by his success, became too clever, ultimately "discovering" a bone bearing characters of the ninth century! The forger, it seems to us, is at all times on the horns of a dilemma: if he continues to fabricate implements of usual types he must be content with small profits; but should he make a bid for originality and produce unusual, and therefore more valuable, forms, quick detection is likely to be his only reward. This pecuniary necessity for unusual forms is the greatest safeguard for the integrity of scientific archaeology.

The remarkable Breonio flints receive considerable attention, and here is another instance of suspicion as the attendant of unusual forms. The fact that an object presents none of the features usually associated with its supposed period is no certain argument as to its spurious origin; at the same time, it warrants the demand for very strong evidence in favour of its authenticity. This is the principle on which Dr. Munro bases his observations, and one which will commend itself to all painstaking antiquaries. There is one damaging factor in the case of the Breonio flints: they occur in stations limited to one small area in Europe, ranging indiscriminately from Palæolithic to Iron Age times. This, Dr. Munro considers, "the inexplicable residuum of the Breonio problem." If pressed for a decision, we think he could give some explanation of their isolated forms.

Chapter III. deals with Tertiary man in California, a subject once widely circulated by the writings of the late Mr. S. Laing. In these cases Dr. Munro shows the utterly unreliable nature of the American evidence. The authenticity of these remains is not decided by the making of confirmatory affidavits, for when isolated evidence contradicts the general trend of observed facts, then the suggestion that the isolated observers laboured under misapprehension passes out of the region of mere probability. We doubt the necessity of refuting evidence of the nature of the discredited Calaveras skull; it may be classed with the Nampa image and the pestles and mortars, for all these objects are directly opposed to the overwhelming current of modern accurate research. In discussing the osseous remains of supposed Palæolithic Age, Dr. Munro might have given us his views on the Galley Hill skeleton, or those remains found at Hamilton, co. Sligo, Tilbury, or Bury St. Edmunds. Some of these have probability in their favour. With all the

author's cautions as to the necessity of extreme care, we are afraid the collector will at times fall into the hands of the thief by the wayside. There are many to whom the amassing of implements offers irresistible attractions, and they are the unwitting cause of the number of fabrications which from time to time come under notice. The man in the field, who endeavours to make his personal finds yield the story of their locality, is rarely imposed upon; yet even here the forger is sometimes present, for there is a story current that the foreshore of the Thames has been "salted" on more than one occasion.

Some 137 pages of letterpress are taken up by the controversy on the Dumbuck "Crannog," notorious or celebrated, according to the champions of conflicting theories. It may seem incumbent on Dr. Munro's opponents to produce better evidence of the authenticity of the slate spears and shale ornaments than has hitherto come to light. On the other hand, the occurrence of objects of some age in association with the suspected examples, offers a difficulty of explanation not yet fully overcome. Under any circumstances it will be impossible for the reader who has not seen these objects to form any idea of their merit from an inspection of their illustrations, many of which are far too coarse to be of any practical use.

The subject of Dr. Munro's book is wide, and to a certain extent his treatment of it is not entirely up to date. For example, Eolithic implements are classed by some investigators as false antiquities of the most pronounced type, yet they find no place in the volume. Again, there is a growing tendency to revive the old "figure-stone" theory. An article on the subject by the Hon. Auberon Herbert appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for January, 1904. It is a chimerical effort on which Dr. Munro's destructive criticism might have had a beneficial effect.

The book is singularly free from typographical errors, although p. 71 is numbered as p. 17. Some of the illustrations are crude in view of the advantages of photographic reproductions for purposes of accurate illustration.

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A HISTORY OF SURREY. By Henry Elliot Malden, M.A. Cheap edition. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 321. Price 3s. 6d. net.

All series of books, whether historical or other, are bound to be unequal in merit, and Mr. Stock's series of popular county histories was no exception to the rule. But Mr. Malden's *History of Surrey* on its first publication was at once recognised as one of the best volumes in a series of high average merit, and this reissue at a cheap price should be widely welcomed. In the space at his command it was no easy task for Mr. Malden to compress and present in readable fashion the varied age-long history of a district which, owing chiefly to its proximity both to London and to the South Coast, has been the theatre of so many striking and important events. But the task was well accomplished. Eschewing detail and any attempt to deal with the history of particular places, Mr. Malden endeavoured "to notice events of general importance in English history which occurred in the county, and to illustrate phases of English history by examples taken from Surrey," and this aim has been

well achieved. The book is full of well-digested matter happily presented in pleasantly readable form; for Mr. Malden, besides accurate knowledge, possesses the invaluable gifts of sympathy and a due share of historic imagination.

* * *

THE POETRY OF THE FUTURE. By Laurence Owen. London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1905. 8vo., pp. 205. Price 2s. 6d.

This little book appears to be of American origin. Beneath a slight veil of fiction—a poetical theorist instructing a younger man with poetical leanings, who at the close of five years' teaching is cast on the world, and suffers pain and loss—the author discusses both the theory of verse and the more mechanical art of prosody. Some of the lessons Mr. Osborn gives to his young pupil, Mr. Bartlett, and some of the ideas he imparts are amusing, but the discussions of the two contain much that is true and suggestive. In the end the pupil, as a result partly of his five years' study and partly as a result of his brief but sharp experience of trouble and labour and bereavement, writes a wondrous poem, unanimously acclaimed by every part of the civilized world, and on which "a famous Belgian critic pronounced this judgment—and it did not seem extravagant: 'This poem is a mountain from which we may look down and see Shakespeare'!" But though parts of this curious little book are amusing and parts are a trifle absurd, there is yet, as we have said, not a little that is true and suggestive. The frontispiece is a portrait of the author, who, by the way, should avoid splitting his infinitives.

* * *

THE LIFE OF ST. PATRICK AND HIS PLACE IN HISTORY. By Professor J. B. Bury, M.A., Litt.D. London: *Macmillan and Co.*, 1905. Maps. Extra crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 404. Price 12s. net.

Anyone who has made a serious attempt, however slight, in historiography will recognise the research and labour which Dr. Bury has devoted to this elaborate study of St. Patrick. If it is still possible in these days to be filial to one's fatherland, this rescue of the Patron-saint of Ireland from the obscure atmosphere of controversy and conjecture in which Dr. Bury found him may well be called an act of natural piety! As the learned author says, with a new twist given to a time-honoured Hibernicism, people had almost come to hold that St. Patrick was "not himself, but a namesake."

The writer, as a mere Anglo-Saxon, does not know if every Irishman could tell the birth-date and parentage of St. Patrick. Many readers, however, will examine with interest this saintly and manly figure, on which Dr. Bury has turned the dry light of modern historical methods. They will realize the place in the Roman Empire into which Ireland was brought early in the fifth century of our era, and the work done by Patricius Magonus Sucatus, born in England in 384, the son of a Briton who was a Roman citizen. "He organized the Christianity which already existed (*sc.*, in Ireland); he converted kingdoms which were still pagan, especially in the West; and he brought Ireland into connection with the Church of the

Empire, and made it formally part of universal Christendom."

Dr. Bury, after sifting the evidence, and arriving at the essential personality of the man, finds in him a quality of enthusiasm which was lacking in Augustine, the Apostle of England. He worked at a time when the great Roman Empire in Europe was being undermined, but Ireland had not yet become such a part of it as to feel the process of disintegration. So remote was Patrick's corner of Europe that the Roman influence was still able to affect it, and, as Dr. Bury remarks, by a felicitous reference in the Gibbon manner, the island illustrated the truth expressed in the poet Claudian's line, written when Patrick was a boy—

"Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit."

The dramatic episode of his early captivity, his escape to the Mediterranean island of Lerinus, and his spiritual "call" to the Irish mission of his life, make a fascinating prelude to the narrative of the work done in Meath and Connaught, and the crowning labours at Armagh in A.D. 444. Readers must consult the volume for the tales of King Davie's horse and caldron, St. Patrick's false friend, and the like. The learned and full appendices, which form half the volume, comprise the detailed materials of a historian's workshop; but the figure of St. Patrick, which Dr. Bury has rescued from theological bias and biographical uncertainty, is the portrait of a lovable man, arduous and self-sacrificing in his voluntary banishment from the land of his birth, the planter of Roman and Christian ideals in a soil of unusual fertility.

As Dr. Bury says, there is no conclusive evidence that the four-sided iron handbell, now in the National Museum at Dublin, is a genuine Patrician relic, although it probably existed at Armagh a century after his death.

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HOMELAND HANDBOOKS. HUNTINGDON AND THE GREAT OUSE, WITH ST. NEOTS AND ST. IVES. By Rev. H. L. Jackson and Rev. G. R. H. Shafto.

HORSHAM AND ST. LEONARD'S FOREST. By W. Goodliffe, M.A.

LYNTON, LYNMOUTH, AND THE LORNA DOONE COUNTRY. By Joseph E. Morris, B.A. Many illustrations and Map to each volume. London: *Homeland Association, Ltd.*, 1905. Three vols., 8vo., pp. 105, 108, 84. Price, paper, 1s. net, 1s. net, and 6d. net; cloth, 2s., 2s., and 1s.

These additions to the Homeland Association's excellent series of local handbooks appear opportunely. The many tourists who annually visit the neighbourhood of Lynton and the "Doone Country" should welcome Mr. Morris's little book, which is as charming as it is cheap. It deals but little with archæology or past history, but is mainly descriptive and suggestive of pleasant routes and rambles. The country made famous by Mr. Blackmore is well described, and the illustrations throughout are many and good. There is a special fishing chapter by Mr. W. Riddell. The other two handbooks deal with less frequented corners of England, which both have many charms for the lover of quaint and characteristic English country.

The picturesque inland river scenery of the St. Neots and Huntingdon neighbourhood is comparatively little known, but this little book should do much to increase both knowledge and appreciation of its beauty. Horsham, also, is an excellent centre for some of the pleasantest stretches of country in the Home Counties. Besides the charms of scenery, both these districts are rich in historical associations, and in the possession of ancient churches and schools, which are here well described and freely illustrated, the Horsham book naturally including a special chapter, by Mr. R. H. Hamilton, on the new Christ's Hospital. We can cordially recommend these well-produced little books.

* * *

A HISTORY OF PEMBROKE DOCK. By Mrs. Stuart Peters. Illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 173. Price 3s. net.

Mrs. Peters' book is an expansion of a prize essay which she wrote for a local Eisteddfod. Expansion of this kind is usually an operation of doubtful merit, but Mrs. Peters fairly justifies herself. The town of Pembroke Dock owes its origin entirely to the Royal Dockyard, which, with its urban offspring, had no existence less than a century ago. There is consequently little in the book which appeals to the antiquary. The earlier chapters, however, form a useful contribution to naval history, while the second half of the book, though chronicling much small beer, preserves many details of local history which will be valued by those who live in or near, or who are interested in the town. In the final chapter, Mrs. Peters has a few remarks on the local dialect, and on old customs and folk-lore, which are so interesting that we wish she had worked this vein much more thoroughly. There is a number of good photographic illustrations.

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THE AGE OF MARIA ANTOINETTE. Revised Edition. By Charles Newton Scott. London: *The Leadenhall Press, Ltd.*, 1905. 8vo., pp. vi, 70. Price 2s. 6d.

Mr. Scott's little book is clearly based upon wide reading and considerable knowledge. It is an able and occasionally brilliant defence—glorification, we might almost say—of the *ancien régime*. Taking the period from about 1770 to the outbreak of the French Revolution, Mr. Scott has much to say, and he says it well, in defence of the old order. We shake our heads as we read, for the book, though so ably written, is far from being convincing, but we are glad to have read it. It brings forward many considerations which are often too much neglected, or are overlooked altogether, and in the compass of a few pages presents a bright, attractive picture. The shadows so deeply cast by that light and brightness must be sought elsewhere.

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Among many booklets and pamphlets before us are the following: *Links with the Past: Bedford, St. Peter de Merton*, by the Rev. Arthur Cross, M.A. (Bedford: *C. F. Tymaeus*; price 3s. 6d. net) in which the writer brings together much matter relating to the ancient church and parish of which he is curate-in-charge—matter which, though badly arranged, is interesting and worthy of record. The illustrations, mostly from

photographs, are numerous and very good. From the London County Council comes Part IV. of their useful *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London* (price 1d.), dealing with the residences of William Pitt (14, York Place, Portman Square), Edmund Kean (12, Clarges Street, W.), and Dr. Thomas Young (48, Welbeck Street, W.), and figuring the memorial tablets which the Council have placed on these houses. Mr. H. Southam, of Shrewsbury, sends us a copy of the third edition of his *Hawkestone Handbook, an Illustrated Guide to Hawkestone Park* (Shrewsbury: *L. Wilding*, price 6d.), an excellent little handbook, effectively illustrated. We have also received the *Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum for the year to March 31, 1905*, which includes an interesting list of additions, illustrated by seven good plates; and the second *Annual Report of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society*, a chronicle of satisfactory activity and progress.

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Among the contents of the *Architectural Review* for July are a first paper on "Brydon at Bath," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie; "A Study of Roof Building," by Mr. J. L. Ball; and "The First Garden City," by Mr. H. H. Macartney. The issue is, as usual, well and freely illustrated. Just now the pictures of the new Houses of Parliament, Stockholm, will have special attractions for many readers. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, July, has notes on Roman remains at Walesby, including an unusually fine example of a Roman lamp, of which a plate is given, and on many other matters of local interest. In *Fenland Notes and Queries*, July, there are, *inter alia*, some extracts from the notebook of a Whittlesey farmer, recording transactions and events between 1780 and 1798. The number contains two plates, showing the exterior of Soham Church, and the old screen at the west entrance to the westernmost side chapel to the north of the chancel. We have also on our table the *American Antiquarian*, May and June; *East Anglian*, March, strong in documentary matter; *Sale Prices*, June 30; and from Herr L. Rosenthal, of Munich, a thick catalogue of books illustrating German language and literature before 1750.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

A DISCOVERY which had a curious sequel was recently made at Leagrave, near Luton. Mr. Worthington Smith, the well-known Dunstable antiquary, has told the story in *Nature*:

"In the middle of July," he says, "two contracted skeletons were found in a nurseryman's grounds near the famous British camp at Leagrave, Luton. Both were greatly contracted; one, on its right side, had both arms straight down, one under the body, the other above; the other skeleton lay upon its left side, with the left hand under the face and the right arm straight down.

"Both were probably female, and upon the breast of one was a fine bronze pin, 7 inches long, with three pendant ornaments and three discs of bronze, one plated with gold. Other bronzes of great interest were found with the second skeleton.

"A most intelligent workman lives close to the site of the discovery—one Thomas Cumberland—a man who has studied the antiquities of the district for many years, and to whom antiquaries are indebted for great and freely-given assistance.

"This man was on the spot at once, and clearly and correctly stated the age of the bones and ornaments as British or late Celtic. Notwithstanding this information, the local police insisted on an inquest.

"The coroner refused, but he wrote and 'suggested' that the bones should be buried in the parish churchyard." And this was done, in spite of Mr. Smith's polite protests in the name of archæology. On July 19

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the two coffins were screwed up at Luton and taken in a hearse to Biscot churchyard, where the Vicar, in the presence of a policeman, officiated. Shining breastplates were screwed on to the coffins, inscribed, "Bones found at Leagrave, July, 1905." Amongst the bones in the coffins were several non-human examples—a rib-bone of a sheep, a bone of a rabbit, and another of roebuck. What was done with the bronze objects found we do not know. The story reveals an astonishing and surely most unusual amount of stupidity on the part of the police and coroner.



An interesting discovery has been made in connection with Berwick's ancient wooden bridge across the Tweed. One of the piles of stout English oak has been excavated, and two other piles can be seen at low water. The bridge dates from the fourteenth century, and was destroyed in the seventeenth century by a great flood. It was replaced by the present unique structure erected by James I.



• At a meeting of the Hawick Archæological Society held on August 1, Bailie Scott presiding, Mr. J. J. Vernon read a letter from Dr. Christison, Edinburgh, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in which he stated: "Sir Herbert Maxwell has requested me to send you some account of the progress of the excavations at Newstead. The undertaking is the most serious we have had to do with, as the area is three times larger than that of any Roman station previously excavated by us, and it will take several years to complete the work in the thorough manner it deserves. The mere fact of its great size indicates that this station or town has been a place of unusual importance in the Roman occupation of Scotland. As yet our work has been partly exploratory by running trenches across to give us a general idea of what is before us, and partly detailed. The general indications are that the whole interior has been occupied by stone buildings, and that, although in many places they have been entirely removed, their position can always be ascertained from the foundations of clay and cobbles on which they are laid, so that we

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expect to get a complete plan of the place. As to the detailed work, we have made one section through the fortifications, which prove to have been of great strength, the earthen ramparts having been of unusual width, with a strong revêtement of stone. The supposed prætorium is now being cleared out, and the bases of a stone colonnade will stand to a height of several feet in the courtyard. A buttressed building and another square structure with an apse projecting into its courtyard were partially cleared. One of the most interesting indications met with both in the fortifications and buildings is that there were two occupations, both Roman. The number of relics found is very considerable, and include a novelty—a Roman stylus. They are to be seen in the museum here. The excavations are under the charge of Mr. James Curle, Priorwood, Melrose." Further subscriptions towards the completion of the work of excavation are much needed.



Lord Curzon, says the *Athenæum* of August 5, has commissioned an Italian "mosaicista" from Florence to go out to India to restore the panels of inlaid black and coloured marbles in the wall behind the great throne in the Diwan-i-Am at Delhi. These marbles in pietra dura were the work of Florentine artificers, under the superintendence of Austin de Bordeaux, employed by the Mogul Emperors Jehangir and Shah Jehan. Many of these panels fell to pieces through neglect, but the majority of them were picked out during the Mutiny. Some of these were identified at the South Kensington Museum, and recovered at the instance of Lord Curzon, who had them replaced in the wall of the audience chamber. There are now over one hundred panels to be restored, and the work will take at least two years.



During July an interesting exhibition was held in the Municipal Museum, Hull, of water-colour drawings of the various fonts in East Riding churches.



The extraordinary discoveries which Mr. A. J. Evans has made on the Cnossos site in Crete have been fully described more than once, and have thus been made tolerably familiar to British archæologists. But the

discoveries which have been made by the Italian school are no less remarkable, but are not so well known in this country as those of Mr. Evans. Mr. W. H. D. Rouse, who, in 1900, enjoyed the hospitality of Professor Halbherr and M. Pernier while the excavations were in progress, and who in August of last year paid another visit to the spot, gives a full and most interesting account of these discoveries in the *Guardian* of August 2. Amongst the finds were three very remarkable embossed vases of steatite. We extract Mr. Rouse's account of the third :

"The third vase, the most remarkable of all, bears a procession, but unfortunately its lower half is wanting, so that the figures are broken at about the middle of the thigh. The leader of the procession is a man with bare head and long flowing locks, wearing a stiff, bell-shaped cloak covered with some kind of large scales, and ending in a thick fringe or close frill. Over his shoulder, and held by the right hand, is a long staff with a handle like that of a walking-stick. Behind him, two and two, marching in step, come eight men, wearing the Mycenæan loin-cloth, and turbans or flat caps of the pork-pie shape. Each has his right fist clenched, with the elbow bent so that the fist touches the breast, and he carries over his left shoulder an implement which will need further description by-and-by. These are followed by a man singing or shouting and shaking the sistrum, and by three other singing persons. Last comes another series of men like the first, a single man leading, then twelve, two and two, all accoutred as before. A man in the second file from the end has lowered his left hand with the handle of his mysterious implement, with which he seems to have thrust down a figure whose head just appears at the height of the of the others' waists, apparently uttering a cry, while one of the file in front turns round, and seems, by his open lips, to address a rebuke to the offender.

"What this procession may be meant for is a puzzle. All the figures seem to be men. Three of the singers are pigeon-breasted, which may be the artist's attempt to portray their inflated chests; but there is nothing to justify the assumption of one

writer that they are women. The person with the sistrum—a priest, perhaps—is certainly a man. The leader of the whole may be a king or a chief. But the interpretation of the scene really depends on the meaning of the implements which the men are carrying. These consist each of a long handle, to which at the end are fastened with cord three prongs, or wands, long and thin and apparently flexible, and crosswise to these at the joint an object which looks like a short pennant or a knife, slightly curved. If the prongs were stiff this might be a kind of weapon, but they do not seem to be stiff; the general effect of the whole is that of a long whisk, fan, or even palm-leaf. Moreover, no one is armed. Although a similar figure to the chief has been found on a gem from the same place, showing a shield beneath his bell-tunic, there is no trace of such a thing here; on the other hand, the vase is broken just where it might have helped us. If these objects are not weapons they are too elaborate for any kind of leafage, and we must assume that they represent some kind of tool used in agriculture or the like. This is the view of Miss Harrison, who believes the whole to be a harvest procession. Whatever it may mean, the realism and free vigour of the treatment are surprising. The features of the men are of the same general type as those found at Cnossos, but they are too small for any great detail."



While on the subject of discoveries in the Orient, we may add that the *Times* of August 8 contained a long account of the results of the resumed excavations in the great temple of Artemis at Ephesus, which have been under the direction of Mr. D. G. Hogarth; and also that a very interesting report by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, the director, has been issued, describing the excavations conducted by the British School at Athens at Palaikastro, in Eastern Crete, and at three new sites in Laconia, during the months of April, May, and June last.



Of the temple at Palaikastro, says Mr. Bosanquet, little remains, "but its terra-cotta decoration has been recovered, including a frieze of Medusa. The enclosing wall of the *temenos* has been traced, and

near it have been found quantities of offerings, vases and lamps, bronze shields, and a bronze lion, which, like the terra-cotta lions of the Altar Hill at Praisos, may point to the survival of the old cult of Rhea besides that of her son Zeus. The Bronze Age buildings underlying the temple proved to be especially rich in objects of the fine 'Palace style,' which is known to have flourished in Crete during the Egyptian eighteenth dynasty—painted jars with marine and floral designs, a hoard of thirty-six elaborately-carved stone vases, and four ivory plaques engraved with lilies and other figures. Neither here nor in the poorer strata, intervening between this and the Hellenic level, was there any definite evidence of religious use. But in a slightly older stratum Mr. Dawkins came upon a quantity of bones of oxen, which seemed to mark the position of an early place of sacrifice. Thus the lonely Hellenic temple, which stood a thousand years later on the ruins of the prehistoric town, occupied, whether by chance or by some direct religious survival, a site of immemorial sanctity. There were terra-cotta models of bulls' heads, and a great mass of painted pottery of the beautiful transitional style, which Mr. Evans calls 'Late Minoan I.,' a most valuable find, for hitherto this period was not well represented at Palaikastro. So, too, with the lower strata. Until this year we had plenty of 'Middle Minoan' forms and designs, and very little 'Early Minoan,' but this want, too, has now been supplied. Deep deposits under the temple area have furnished a quantity both of an older plain ware with dappled black and red surface, and of the black ware with geometrical patterns in white, which during the third millennium B.C. gradually developed into the polychrome Kamares style.

"With these 'Early Minoan' remains the stratification ends, no regular Neolithic deposit has been found at Palaikastro, though stone axes are not uncommon in the district. But Mr. Dawkins has made a brilliant little discovery, which goes far to fill this gap. He traced some of these axes, brought to him by a peasant, back to their finding-place, a cornfield in a depression of the high, bare, limestone plateau which rises

behind the plain of Palaikastro. Excavation disclosed not only primitive pottery, bone needles, broken celts, and chips of obsidian lying thickest under a rock-shelter at one end of the plot, but the walls of an L-shaped, two-roomed house, unmistakably of the same age, since within it were found twenty stone axes, more than half of them in brand-new condition. This discovery gives us for the first time in the Ægean a definite idea of a Neolithic homestead."

It is reported from Cairo, under date August 7, that valuable treasure, believed to be Roman or Ptolemaic, has been discovered near Fikus, forty miles south-west of Port Said. It includes a gold diadem and a complete uræus crown, over a hundred gold coins, and numerous bracelets. The mention of a uræus or snake crown suggests a Ptolemaic rather than a Roman origin.

The *Dorset County Chronicle* says that the council of the Dorset County Museum commissioned Messrs. Ward and Co., of London, to take up the Roman tessellated pavement in Durngate Street, Dorchester, the discovery of which was mentioned in our last month's "Notes," and to relay it on the floor of the museum. Messrs. Ward have had considerable experience in this kind of work, which they execute by means of Italians skilful in the laying of mosaics. It was by them that the Olga Road pavement was laid in the museum. They have broken up the tesserae and have relaid them in concrete in the museum floor in appropriate juxtaposition to the Olga Road pavement, with which it has so many features in common. It will be of much interest to be able to compare the pavements as they lie close together. The council of the museum are issuing an appeal for the funds necessary to defray the expense of the work. The sum needed altogether is about £50.

The *Illustrated London News* has recently contained many illustrations of much interest to antiquaries. In the issue for July 29 two pages were occupied by representations of objects from the Sinai peninsula lately exhibited by Professor Flinders Petrie at University College, Gower Street. In the next

week's number was a page of pictures illustrating the attempt to explore the Armada galleon sunk in Tobermory Bay; and another page showed many relics of ancient Egyptian life discovered at Antinoë by M. Gayet, and now on exhibition at the Petit Palais in Paris.

The excavations at Caerwent, the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum, which have now been in progress for five seasons, were reopened recently under the supervision of Mr. Ashby. Attention is now being directed to the South Gate, which forms an interesting parallel to the North Gate, though it is in an even better state of preservation, almost half of the archway being still in existence. The entrance in both cases was blocked, probably in Roman times when the natives were hard pressed by the attacks of hostile tribes. When the exploration of the gateway is completed, work will be resumed in the fields adjoining the North Gate and the Amphitheatre. The excavations are entirely dependent on the support of the public, and subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the hon. treasurer, Mr. Gerald Grey, Collina, Bathwick Hill, Bath; or the hon. secretary, Mr. A. Trice Martin, Bath College, Bath.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on July 27, says: "The French archæologists who have been making excavations in the island of Delos have found a hoard of about 400 silver tetradrachms of the types of Alexander the Great, but which, as they bear the names of the magistrates responsible for their issue, belong to the period subsequent to Alexander's death. They are all in excellent preservation.

"A considerable number of drachms, also in a fine state of preservation, were found in a house laid open by the excavators. All the coins will be sent to the Museum of Medals here."

Mr. Nigel Bond, secretary of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, 25, Victoria Street, S.W., appeals for donations to aid the Trust in securing and preserving the early Tudor mansion of Barrington Court, situated between

three and four miles from Ilminster, Somerset. The mansion has been described as a "Hampton Court reproduced in stone," and though this description may convey a somewhat misleading impression, Barrington Court, even in its present condition, is none the less one of the most beautiful specimens of sixteenth century domestic architecture in the country.

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The *Builder* of August 12 contained a considerable number of sketches pleasantly illustrating an account of the Architectural Association's excursion in Normandy.

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The Scottish newspapers report that under the direction of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees workmen have been employed for several months in building rockwork to support the hill on which King Malcolm Canmore's Tower stands in Pittencrieff Glen, near the Fifeshire town. While forming a foot-path round the base of the ruined tower the workmen have discovered a considerable number of bones of different animals and numerous fragments of ancient pottery. It is supposed that the spot is the site of a pre-historic "kitchen midden." As most of the bones were split or broken, it was inferred that they had undergone human handling. Among the bones are the bottom jaw, with protruding tusk, of a wild boar, the shoulder-blade and femoral bone of a stag, several leg-bones of some species of wading bird, ribs of a large bird (probably the great bustard which is now extinct in this country), vertebrae of different animals, a horse's tooth, and a jawbone (probably that of some animal of the wolf species), containing a triple-crowned tooth. The most curious part of the find was a large diamond-shaped tooth with a socket in the pointed end, and having a short, stumpy root. This tooth is believed to have belonged to some form of reptile long since extinct. The pottery fragments were of different kinds. Some of them were glazed and others unglazed, and several pieces gave indication of earlier manufacture than others. In the vicinity, also, there was picked up a pre-historic hammer-shaft, rudely shaped from a tree-branch. By orders of the Carnegie Trust the find is being carefully preserved, and will be placed in the local antiquarian museum.

Other curios found have been a small bronze medal and a deed seal. The former has a kingly head on the obverse side, and on the reverse a thistle surmounted by a crown with three stars. The latter is undated, and from the lettering that can be made out the opinion is hazarded that it may have been struck to commemorate the marriage of James I. The seal is of lead or pewter, and evidently bears, amongst other designs, the letters A.R. (Anne Regina). Queen Anne is known to have been warmly attached to Dunfermline, and she built the unique double bridge over the Tower Burn. Strangely-fashioned pins of bronze and brass, with two turns of the wire for the head, have also been discovered side by side with a gold button.

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We record with much regret the death, on July 29, at St. John's Wood, of Mr. Joseph Foster, M.A., the antiquary and well-known genealogist, at the age of sixty-one. The work which brought his name most prominently before the public was his *British Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage*, first published in 1880; it contained a section entitled "Chaos," under which category he for the first time classed doubtful baronetcies. The book created a great sensation, and was severely criticised; not unnaturally it was very unpopular in some quarters. The publication ceased after a few years, but most of its features have been preserved in later books of reference.

Mr. Foster, who was descended from an old Quaker family in the North of England, also published *Men at the Bar, Scottish Members of Parliament, 1357-1882*, *Gray's Inn Admission Register, 1521-1889*, *The King of Arms, Some Feudal Coats of Arms, Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent*, and various other works.

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The problem of the Dumbuck pile-dwelling is ever with us. In his recent book on *Archæology and False Antiquities* Dr. Munro presented his side of the case—a pretty complete denial of the genuineness of many of the objects found on the site. We are now promised a counterblast by Dr. Andrew Lang, who, throughout the controversy, has taken the standpoint of cautious inquiry and freedom from dogmatism, which seems to us

the only attitude becoming sane and scientific archæologists. Dr. Lang sends to the "Literary Supplement" of the *Times* of July 28 the following "Caveat for Antiquaries":

SIR,

The question as to the authenticity of many of the unfamiliar objects found in the Clyde estuary, and discussed in your review of Dr. Munro's *Archæology and False Antiquities*, is not so simple as it may appear. I have ready for the press a little book on the subject, in which I try to show that the hypothesis of the authenticity of many of the objects is hardly, if at all, more difficult than the hypothesis of fraud. The latter theory demands in "the modern artist" the presence of a quantity and kind of knowledge far from usual, combined with absence of any conceivable motive for dishonesty, except the love of a practical joke. But practical jokers are not often conversant with remote and ill-explored regions of archæology and superstition. On the other hand, the theory of the authenticity of most of the objects is also open to numerous and almost insuperable objections. Thus we have before us, at least, a very pleasing puzzle. One or other of the two solutions—most of the things are authentic, or most are fraudulent—must be correct; yet, when all the circumstances are known, neither solution is found to be easily thinkable.

Faithfully yours,

ANDREW LANG.

HIGHHEAD CASTLE,
CARLISLE,
July 22.

We await with interest Dr. Lang's contribution to the solution of this truly puzzling problem.

A rare specimen of a silver groat and a silver penny, both of the period of Richard II., have been unearthed at High Wycombe.

In the *Athenæum* of August 5, Mr. Thomas Ashby, Junior, writes: "Among the most interesting views of Rome in the sixteenth century which are known to us are four panoramas in pen-and-ink with sepia wash, executed by Anton van den Wyngaerde in 1558-1561, which are preserved in the

Sutherland Collection in the Bodleian Library. Three of these have been already published—the first by Professor Lanciani in the *Bullettino Comunale* 1895, 81, and pl. vi.-xiii.; the second by myself in the same periodical, 1900, 28, and pl. iv.-ix.; and the third, taken from the *Janiculum*, also by me, in the *Mélanges de l'École Française*, 1901, 47, and pl. ii. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley has recently acquired a fine drawing which is, I have no doubt, the original of the third of these. Like them, it is executed in pen and ink, with sepia wash, and, though about 5 centimetres shorter, corresponds in other respects almost absolutely with the panorama in the Bodleian; the details are, however, more carefully and clearly indicated in it than in the latter, in which there are small errors in the representation of several buildings. Both drawings appear, however, to be by the same hand, and I am therefore inclined to conjecture that Mr. Baddeley's drawing, which is made upon five separate leaves, taken probably from a sketch-book measuring about 284 by 210 millimetres (the total length is 1,225 millimetres, but one leaf has been cut shorter than the rest), is the original panorama made on the spot, while the Bodleian drawing is a copy made subsequently by Wyngaerde himself, to the order, perhaps, of one of his patrons. I can only regret that the original did not come to my notice earlier, as the slight inaccuracy of the copy has in some cases led me into erroneous identifications."

Some wild stories have been going the round of the papers about discoveries of Roman remains at West Meon, in Hampshire. In a letter to the *Times* of August 12 Mr. William Dale, F.S.A., the honorary secretary of the Hants Archæological Society, clears the matter up. "It was known," he writes, "to Mr. Haverfield, our best authority on Roman Britain, that there were traces of a villa in Lippens' Wood, on the estate of Mr. Meinertzhagen, of Brookwood Park, and he notified the fact in the Victoria County History. Acting upon this, and with the permission, as well as the kind help, of the owner of the estate, Mr. Moray Williams, of Bedale's School, Petersfield, this summer commenced operations, and has laid bare

portions of a fairly-sized villa, which promises to show features of special interest. For the present the work has ceased, and it is premature to give any description until the whole has been dug out. Three living rooms have been uncovered, and also the hypocaust, the details of which are uncommon. On the western wall of the villa was a solidly-built buttress to counteract the thrust of the building which stands on the slope of a hill.

"The remains are now being covered in for the winter; but they have been visited by Mr. Mill Stephenson, the director of the Silchester explorations, and he has given advice with regard to the work to be done next year. Proper photographs have also been taken and a plan prepared to scale, so far as it is at present able to make one.

"I may add that no one has dreamed of finding a Roman city in the Meon valley, but there are traces of several villas in the neighbourhood."



Hurstonceux Castle, Sussex, is in the market. Built of brick in the time of Henry VI. by Sir Roger de Fiennes, it is the largest and oldest baronial mansion of the kind in England. The castle fell into decay about 1777, but it remains a most interesting specimen of the fortified mansion of the later feudal times, with its great flanking towers, watch-turrets, and courtyards.



A Reuter's telegram from Rome, dated August 16, tells us that the official journal of the Italian Society of Archæological Research states that a most interesting discovery has been made in the Catacombs. Researches have brought to light the cemetery of Commodiglio, on the Appian Way, which has been abandoned since the ninth century. The cemetery remained forgotten until 1720, when a large subterranean chamber was discovered by chance. This chamber was subsequently buried in a landslide. After systematic search, a vast underground region has now come to light, containing paintings, mosaics, and numerous inscriptions.



Writing in the *Daily Chronicle* of August 17, Canon Rawnsley remarked—*à propos* of the

Grasmere sports, which took place on that date—"Wrestling, or, as it is pronounced in the North, 'warstlin',' 'worstlin',' or 'wrustlin',' has a very ancient pedigree. In Edward VI.'s time the giant 'Herd' went from Westmorland to wrestle before the King, and won by his prowess house and home in his native vale. The doings of the 'Cork lad of Kentmere' still echo in the Troutbeck valley. In his day Sunday was the day given over to wrestling throughout the northern counties, and in the time of the Commonwealth the 'Associated Ministers of the Churches of Cumberland and Westmorland' issued a manifesto 'suspending from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper all scandalous persons that shall upon the Lord's Day use any dancing, football, stoolball, or wrestling.' The document issued in 1656 was not conciliatory, for it spoke of the counties 'as hitherto a proverb and byword in respect of ignorance and prophaneness,' and it failed of its effect. Wrestling was still the order of the day, and not only tended to health by keeping men from the alehouses, but indirectly helped to preserve the village greens.

"It was not, however, till the middle of the eighteenth century that wrestling, which not improbably came into the country with our Viking forefathers in the ninth century, became a fashion as well as a passion. Old and young took part in it. The champion went to church wearing his challenge-belt on the Sunday after his victory, and by way of challenge displayed his decoration at a neighbour church the Sunday following. 'Stone Carrs,' near Greystoke, was a famous meeting-place for Mid-Cumbrians. Melmerby and Langwathby were other noted villages for wrestlers in the East; the Melmerby 'Rounds' took place on Old Midsummer's Day, the Langwathby on New Year's Day. The former went forward uninterruptedly till 1850, the latter till 1870."



A series of articles on the metallurgical results of the excavations on the Roman site at Wilderspool, by Mr. T. May, F.S.A.Scot., have been appearing in the *Foundry Trade Journal* for July, August, and September, under the title of "Britain's Earliest Iron Furnaces and Moulding Floors."

Letters from a Westmorland Man in London: 1719-1734.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF BENJAMIN BROWNE OF TROUTBECK BY WINDERMERE.

BY S. H. SCOTT.



HE following letters were written by the son of a substantial Westmorland "statesman" who went up to London to be clerk to a lawyer in the Temple. The originals are now preserved, with a large collection of earlier MSS., at the old house in Troutbeck, to which they were addressed; a house which is now in the possession of the great-great-grandson of the writer of the letters.

Benjamin senior was an important man in Troutbeck, styled "gentleman," and possessed of "a very good mansion house." He was High Constable and Bridgemaster of Kendal Ward of the County of Westmorland, and this brought him into touch with the leading men of the county and the conduct of some important affairs.

Benjamin, his son, was born in 1692, and was in his twenty-seventh year when this correspondence begins.

There was an elder brother called George, who was at this time clerk to the Board of Works at Berwick-on-Tweed. He appears, from some references in these letters, and in a letter addressed to him by his mother, to have given his parents some trouble by his undutifulness, especially by his "slowness in writing."

Benjamin appears as the dutiful and conscientious son, although he is rash enough to risk his parents' displeasure by a marriage which he kept secret until it was accomplished.

There were two other brothers: Richard, who became an Excise Officer in Yorkshire, from whom descended three Captain Brownes of the Royal Navy; and Christopher, whose fortunes are alluded to in the letters.

Benjamin's master is a Mr. Richard Rowlandson, a brother of the Kendal woollen draper, Thomas Rowlandson, to whose shop these letters were directed.

Thomas Rowlandson was Mayor of Kendal in 1715-1716, and an intimate friend of the

Brownes. In consequence of this friendship, when Mr. Rowlandson's son, a solicitor with chambers in the Inner Temple, required a clerk, he engaged Benjamin Browne, although he was (as he explains in one of his letters) above the usual age.

Thomas Rowlandson had a younger son, "Mr. William," who is referred to in affectionate terms by Benjamin, and also four daughters. One of them, Dorothy, married Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, the first baronet; another became the wife, eleven years after the beginning of this correspondence, of Benjamin's youngest brother, Christopher.

The first letter of the series describes the journey to London. It runs as follows:

LONDON,
June y^e 16th, 1719.

HONRD FATHER & MOTHER,

Mr. Redman & I got to London on Satterday the 13th instant ab^t 3 a clock in the afternoon, we gott to Preston y^t night after we left you from the Miter in Preston to Warrington & Baited at y^e 3 Crowns from thence to Holms Chappel there we lodged at y^e Lyon from there to Stone At y^e Crown, and Baited & then the George in Litchfield from thence to the Bear & Ragged Staff in Coventry and Baited, from thence to Daventry & Lodged at Sarracens head then we parted with Mr. Hunter; from thence to a place called Brickhill and Baited at Trew Blews. From thence to a place ab^t 27 miles from London called Markett Street and Lodged & from thence to London: and our horses Pformed very well: I went on Sunday last with Mr. Redman to Islington, were there most of the afternoon. Yesterday I went to Thomas Fisher's in Moor Fields and was there all day & Mr. Fisher sent his Brother Robt. word y^t I was at his house & he & his wife came down & we suppd^d all-together. Mrs. Loyd is gone into the Countrey but comes again to-morrow w^{ch} is all at prsent (hoping I shall give you a better acc^t in my next) Save my duty to you both & kind love to Brothers & Sisters & all Friends in genrall and concludes HonRD Father & Mother yo^r ever Dutifull

Son whilst

BEN: BROWNE.

There has been great mobbing by the weavers of This Town as they Prtend because they are starved for want of Trade & they Pull y^e Callico Cloathes off womans backs where ever they See them, the Trainbands have been up Since last Fryday & they were Forced to fire at the Mobb in Moor Fields before they would disperse and 4 or 5 were Shott and as many wounded. B. B.

Mr. Thos. Fisher & his Family give their service to you & their duty to their Mother Jenett Fisher. Young Thos. Fisher goes along wth me to th' other End of the Town this day & I hope shall deliver Mrs. Atkinson's Letter, &c.

Mr. Redman does not lodge with me at Castle Inn in wood street but Lodges wth his Brother Joseph Redman.

The letter is addressed :

To
Mr. Benj : Browne at Troutbeck
To be left at Mr. Rowlandson's
Shop in Kendall
Westmerland
These

The letter is endorsed by the recipient :

"Rec^d this June 21st 1719."

On the cover of the letter is the postmark—a circle bisected. In the upper half the date, "16"; in the lower "JV" (June).

The next is a hurried and ill-written letter, dated June 23, 1710, for which the writer excuses himself by a scrawl at the top :

"Pray excuse me for hast wo^d not suffer me to write it better for fear of missing the post."

HON^d MOTHER,

Pray speak to Mr. Rowlandson that he may write to his Brother y^e I may be out of my time at Whitsuntide come three years for it is but little short of 4 years for I eat at Mr. Rowlandsons chambers (viz. gott Dinner) since last Satterday and I fear he designs to stop my time going on (and my wages also)

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till he has me bound and I desire to know how I must be p^d.

He has been again to see his friends, and they have "Din^d alltogether at a Cooks shop in Hobourn." Since then he has been to "Mr. Loydes where all Jennett Fisher's Relations were with me and we sent for Ale and Drank Jennett's Token wth my Sixpence to it because they had been so civil to me."

In the postscript he asks for a wig to be sent to him :

"Pray Honrd father send me up a wigg a pretty good one viz. not too dark hair nor too much hair in it for you may get a wigg in Kendall much better for under 20s. than I can get here for 2 guineas or more, you may put it in the Box wth my violin and send it up by Mr. Greenhow [the Kendal carrier] and if I had 2 or three pairs of stockings more such as you B^e me last at Kendall they wou^d do me great service they may also be put in the box."

The wig which was asked for was duly despatched from Kendal, and on July 26 thanks are sent for it.

In the postscript—which is a very lengthy one—there is an allusion to the return of the "great coat, bag, boots, etc." Doubtless these were borrowed for the journey, which had to be made on horseback. It must be remembered that at this period there was no organized system of stage-coaches to all parts of the country. The roads were in a very bad state before the time of the great road-makers of a later generation, and journeys were commonly made on a horse acquired for the purpose, and then disposed of ; much as a modern traveller in South Africa buys waggon and oxen for the "trek," and sells them on his arrival.

LONDON,
26th July, 1719.

HON^d FATHER,

Yours rec^d dated July 4, 1719. Also the Wigg—and it is a very good one, such a wigg wo^d give here ab^t 1 guinea or more but have not Cutt off my Hair because wo^d have it long enough to make a Wigg but when I do will let you know—As to what my business is yett it is Coppying in this hand, we go to the Chambers at 8 in y^e morning and stay till 8 att Night But I do not know w^t

2 T

Master will give me a year because he finds me Meat Drink and Lodging and have not Asked him as yet how it must be, Because his Lady has been very ill in a Yellow Jaundice (ever since before I came) at his Country House at Hammer Smith ab' 6 miles off and Now Mad^m Rowlandson is dead and Buried at Place above m^d. She died 14th July and was buried y^e 20th so master has not been in London this fortnight and I desire to know your opinion ab' this matter.

You also give acc^t you have sold honest Bob the Violin & flute for us, the Best Bargain that ever he made in that kind for the flute wo^d have cost him 8s. I went yesterday ab' 7 a Clock in the Evening to Mr. Rob^t Fishers in White hart Court in Bishops-gate St. and gott him to go along wth me to buy a Violin, we went first into Cornhill to John Hare near the Royal Exchange but did not Buy one there then we went to One Browne in Lime Street a Maker and we agreed for One and I gave him £1 7s. and a pint of Wine, he held it hard at £1 15s., there was such as that w^{ch} Robin the Fidler b' of you and he would not abate anything of £1 5s. for one of them but he swore he never sold such a One as this I have gott under 30s. it is ab' same Colour of Coz: Mary's.

There is a Cane in Closset that uncle Danll gave me pray let Rob^t Cookson polish the head that is on it and send me the head only as soon as you have an Opportunity w^{ch} wth my Duty to you & Hon^d Mother and kind Love to Brothers and Sisters and Service to all friends in Genrall is all from

Hon^d Sir

Yo^r Dutifull Son

BEN BROWNE.

I was at Mile End this day fortnight to see Aunt Johnson & She is very hearty & Enquired after all Friends & a great many that I know nothing of—there is also a Book near Clock w^{ch} I bought at Serj^s Sale I desire you to give it to Honest Steward Hon^d Father pray ask Mr. Bodley for the Papers I left wth him the day you sent me to Mr. Rowlandson's there was ab' 8 of them if you gett them you may keep them as also I forgott to give you my Fishing Book also I desire you to keep me the Hanger w^{ch} was

Bro Williams* Also I have your mare's girths if you think fitt I will send them Down wth Grt Cote Bags Boots &c. for I have no occasion for them and the Cloths I leave off I will take care of them for Bro: Richard. I have Enquired all I can ab' Bro: George but cannot hear of him he has not been in London this year & $\frac{1}{2}$ one day met with Coz. Philipson he told me he had found how to direct a Letter to Bro: George w^{ch} was this To Mr. Geo. Browne at the Treasurer of the Cinque Ports at New Castle upon Tyne so I thought wo^d acq^t you and whether you would have me write by this direction w^{ch} is all from yo^r Ever Dutifull Son.

B. BROWNE.

From a letter dated August 11 we learn that domestic troubles were not unknown even at this period. Mr. Rowlandson's maid has left him, and Benjamin has to "find" himself in chambers, with the aid of the maids from his master's house.

HON^d FATHER,

I got yours dated Aug^t y^e 3^d last Fryday and shall do according to your Direcc^{ns} I have Found myself last week (because our maid was gone) but shall let you know when there is any change we have not gott one yet but Some of the maids come with my mast^r every day to dress his victuals till he hath got a maid to keep the Chamb^{rs}.

I desire you wo^d let me know in your next how I shall find my uncle and Aunt Fearfull, for my Uncle Chr: Birkett Sent a Shill[ing] with me to Drink wth them and do not care to trouble any to go along with me.

pray when Thomas Cookson has done with my Psalm Book send it up with the Stockings and also Bob the Fidler has One of mine w^{ch} you gave me w^{ch} may come with the Other if you please you may get a Coppy of the Book that I prickt for it is Exactly as they sing in all Churches in London vizt. as you [at Troutbeck] sing (for that at Winderm^r is all Nonsense) And as for my wishing to know ab' Brother Christopher I have no reason save my well wishes & prayers for his prosperity and also all your

* His brother-in-law, William Birkett, of Low Wood.

Healths w^{ch} is all (Save my Duty to you and
Hon^d Mother and kind love to Bro^{rs} &
Sisters & Service to all friends).

From Honrd Father
Your Ever Dutiful and
Obedient Son

LONDON,
11th Aug^t. B. BROWNE.

Inter 8 & 9 wth out a candle.

The replies from the young man's father have not been handed down to us in the regular sequence of the son's letters, which were put away and carefully docketed by the old gentleman. Youth is less careful in such matters, and only two of the letters from Troutbeck can be found. One of them is written thus:

Mr. Benjamin Browne of
Mr. Richard Rowlandson's in
Crane Court in Fleet Street
London

These.

DEAR BEN:

I have Rec^d two letters from you since I writt to you * * * * and I acquainted Mr. Rowlandson about y^e Tayler Mr. John Preston, and your Frock yⁱ if you had money you could spare 2s. 6d. and he said yⁱ you were mistaken in that, for he would furnish you wth one soe much y^e better by that money but hee promised me to write either to you or y^e Taylor or both but whether hee has done soe or not I know not for hee has been soe very busy in attending my Lrd Lonsdale in keeping of his Courts with us.

The father continues: "I would not have you think it my forgettfulness of you my long silence," but he has been very busy the latter end of the summer in making an addition to his kiln and in attending Lord Lonsdale at his Courts.

He adds a postscript:

"I long to hear of sone Geo: where he is and when he will be our way for hee never writes.

Dear Ben, a gentleman one Mr. Bisse marryd Mad^m Barton* of the parsonage at Windermere and about y^e midst of last June

* The Rev. Mr. Barton was Rector of Windermere at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

they went both to London and said they would be down at y^e parsonage again in two months at longest but are not yett com'd And they lodged at one Mrs. Eadens In Kings street near S^{nt} James Square London. It is reported here and it is in y^e newspaper yⁱ one Mr. Bisse & one Mr. Crofts has had a duel, and yⁱ they were both mortally wounded it is said here to be Mad^m Barton's husband, now Ben: if you cou^d have an opportunity to goe soe farr as y^e s^d Mr. Eadens and make Inquirey into y^e truth of this matter and tell Mad^m Bisse (I think shee will not have forgott you) yⁱ I sent you to see her on purpose to know the truth of this Matter and how Mr. Bisse is and give my service to him if liveing and to Madam Bisse and I pray lett me have your answer of this, if you can by any means to be at Kendall y^e 17th of this Instant November, Likewise you [may inquire] of y^e Lady whether, or when they will be at Windermere.

Pray do what you can to perform as above desired.

BEN: BROWNE.

The answer to this letter is missing, but from a later reference to Mr. and Mrs. Bisse we may conclude that Mr. Browne's fears were groundless.

The next letter is dated December 8, 1719. Benjamin is "rejoiced" to have his father's letter from Berwick-on-Tweed, and to hear of Brother George's health.

His father has written also that his master would have him serve five years instead of three. The apprentice hopes that it has not been agreed upon, but if it has he will "use the utmost Diligence in endeavouring to Serve my Ma^r and Improveing my Self & will ever Rejoice to do what you think convenient in any respect whatsoever."

In the postscript he says, alluding to a previous letter:

"7^{ber} [September] 26 I was at Uncle Fearfull's house and my Aunt and Children are all in good health (& we Drank y^e rs. w^{ch} uncle C. Birkett sent wth me) they desired to have their Love Remembrd to you & mother & Uncle & Aunt of Lowfold and all fr^{ds}."

In April, 1720, he writes that his brother George has been in town, but has left.

"Brother George went out of town yester-

day about 8 o'clock in the morning in Northampton stage coach for warwickshire and in a weeks time he is to go to Hull and other Garrison Towns in the North * * * I am almost out of money * * * and shall want a Hatt this summer therefore I am in duty bound to advise you with what I shall do in this matter."

The letter is written in minute handwriting, and there is a note appended :

"This is the Hand wee generally write our Brief sheets for Counsell."

In the following November we have a letter from Mr. Browne senior. It is much torn, but the gist of it can be made out. The writer has been so busy that he has not been able to write sooner, and the weather has been "soe very wett" for three weeks ; "wee scarce have had a fair day," and there have been great floods.

Sone Richard has bought a Head of Hair for you but it is Dear it is but 3 ounces & a half scarce, and it is 7^d. you may have it y^e first opportunity if you think fit when Mr. Rowlandson or some other Kendall man comes up. But if you have not Cut off your hair I would not have you be hasty in doing it. Your Mother and Brother both presents their kind love. Wee are all well here I hope this will find you soe. Which concludes your most

Affectionate Father

BEN : BROWNE.

DEAR BEN :

This morning proving and promising better than y^e Last Night did, I came to Kendall to Day to speak to Mr. Rowlandson Concerning y^e supplying of your Repares, and hee is against Writeing to y^r Master for any supply, but to lett y^e alone till hee comes up himself soe has promised to Order you Two Guineas by John Greenhow Kendall carrier this day, soe you may call for it of him on Thursday sennett at Night as soon as you have gott it let me know.

Sone Rich^d Returns you thanks for y^e 2 books you sent him by Mr. Hall.

I am in hast

Y^r Affec^e Father

KENDALL,

9th 19th, 1720.

BEN : BROWNE.

(To be concluded.)

A Quaint Corner of Nottingham.

BY GEORGE FELLOWS.

TUCKED away under the precipitous south-eastern side of the great sandstone rock on which Nottingham Castle stands is a small colony of old houses, which constitute a parish known by the name of Brewhouse Yard ; the whole parish is only about two acres in extent. The name originated from the fact that it was here that the ale for the castle was brewed in olden days, and the place, so



far, has been permitted to retain its name, which has not, like several of the old street-names in the town, been wantonly changed or modernized in recent years by the City Council. Here also stood the mill which ground the corn for the garrison. The mill derived its power from the small river Leen, which ran at the base of the rock. Here also were the malt office and kiln, which still existed when Deering wrote his history of Nottingham in 1751. This historian also states that King James I. in 1621 severed this portion from the castle by a special

grant, since which time it has formed a separate parish.

This little group now consists of some half-dozen gabled houses of mellowed old red brick, with little gardens in front, and two public-houses known by the names of *This Gate Hangs Well*—with a signboard bearing the legend :

*This gate hangs well, and hinders none ;
Refresh and pay and travel on—*

and *The Trip to Jerusalem Inn*, which two houses adjoin one another. It is to be hoped that their very quaintness may save them from being swept away by a vigilant licensing committee, full of powers newly acquired under the recent Act ; but that redundancy here exists cannot be gainsaid.

In *This Gate Hangs Well* is a rock parlour, occupied by the family, the only daylight in which is admitted by a perpendicular shaft some 30 feet high, and tapering from about 5 feet in diameter to 2 feet, cut through the solid rock, and glazed at the top. *The Trip to Jerusalem* has several rock rooms, and attracts large numbers of callers, as is testified by the signatures in the visitors' book. On the ground-floor is a rock cellar. These cellars in the rock are much sought after by brewers for storage purposes, on account of their equable temperature. Passing thence by a narrow passage through the rock—in which is pointed out a small aperture some 6 inches in diameter, which it is alleged traverses the rock up to the level of the castle many feet above, and which, if artificially made, displays wonderful ingenuity on the part of someone—the brewhouse is reached, small in its dimensions and primitive in its appliances. Up a short flight of stairs are, at least, two more chambers in the rock. One of these is licensed for music, and through the roof a perpendicular shaft has been driven some 50 feet through the rock for the purposes of ventilation, at the top of which the sky may be seen, and in which it is asserted there is a secret chamber. It was out of the window of this room, our host informs us, that the notorious Charles Peace made his escape as the police entered the door below in hot pursuit of him, shortly before his final capture and subsequent execution. An adjoining room, approached

by some twisting stairs, derives its light from a small window placed high up, and contains a few curiosities that have been found chiefly in the immediate locality. This, the visitor will probably be informed, is the chamber occupied by the celebrated Mortimer ; but any student of history will know that that influential man was not content to dwell in a dark, rock-hewn cavern, but was accommodated with everything of the very best that the castle could offer. It is within a short distance of this inn that the entrance from the meadow level to the historic "Mortimer's hole" may be seen, by means of which long rock gallery access to the stronghold above was effected on the occasion of Mortimer's arrest, preliminary to his subsequent execution at Tyburn on November 29, 1330.

The Nottingham Corporation have recently spoiled any romance that may have been attached to this quaint little parish by building garish-looking stores for the water department in front of the old houses, and rumour says that the Education Committee have their eye upon the site as being suitable for an "up-to-date" new school. Alas ! one after another the old names and places with which this ancient town once abounded are being rapidly improved (?) away.



Prehistoric Pile Structures in Pits in South-West Scotland.

BY LUDOVIC MACLELLAN MANN, F.S.A. SCOT.

(Concluded from p. 293.)



THE objects of stone other than flint from Site No. 1 are : An anvil-stone of quartzite with a hollow, worn by use, on each of its four sides ; one of greywacke, with an artificially roughened area near the centre of the two flat faces ; and a hammer-stone, the narrower end abraded by use.

The objects of stone other than flint from Site No. 3 are : A pebble of hard sandstone, two sides abraded by use ; two stones, each

of which has either been a hammer-stone or an anvil-stone; a flattish pebble of dark quartzite, with its four corners abraded by use; a sandstone pebble with smoothly-ground facets at different edges, and otherwise bearing traces of use; and a rubbing-stone of sandstone. None of these implements from Sites Nos. 1 and 3 has a greater length than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Some are less than half this dimension in their greatest measurement.

At Site No. 3 were also recovered: A pebble of greywacke, 8 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 1 inch, with one side ground perfectly flat; a pounder or pestle of greenish sandstone, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; four very small white quartz pebbles, all bearing traces of use as hammer-stones. The greatest diameter in each of the last-mentioned specimens is 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. This site also yielded a pear-shaped quartz pebble 3 inches long, the apex abraded by use; two fragments of white quartz anvil or hammer stones; a fragment of stone, one face of which has been ground concave; a pestle or pounder, 8 by 4 by 6 inches, one end much abraded; and a rubbing or polishing stone, 10 by 7 by 3 inches.

The objects of stone other than flint from Site No. 5 comprise a large number of white quartz pebbles averaging about the size of a marble, found in eight nests or pockets round the margin at the south-east end of the pit and above the woodwork. They seemed to have been gathered and deposited by human agency.

The other objects of stone recovered at this site are: A flattish round pebble of quartzose sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, most of the edge worn away by use of the stone as a hammer; a small quartzite hammer-stone.

One of the most interesting finds is a large flattish oval pebble of greywacke, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with a small roughly chipped-out area in the centre of one of the flat faces. The markings on this face seem to show that the stone, when this side was uppermost, has been used as an anvil. Nearly the whole of the surface on the opposite side has been artificially roughened over a well-defined area by means of some

picking-out process. The punctulations run into one another, and are evenly distributed and shallow.

In the National Scottish Collection is a stone of the same shape, 8 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, with one side roughened in the identical manner, but with the opposite face plain. It was found some years ago within a mile or two of the sites under description. No associate objects have been recorded.

In the writer's collection is a third stone of this type, recently discovered at Lodney in the same district. It is, like the others, an oval, flattish, water-worn stone. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is of hard sandstone. A flake has been struck from one end. Practically its entire surface bears traces of shallow punctulations. On the periphery the markings are fine and minute. On each face closely-set pittings somewhat more pronounced occupy a well-defined area. One face appears as if it had been used in some grating or smoothing operation, as the roughened surface is slightly worn. This rare type of stone implement, now for the first time dealt with, has fortunately, in two out of the three cases, been found in association with other relics. The type seems to belong to an early period.

OTHER RELICS OF STONE.

Very few stones were got on any of the sites. Any which were not quite clearly implements almost invariably showed scratchings, traces of rubbing, or were fractured. These are not described, and would not, perhaps, have attracted attention unless they had been found at an anciently inhabited place. Some perhaps should, however, be referred to.

At Site No. 5 was found a flattish, oval, water-worn pebble of hard sandstone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches by 1 inch. One of the flat sides is covered by shallow scratchings. The striæ are in two sets. The component striæ of a set are parallel to themselves; but the two sets, which cover different portions of the surface, run at slightly differing angles, and both are obliquely placed to the longer axis of the pebble.

Another stone from No. 5, whether

humanly wrought or not it is difficult to say, is a symmetrical fragment of a white quartz pebble in the form of a flattish cone $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches high. The base is the natural water-worn convex surface of the pebble, and is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The other surfaces of the cone are rough.

No search has yet been made for a refuse heap. Possibly one may exist, but no remains of food refuse have so far been met with. Many of the stones, but none of the implements, have been acted upon by fire.

The following table of the worked objects found in the pits brings into prominence the importance of Site No. 3:

	Site No. 1.	Site No. 3.	Site No. 5.
Number of logs in substructure	23	72	55
Implements of flint	—	7	—
Nodules, cores, and chip-pings of flint	2	Over 230	5
Implements of other stone, fragmentary or whole ...	3	18	3
Pottery	—	Pieces of several vessels	—

SECTION III.—INFERENCES AND CONCLUSIONS.

By considering all the purposes for which it might appear possible that these places have been constructed, the probabilities of the case may be arrived at. There is no trace of any interments having taken place in them; and it is not a feature of early graves that they are marked by a *hollow* on the surface. A barrow at Ganton Wold,* examined by Canon Greenwell, covered a cist made of planks, which contained an inhumed burial, and was supported on eleven stakes, but is not analogous to the sites under discussion. There is no evidence that these places have been graves. It is improbable that they have been refuse-pits. They were apparently not holes such as were excavated during early times for the extraction of clay for pottery-making, or such as were mined in the chalk districts of England and

France to obtain flint nodules and chalk. The under-structures of timber appear to put all these suggestions out of court. Flint nodules, moreover, do not occur in this particular formation, but are to be found not far distant, and in various other parts of Western Wigtownshire, in the stratified gravels.

If the sites have been wells, why should there be more than one, and why hearths? If they have been pitfalls to entrap wild animals, or shelters for huntsmen, or if they have merely been stores or crematories, how account for the presence of workshop utensils?

More probably they have served as workshops of some kind, and certainly for some grinding and polishing operations and the manufacture of flint implements. They may have been cooking-places also.

While probably stores, workshops, and cooking-places, these curious sites, bearing traces of human activity and distinct domestic associations, may, nevertheless, have been dwellings, or cellars beneath dwellings.

The theory, then, of dwellings is by far the most plausible. From the dimensions of the places it may be that they were more in the nature of shelters or sleeping-places than dwellings in the modern sense.

FLOORING.

At each end of Site No. 3 traces of what was supposed to be flooring were noticed. It was at these points only that the fragments of pottery were obtained. No doubt any pottery on other and central portions of the floor would be carried down to the lower and very much wetter layer on the collapse of the floor, and the ware, being soft and non-glazed, would soon resolve itself into its original clay and pounded pebbles. At the south end a portion of a layer of charcoal about 2 inches thick was associated with the fragments of pottery.

The heavier stone utensils were found at all the sites lying far down between the piles. They had perhaps once rested on the floor, and as the floor decayed, they had fallen through it into the lower zone.

The layer of charcoal and the pottery bed on the end margin of No. 3 gave a valuable clue as to the height of the flooring relative to the prehistoric surface and to the level at

* *British Barrows*, p. 170.

which the tops of the piles appeared during the examination of the site.

Assuming, as may quite safely be done, a floor 6 inches thick and a layer of charcoal 2 inches in depth, the floor level must have been between $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 2 feet above the tops of the piles—that is, the tops as discovered in the diggings.

This indicates that, owing to the comparative dryness of the layer immediately underneath the flooring, the timber in that zone had so decayed as to be unrecognisable among the silted and other vegetable matter.

In other words, the logs as extracted had 18 to 24 inches of their top portions decayed.

The perishing of the timber of the flooring, and the wood immediately beneath the flooring, would no doubt set in rapidly after desertion of the settlement, owing to the comparative dryness and openness of the soil in that part. But this did not take place in the still lower zones, where the wetness, the presence of clay, and the depth from the surface would all tend practically to seal hermetically the contents, thus insuring the preservation of the shape and contour of all the pieces of timber.

SUPPOSED WATTLE-WORK AT SITE NO. 3.

Round the walls of the pit at Site No. 3, on the margin of the area in which the piles occurred, and embedded in the sand and clay, were found twigs and small branches, some set vertically and others at angles. Some modern tree-roots were encountered, but were not confused with the ancient wood. In no instance were the twigs seen to be horizontally placed, but they occasionally crossed each other. The thickness of the twigs varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches. Some of them were placed immediately outside the wooden substructure, while others were found $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from it. They were detected in different conditions of decay according to the stratum at all the levels, except in the layer of vegetable matter at the modern surface. Considering first their condition in the deepest zone—the stratum in which the piles were encountered—the twigs were in the same state of preservation as the piles, spongy but unaltered in shape. In the zone immediately above, the same pieces of wood were

traced, but the timber was dark brown, moist, and stringy. The greater amount of air and the less amount of moisture in this zone account for the difference in the condition. At a still higher level the same twigs were visible, but the remains were in a different state of decomposition. The decayed matter resembled soft, moist, brownish-black soot mixed with sand, and was in contrast with the surrounding lighter-coloured sandy soil. It would not have been recognised as the remains of much-decayed timber unless the lines of the branches had been traced continuously from the lower levels. The rotundity of the twigs and their forking at some places were also useful clues in the identification. In the still higher stratum, and in channels which were observed rising upwards in the same lines as the remains just mentioned, faint traces of slightly dark-coloured sand were detected, and this was considered to be the vestiges of the branches which had thus been traced from point to point through the various levels. It was the detection of well-preserved wood in the lowest zone which led to the recognition of the identical branches, though in different conditions, at the higher levels. It is remarkable that these branches had been placed upside down, a position in which the logs forming the under-structure were also found. It is conjectured that the branches were remains of basket or wattle work, which may have lined the walls of the pit. As mentioned, horizontal twigs were not seen, but these may have fallen down, leaving the vertical standards only as survivors. As the surviving twigs were not very numerous, nor set very closely together, it is probable that the exploration revealed a portion only of the wattle-work—probably the branches which were farthest removed from the pit and in the least disturbed soil. The lining facing the inside of the pit would, no doubt, be more exposed, and would more readily decay and fall into the pit after abandonment of the place.

It was only by the careful use of a penknife that the continuity of individual stakes was traced from one level to another, and the presence of the supposed wattle-work in the upper levels established. It seems, indeed, probable that the walls of the pit were strengthened and protected by a lining of

this description which reached from the floor level to the prehistoric surface, if not higher.

SUPPOSED ENTRANCE PASSAGES.

In testing the ground at various points in the immediate vicinity of the pits, it was found that the superficial black layer was of almost uniform thickness. Beneath it was sand somewhat dark in colour. At some places, though not in all, near the foot of the black layer was observed a very thin layer—a mere sprinkling—of whitish sand.

From a careful inspection of this sprinkling it was conjectured that the sand composing it had been carried by a gale from the shore region, where great quantities of white sand occur, and, as can be proved, did also occur during the later prehistoric periods.

The drifting sand had been deposited in varying degrees of thickness, like a slight fall of snow which has drifted over somewhat uneven ground, and in some spots it was absent.

A section of the soil at the east wall of the pit at Site No. 3 revealed the presence of the same sprinkling of white sand. It occurred under the black layer, and was several inches thick, thinning out on each side. It was not so white nor so readily recognisable as the sprinkling disclosed by the test diggings in the vicinity, yet no one present failed to detect it. While the black layer appeared horizontal at its top, its base dipped considerably in the middle of the east wall, reaching to within $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet of the floor level. At the lower part of the east wall, and in a curvature coinciding with the dip of the black layer, lay the white sand to a maximum depth of over 12 inches.

Slicing away the soil of the east wall, the dip of the strata became less until it disappeared, and the presence of the white sand became gradually less noticeable.

No similar feature was observed at the other side of the pit. It is conjectured that the vestiges of some kind of entrance passage or doorway had thus made themselves evident. Similar but less pronounced traces were also seen at the east wall of Site No. 1.

THE FUNCTION OF THE SUBSTRUCTURES.

No matter what type of hut may have been in vogue at these places, the function of the wooden substructure is an interesting problem.

The reasons for primitive man having lived in a sunken or earth-hidden dwelling are obvious. Whether the under-surface habitation was of stone or wood, or whether half or wholly subterranean, it was warmer and less exposed to adverse weather conditions than the ordinary surface hut, and—an important consideration—it was not readily liable to detection by an enemy.

The sunken floor might, however, be a serious drawback, and act merely as a hollow in which rain and ground water would accumulate. If the subsoil were gravelly, chalky, or of pure sand, the dwelling would be dry and comfortable. Should the subsoil be moisture-retaining, or overlies a bed of clay, the great discomfort of a damp floor would arise. Now, the excavations revealed the presence of a bed of moist blue clay, and, what in these circumstances might be expected, a wet stratum immediately above it. A likely hypothesis, then, is that the moisture in and above the layer of clay rendered the earthen floor uninhabitable, and as a means to prevent a wet floor, the prehistoric architect hit upon the ingenious expedient of a structure of wooden piling, more or less upright, under and supporting a horizontal flooring. The flooring would thus be insulated against direct contact with the moisture-laden strata, and thus render the dwelling comparatively dry and comfortable.

The same expedient is recorded by Canon Greenwell as having apparently been practised to a modified extent in the endeavour to insulate against wet a corpse in a barrow at Ganton Wold.

The position selected for these pit-dwellings, if such they were, seems to have been chosen because of its comparative dryness, the place being not lower than any of the surrounding stretches of country, yet we find the constructors had to face the difficulty of under-surface moisture. It has been seen how desirable a half or wholly hidden under-surface dwelling would be in primitive times,

and that where the climate and the subsoil are wet a damp floor would result in this class of house unless special measures were taken to overcome the difficulty. What these measures were is now, perhaps, elucidated.

A common feature of exploratory work is the disclosure of pits. A review of some of these discoveries,* which have a certain, though usually a remote, similarity to the sites at Stoneykirk, reveals that there is no case which exhibits the outstanding peculiarities of the Stoneykirk remains.

CHRONOLOGY.

Estimates of the age of the settlement may be based on the shape of the hut, and on the character of the relics recovered.

The long or oval hut would scarcely have been in extensive use in the same region and at the same period as the round hut. In any case, in the Scottish area one type probably originated before the other. Was, then, the oval hut anterior to the round hut? It is natural to consider the oval hut the more primitive, as it was more easily constructed. The round hut, when it reached a diameter of twenty or more feet, seems to have had the roof centrally supported, as in the Glastonbury examples.

There are good grounds for believing two theories often propounded—that the construction of the early grave-chambers was in imitation of the architecture of dwellings, and that the long barrow of Britain belonged to the age of stone, and the round barrow to the age of bronze. It may be taken, there-

fore, as probable that the long or oval type of dwelling is the earlier.

The presence of pottery is, of course, of great value in any effort to fix the chronological horizon of the sites. It is, unfortunately, impossible to tell whether the bases of the vessels were rounded or flat, but further exploration may throw light upon this point. The colour of the ware, the ornamentation on the ware, and the shape of the rims, is more characteristic of the Stone Age than the Bronze Age.

The evidence is strongly in favour of the sites having been anterior to the brochs, earth-houses, and the usual type of crannogs in Scotland. The character of the axe-marks points to the same conclusion. While the type of oval hut in Stoneykirk has yielded no relics definitely characteristic of the Bronze Period or of any later age, the various pieces of evidence seem to point to the Stone Age as the period during which the sites were in use.

The situation of the settlement was well chosen, as the inhabitants could see a long distance in all directions, while the houses could only with difficulty be detected from afar, more especially as they were partly sunk under the surface and doubtless mound-like above.

The direction of the row of huts was also selected intelligently. The row follows the crest of the plateau, and is on its sunny side.

The position of the individual houses is also noteworthy. It would seem that the entrance passage was preferred not at the end but in the middle of one of the sides. As shown by the excavations, the east side seems to have been chosen. It is natural to expect the entrance to be placed there, as it would be protected from the prevailing rains and winds from the south and west.*

Guided apparently by some such requirements, the prehistoric architect laid down the plan of the oval foundation in each case so that the longer axis bore approximately north-west and south-east, and, it would appear, arranged that the entrance passage ran at

* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. i., pp. 4, 5, 25; vol. ii., pp. 222, 243; vol. iv., pp. 42, 43. *Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 45; vol. xlv., p. 427. *Flint Chips*, p. 57. Young's *History of Whitby*, vol. ii., pp. 666-683. Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 126. Bell in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1855, vol. xi., pp. 305-313. Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, part i., pp. 37, 84. Saull's *Notitia Britannicæ*, p. 9. *Scottish Notes and Queries*, September, 1887, p. 60; November, 1887, p. 92. *Congrès Int. d'Anthrop. et d'Arch. Préhist.*, 1889, p. 578. Munro's *Prehistoric Scotland*, p. 332. *Revue Mensuelle*, pp. 366-408. Hawes on 'Sakhalia,' *British Association Report*, 1902, p. 684. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent*, vol. i., p. 432. Lord Avebury's *Prehistoric Times*, pp. 134, 493. Mr. George Clinch on "The Neolithic Dwelling," *Reliquary*, vol. xi., pp. 30, 31, January, 1905.

* For a conjecture as to another reason for an eastern aspect for the opening to a pit-dwelling, General Pitt-Rivers' remarks (*Excavations*, vol. ii., p. 243) may be referred to.

right angles to that direction, and was situated on the east side.

The inhabitants of this group of sites were workers in the wood of the birch, hazel, and alder, and had well-shaped domestic pottery ornamented with incised and impressed work and work in relief. They lighted fires of some coniferous wood, and had a variety of implements of stone — scrapers, polishers, rubbing-stones, pounders, hammers, and anvils. They had an effective form of axe, with a smooth surface and a finely-made edge. They carried on the manufacture of large and small flint implements from the rough nodules. The fact that they spent considerable time and labour in the construction of their houses tells that the method of life was at least in some measure settled, and not purely nomadic, and the occurrence of a group of sites may signify that a system of village life was in vogue.

The individuals who lived there did not follow the architectural methods of the *Terremare* men of prehistoric North Italy, or the *Terpen* dwellers of ancient Holland. They do not appear to have been like the crannog-builders, who built their dwellings so as to have them more or less surrounded by water or marsh. They did not construct their houses of stones half underground or wholly subterranean, like the earth-houses or weems, nor did they follow the methods of the hut-circle men, who lived in circular wood and wattle huts built on the surface of the ground.

While the bottom of each pit was at some depth under the surface, it should not be forgotten that the supposed flooring was sufficiently near the prehistoric surface to make it necessary to have a good proportion of the cubical contents of the chamber above the level of the surface if the chamber were to be habitable. There is no reason to believe that the huts were open to the heavens, or that the excavated soil was removed from the spot. It then follows that the upper part of the dwellings was more or less mound-like in character, the heaped-up earth from the original excavation having assisted towards this appearance. It seems difficult to escape from such a conclusion.

The shape of the mound would naturally follow the plan, whether round or oval, of the

structure covered by the mound. Again, the structure would be in harmony necessarily with the plan of the foundations, the flooring, and the walls, all of which were apparently in the shape of a longish oval. It would appear, then, that the mounds were somewhat long in shape, though perhaps not so pronouncedly so as the plan of the wooden substructures.

In considering this peculiarity of the Stoneykirk remains, it is interesting to consider that most of the ancient British dwellings, built of wood and wattle, which have been examined and recorded, are round, and, further, that they belong to the Bronze, the Early Iron, and later periods. The huts which comprised the marsh village at Glastonbury, occupied a few years before the Romans arrived in that district, were roughly circular, and about 20 feet in diameter. With the exception of the Isle of Wight specimens, the pit-dwellings found in England appear to have been circular, as were also the crannogs and hut-circles. In the island of Tiree traces, however, of small prehistoric dwellings, apparently oval in plan, have been observed.

No stones were used in the Stoneykirk structures, and stones sufficiently large for building walls are rare in the locality. It seems safe to say that the walls were of turf and wood and wattle. If the places were roofed, it is safe to assume further that at least a small amount of some covering of vegetable fibre, or even of soil or turf, rested upon the roof. A stoneless structure, however, could not bear the weight of a large amount of superincumbent matter; and the fact that a depression, and not a mound, marked each site indicates that a light form of roofing was employed. This roofing, after desertion of the settlement, would fall in, and the hollow would gradually become silted up.

As has been seen, the flooring arrangements were ingeniously, laboriously, and substantially contrived, and admirably adapted to the end in view. It is natural to believe that the less difficult matter of walling and roofing should also have been successfully met by the same men. Doubtless the whole place of abode, while very small, would be well suited to protect the inhabitants against the discomfort of too much sun, rain, wind, or cold.

The structures when entire were probably single-chambered wooden dwellings, partly sunk under the surface-level, and wholly, or in part, hidden by a mound of turf and earth.

Dwellings presenting the external appearance of mounds survived in Scotland to recent times.* This type of house seems to have existed at a very early period, and to have been copied, though perhaps on a smaller scale, but naturally in a more substantial style, in the architecture of graves.† There are thus cairns with internal sepulchral chambers. Houses and graves of this type were usually of stone, but it is reasonable to believe that wood might take the place of stone in districts where stones of the size required for building purposes were not plentiful. Now, if it can be shown that grave-mounds with internal constructions of timber once existed, it is a fair inference that there may have been dwelling-mounds with timber-built chambers, the roof protected by turf or simply earth-covered. This link in the chain of evidence is fortunately forthcoming, for at least two cases in Britain have been carefully recorded of what appeared to be grave-mounds or barrows containing timber constructions in the interior—the Dalry mound, Ayrshire, which probably dated from the Bronze Age,‡ and the Wor Barrow, Dorset, assigned to the Stone Age.§ In the Wor Barrow district building-stones are scarce, and in the vicinity of the Wigtownshire sites

building-stones are so difficult to procure that the fields are not bounded by stone walls, but are either fenced, hedged, or enclosed by earthen dykes.

As we have thus earth-hidden, stone-lined sepulchral chambers constructed apparently in imitation of earth-hidden, stone-built dwellings, and also sepulchral constructions of timber within mounds, it is an easy deduction that wood-built chambers for the living once existed wholly or partly earth-hidden. Perhaps the evidence for such wood-built, earth-hidden dwellings is not only presumptive, but has become direct testimony, through the discoveries in Stoneykirk.



The "Cathedral of the Peak."**



TIDESWELL, Derbyshire, is a place of pilgrimage, not only to lovers of pleasant country, but to all lovers of our fine old churches. Tideswell Church, not inappropriately called the "Cathedral of the Peak," dominates the little town, and the interest attaching to the splendid old fabric dwarfs every other attraction of the place. We are glad to see that Mr. Fletcher's excellent little *Guide* is so well appreciated that a third large edition has been called for. The compiler traces the history of the manor, discusses the meaning of the name "Tideswell"—the connection thereof with the intermittent spring which once existed on the outskirts of the town seems more than doubtful—and mentions various incidents in the history of the place. But the greater part of his little book is naturally occupied with the beautiful fane which is the glory of the town and district.

The church is so well known that any elaborate description of the building is unnecessary. Dr. Cox has thoroughly described it in his *Churches of Derbyshire*. But in recommending Mr. Fletcher's little book we

* Mr. David MacRitchie's *Fians, Fairies, and Picts*, p. 44; Sir Arthur Mitchell's *Past in the Present*, p. 59; *P.S.A. Scot.*, vol. vii., pp. 164-168.

† The affinity between resting-places for the dead and dwellings for the living is referred to by General Pitt-Rivers, who appears to have had a difficulty at times in ascertaining whether graves had been solely used as graves, or had previously been in use as pit-dwellings (*Excavations*, vol. ii., p. 65). Mr. W. J. Knowles (*Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, third series, vol. vi., No. 3, p. 334) has described a neolithic hut site at Whitepark Bay, county Antrim, which had been used as a grave. Professor Nilsson, writing in 1843, was probably the first investigator to call attention to this subject (*The Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, pp. 124-168) by pointing out the striking similarity between Esquimaux huts and the neolithic Scandinavian sepulchral structures. Modern instances of hut-burial have been cited by Lord Avebury (*Prehistoric Times*, p. 134).

‡ Described by the late R. W. Cochran-Patrick in the *Arch. and Hist. Collections of Ayr and Wigton*, vol. i., p. 55.

§ *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. iv., p. 59.

** *A Guide to Tideswell and its Church*, by Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, M.A. Illustrated. Third edition. Tideswell: A. Harrison, 1905, 8vo., pp. iv, 60. Paper covers, price 6d., by post, 7d.

may draw attention to a few of the features of the church, especially to those here illustrated. For the loan of the blocks we are indebted to Mr. Fletcher's courtesy. The "Cathedral of the Peak," which owes this title to its imposing size and its grand proportions, is almost exclusively of the Decorated, or Later Decorated, style, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are traces of an earlier Norman church, but the

Mr. Fletcher well says, "In those days the dimensions of a church were not settled by the number of worshippers who were likely to use it. The main thought was the glory of God rather than the needs of man." And the chancel of Tideswell Church remains a splendid embodiment of a lofty ideal.

There is a good deal of new work in the details of the chancel and in the fittings. We may mention especially the remarkably



TIDESWELL CHURCH: CHANCEL (LOOKING EAST).

present building may be dated between 1330 and 1380.

Mr. Fletcher's belief is that a smaller chancel than the present was built about 1330, but was very soon pulled down, its place being taken by the noble chancel which is now one of the chief glories of the fabric. The spacious proportions of this chancel, its dignity and massiveness, combined with its light and beauty, immediately impress the visitor. The Foljambes and others who built it could have been but little influenced by utilitarian considerations. As

good carving of the stalls. Many of the original stalls of old black oak, now more than 500 years old, are at present in the north transept. As usual, the seats are provided with misereres. In this transept are also a portion of the old stone altar on which two of the five consecration crosses are still plainly visible, an old sepulchral slab—possibly of the twelfth century—and two stone effigies of persons unknown, but passing locally as "Adam and Eve." But to treat of the transepts and of the rest of the church in detail, or of the many interesting

monuments, would occupy too much space. Full particulars can be found in Mr. Fletcher's little book. We may note, however, for those readers of the *Antiquary* who were interested in Mr. Fullard's article on "Found-



TIDESWELL CHURCH: SEDILIA AND PISCINA.

ing a Grammar School: The Ordinances of Robert Pursglove," in our May issue, that one of the most interesting memorials in the church is the brass to the memory of Bishop Pursglove, the founder of the Tideswell Grammar School. Mr. Fletcher illustrates this, and gives the quaint inscription in full. The Bishop, who died in 1579, is represented in eucharistic vestments—mitre, amice, alb, dalmatic, chasuble, stole, jewelled gloves, and sandals. His pastoral staff, pointing outwardly, rests against his left shoulder.

Among the other features of the chancel may be noted some early fourteenth-century tiles beneath the altar, and the handsome stone sedilia, with a piscina just beyond. The alms-dish is of old Dutch make. It represents the temptation of Adam and Eve, and bears the inscription, "Nyt sonder Godt ys van allen Schryftthren het slodt"—i.e., "The

key to all the Scriptures is, There is nothing without God." A similar dish is used at Christchurch Priory, near Bournemouth.

Near the north door of the church is an ancient font of unusual size. It is octagonal in shape, and the basin is large enough for the entire immersion of a child. Mr. Fletcher remarks that the font is probably as old as the church itself. "The devices on the faces are, for the most part, obliterated; but two of those facing the body of the church seem to be a chalice and an open book." Like so many other fonts, this sacred relic has been disgracefully treated in times past. For more than 100 years it was used as a "parish paint-pot," in which the materials were mixed for the periodical colour-washing of the walls of the church, and stood, degraded and dishonoured, in the south transept, a tall, narrow, poor eighteenth-century erection taking its place for baptismal purposes.

A specially noticeable feature in the nave, we may remark in passing, is the carving of



TIDESWELL CHURCH: THE FONT.

the bench-ends, done by a local craftsman, Mr. Advent Hunstone. Two or three of these striking ends were effectively illustrated in *Country Life* of June 24 last.

With regard to the exterior of this noble church much might be said; but we will

content ourselves with quoting Dr. Cox's praise "of the delicacy yet boldness of the mouldings, of the effective character of the buttresses, of the grace of the tracery, especially of the transept windows, of the finish of

quite a number of wayside crosses are still extant in the neighbourhood. On one side of Wheston Cross is figured the Crucifixion, and on the other the Virgin and Child.

No visitor to the Peak District of Derby-



WHESTON CROSS: THE NATIVITY.

the parapets, and of the proportion of the component parts, that all combine in the production of a building of singular beauty, and one which it would be no easy task to equal by any of like size in the kingdom."

shire should miss seeing Tideswell Church, and every visitor to the church should provide himself or herself with a copy of Mr. Fletcher's useful and well-arranged little *Guide*. We may add that Mr. H. A. Bem-



WHESTON CROSS: THE PASSION.

Mr. Fletcher adds to his account of the church and town a few remarks on the surrounding district. One of the most interesting things in the neighbourhood is the fourteenth-century cross at Wheston, about a mile from Tideswell. It is in wonderfully good preservation compared with its neighbours, for bases or other portions only of

rose contributes a chapter on the "Geology of the District," and Lord Hawkesbury supplies a preface on "The Foljambes in Tideswell."



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 228.)



THE Baker and Basket. Of the once familiar figure in the streets of Old London, represented by this sign, some impression may perhaps be derived from an illustration of his Parisian compeer in Lacroix's *France in the Eighteenth Century* (p. 315). The shape of the basket, or "panyer," in which the loaves were exposed for sale in the markets of Eastcheap, Westcheap, and Cornhill, is represented in No. 7 of an interesting series of incised marble slabs in the hall of the Bakers' Company, whence may also be obtained an excellent idea of the costumes worn by the citizens of London in the time of Edward II. There is still, I think, a tavern sign of the "Baker and Basket" at 94, Worship Street, E.C. An advertisement in *Fog's Weekly Journal* of October 25, 1729, is as follows:

"For the Benefit of those afflicted with the DROPSY, Mrs. Eliz. Knell, who lives next door to the Baker and Basket, in Middle Street, Cloth Fair, near West Smithfield, Still continues to perform great Cures in the Dropsy, of both Sexes and all Ages. Where may be had an Account of several great Cures."

A large number of tokens in the Beaufoy Collection bear the arms (a pair of scales) of the Bakers' Company. The *Bakers' Arms* survives in only one instance in London as a tavern sign—namely, at 44, Warner Place, Hackney Road, E. In Maitland's *London* is quoted a record of the fraternity of bakers having been charged, as early as the second year of King Henry II. (1155), in the roll of the Exchequer, with a debt of one gold mark.

"Fine Edinburgh butter'd Halfpenny Biscuits" were sold by William Miller, baker, over against St. Martin's Coffee-house in St. Martin's-le-Grand. "They are baked in a particular manner, and much approved of. . . . At the same place are sold butter'd Penny Biscuits, or Round-about."*

* *Daily Advertiser*, February 16, 1742.

The "Pannier," or "Panyer," was another baker's sign, identical in origin, no doubt, with the "Baker and Basket." "The night of Thursday, November 21, 1504, was rendered memorable by a dreadful Fire, which commenced at the sign of the Pannier, at the northern end of London Bridge, where six tenements were consumed 'that could not be quenched.'" Fabyan and Hollinshed tell us this in their *Chronicles*, p. 534, and vol. ii., p. 791.*

Stow, writing in 1598, says that Panyer Alley was "so called of such a sign," and confirming his statement, a Panyer, Paternoster Row, appears in a list of taverns of about the year 1430, which Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., lately discovered among the documents of the Brewers' Company, the landlord, John Ives, having been a member of that Company.†

The darkness of Pannier Alley evidently lent itself to the operations of the cutpurse and footpad. "Two Men passing through Pannier Alley, in Newgate Street, were jostled by a Fellow, who had Dexterity enough to lighten one of their Fobbs of a Watch, which he carried off. A Lawyer happening to come by just at that instant, was seiz'd and charged with the Fact, but being well known thereabouts, the watchless gentleman was soon satisfied of his character, and begg'd Pardon for his charging him wrongfully."‡ As to the historical importance of the sculptured stone sign of the Boy and Pannier in Pannier Alley, see *Notes and Queries*, tenth series, i., 132-133, v. "Milestones."

The *Balcony*. Balconies were introduced by Lord Arundel about the middle of the seventeenth century. The innovation led to their being adopted as a sign. The first was erected in Chandos Street, Covent Garden, as the following, from the Bagford Collection,§ shows: "He" (Lord Arundel) "also was the first that invented balconies; ye first was in Covent Garden, and in Chandos Street, at the corner, was ye Sign of a Balcony,|| which country folks were wont much

* *The Chronicles of London Bridge*, by an Antiquary, 1839, pp. 222, 274.

† P. Norman's *London Signs*, 1893.

‡ *London Journal*, February 17, 1721.

§ Harleian MSS., fol. 50 b.

|| This is a little ambiguous. I have interpreted it to mean that, being the first in Chandos Street, it

to gaze on." Every house in Covent Garden had one. "That's the Bellconey she stands on, that which jets out soon the forepart of the house; every house here has one of them."*

J. Manton, surgeon, at the Balcony House, next to the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, in the Old Bailey, was so enthusiastic about his belief in a certain "Diet-drink for the Scurvy," that he announces "to the World, in as open a Manner as can be, the Efficacy of this inestimable Medicine, and wishes that any Practitioners, and others, would pick out and send him some of the most miserable Objects, eat up as 'twere with the scurvy, or over-run with Scabs, Sores, or Ulcers, and left off, or turned out of Hospitals as incurable," etc.† Six blank lottery tickets are advertised as lost in the *Post Boy* of August 15-18, 1718. "If any Person has found 'em, and will bring 'em to John Cox, Upholsterer, at the Iron Balcony in Drury Lane, next Door to the Lord Craven's, they shall have 10s. Reward, they being of no use to any but the Owner, the Orders being stopt."

The *Ball*. The *Pleasant, Playne, and Pythye Pathway leading to a Vertuos and Honest Lyfe, no less Profitable than Delectable*, was printed by Nicholas Hill, for John Case, dwellynge at the signe of the *Baule*, in Paul's Churchyard. A reference to the late Mr. Ashbee's unfinished list of *Booksellers' and Printers' Signs* in the *Bibliographer* (part 10), shows that there was a "Ball" in St. Paul's Churchyard in the years 1603, 1627, 1652, and another in Westminster Hall in 1662. See the *Bible and Ball*, the *Golden Ball*, the *Salmon and Ball*, the *Three Blue Balls*, etc. The *Ball and Raven*, Beaufoy Tokens, 1855, No. 1,075.

The *Balloon*. The sign of a fruit-shop, and of a tobacconist. See Larwood and Hotten's *History of Signboards*. Probably the first balloon ascent ever attempted in England was that which took place in St. George's Fields, Southwark, on March 12, 1784. See the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that date.

The most hazardous voyage made up to

was consequently the first in Covent Garden, in which neighbourhood Chandos Street was often spoken of as being situated.

* R. Brome, *Covent Garden Weeded*, 1659.

† *Weekly Journal*, December 2, 1721.

this time (March, 1785), says the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the same date, was that of Count Zambercari and Admiral Vernon from the cheap bread warehouse in Tottenham Court Road, to a ploughed field about three miles beyond Kingsfield, near Horsham, in Sussex, distant from London thirty-five miles, which they sailed in less than an hour. The first ascent, apart from this country, was, of course, that of the inventors of the balloon, the brothers Montgolfier, French paper-makers, on June 5, 1783, who ascended near Annonay, in the department of Ardeche. Nash, in his *Lenten Stuff, or Praise of the Red Herring*, alludes to the balonne or balloon; but this was a large inflated ball of strong leather formerly used in a game of *balloon*, the ball being struck by the arm, which was defended by a bracer of wood: "While others have been at the balloon, I have been at my books."—BEN JONSON, *Fox*, ii., 2.

The *Baptist Head*. Abraham Veal, printer, in 1548 kept a shop in "Paule's Chayne," having the sign of the "John Baptist." There was a "John the Baptist" in Aldermanbury, "near the corner," a tavern which was "well frequented by gentlemen of the law, and by merchants. The commissioners of bankrupt in most of their summonses for private examinations of bankrupts, appoint this house as the place of meeting."* Among the Beaufoy Tokens is one bearing a bearded head in a charger, and relating to the St. John's Head in Chancery Lane. In 1681 a quarrel arose between two hot-headed gallants in "Dicks" about the size of two dishes they had both seen at the "St. John's Head," in Chancery Lane. The matter eventually was roughly ended at the "Three Cranes" in the Vintry . . . by one of them, Rowland St. John, running his companion, John Stiles, through the body.† Machyn in his diary, under date July, 1559, mentions the suicide of "a haberdasher dwelling against the St. John's head at Ludgate." There is another token extant relating to John Lawton, without Temple Bar.‡ An illustration of the beautiful mantelpiece at the Baptist's Head, Clerkenwell, will be found in the Archer

* *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

† *Old and New London*.

‡ Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1868, 4to., p. 276.

Collection (Print Dept., B. Mus.). See also Mr. Philip Norman's *Inns and Taverns of Old London, Eng. Illust. Mag.* It must be noted here that the veritable head of St. John the Baptist was, in the latter part of the year 1903 restored to the English Catholic colony's church of San Silvester, in Rome. The holy head is contained in a valuable silver reliquary, weighing over 100 pounds. Many such objects in the relic way are not altogether improbable, and the authenticity of others is unimpeachable.

The *Barking Dogs* was the curious sign in Farthing Fields, near Hoxton, of "A Very good House, near half an Acre of Ground in Garden, with Skettle-grounds, a Brewhouse, and all Utensils for Brewing complete, fix'd. . . . To be Lett or Sold very reasonable."* There is, I think, still a "Barking Dogs," No. 1, Tabernacle Walk, E.C.

The Barber's Pole.—The device used by the London barbers upon their tokens was invariably a soap-box, the particoloured pole being probably thought not so convenient for representation in such numismatic art as the trade token possessed. Perhaps it is open to question whether it was the barber's pole or his basin that first served as a sign. The basin is, I believe, of very ancient use in Germany. I remember an instance of a German barber hanging out a brass basin before his premises as late as 1892. This was in the Vauxhall Bridge Road. There is an example of the old Delft ware basin with space hollowed out of the rim to make it fit under the chin, in the British Museum, and also in the City Museum. Rowlands, in his "Paire of Spy Knaves," *circa* 1612, describes the humours of "A Fantastical Knave," and pictures him giving directions to his servant :

First to my Barber, at his Bason signe,
Bid him be heere to-morrow about nine.
Complete Works of Samuel Rowlands,
1880, vol. ii. (Hunterian Club)—

and in Gay's fable, "A Goat without a Beard," the barber :

His pole with pewter Basons hung.

No example is extant, I think, of the barber's soap-box. Says a visitor to London in 1698 : "Barbers hang out poles of a huge

length, almost as long as a mizzen-mast."* "At Mr. Weaver's, a barber in White's Ally in Chancery Lane, a barber's pole at the door, liveth an experienced physician," etc.† The "Red Lamp," a later surgeon's sign, is no doubt meant in an advertisement in which a "Sawbones" says he lives next door to a sawyer's : "At the Surgeon's Sign, in Whitecross Street, next house to the Sawyer's, near Red Lyon Market, liveth a Surgeon, upwards of thirty years practice by Sea and Land," etc. The earliest mention, in the books of the Barber-Surgeons of the barber's pole occurs in an Order of the Court of 1566, that "none do make any shewe of Barborye one Sonndaies or other holy days," which provided also that barbers shall not "hange upp any bason or pott or potts uppon his *poule Racke*" (? pole-rest), "shoppe windowes or otherwise on Sundays or holy days." This closing of barbers' shops on Sundays was by no means of post-Reformation origin. In the first year of Henry V., A.D. 1413, the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote a letter, enjoining that the barbers of London shall close their shops on Sundays.‡ However, the liberty of the subject on this point became a matter of intervention, and we read that on May 8, 1599, Marmaduke Jefferson "hath till the next Courte to bring in his fine for hangeinge oute his basones" even on "maye daie." On October 1, 1605, William Gravenor was fined "for hangeinge out of his basons on Bartholomew day." On January 9, 1610 : "Att this Courte" (*i.e.*, the barber-surgeons), Henry Jones paid vjd to the pore's box for hangeinge out his basons one twelveth day last." And in 1604-1605 one Browne was fined "xijd for hanging oute basons on St. Peter's daye." Charles Whyte, warden of the Company from 1535 to 1542, bequeathed to Robert Clerk, his kinsman, "6 barbour's basins of latyn." Cf. "The Three Cupping Instruments."

The Barley Mow. "At the Barley Mow Bunhill-Fields To-morrow the 26th instant, will be a Concert of Musick, For the Benefit of Mr. Ward, jun. Note After the Concert

* *A Journey to London in the Year 1698*, by Monsieur Forbriere, p. 7.

† *Weekly Journal*, February 1, 1718.

‡ See *Letter-Book*, i., fol. cxxv, and *Riley's Memorials*, p. 593.

* *Daily Advertiser*, July 3, 1742.

is over will be a Ball. Tickets at 6d. each. The Concert to begin at Two o'Clock."*

The landlord of the Barley Mow in Marylebone formerly had in his possession a curious knife with Shakespeare's head and "W.S." carved upon it. It was purchased of a labourer for a small sum, having been found by him while pulling down a house in Staffordshire.†

There was a "Barley Mow" tavern in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park Corner at the end of the last century (*i.e.*, 1790), probably that which still exists in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square. A well known Fleet Street tavern, the "Barley Mow" in Salisbury Court, no doubt derived its sign—otherwise a curious one for such an urban locality—from the fact that in this court stood the "barn" or granary at the lower end of the great back yard or court of Salisbury House. This barn, however, was, in 1629, as it appears from Cunningham's "London," pulled down and the Salisbury Court Theatre built upon its site. This "Barley Mow" is described in the "Epicure's Almanack" of 1815, as being "next door to Bird's Eating House, and a noted place . . . where some musical wit accustomed to recruit his body here diurnally reproved the waiter in the following distich which was left for him on the table, and which the waiter picked up in lieu of his "penny-fee":

All is good that here they cater,
But each guest is himself the waiter.

In Hogarth's picture of "Beer Street," the sign of the Barley Mow is represented by a stack of corn, around which the reapers are dancing hand in hand, and the legend beneath is "Health to the Barley Mow."

The *Bass Viol and Flute*. This was the sign in Swithin's Alley, opposite the east door of the Exchange, of John Simpson, music publisher. He advertises "A Second Collection of curious Scots Tunes, for a Violin and German Flute, with a thorough Bass for the Harpsichord, By Mr. James Oswald. . . . As the Stile of Scotch Musick is but little known in this kingdom, Mr. Oswald, at the Desire of several Persons of

Quality, acquaints the Publick, that he will instruct such as buy his Book, and already understand Musick, to play these Tunes on any Instrument in twelve Lessons for One Guinea," etc.* Also "Six Sonatas for two German Flutes, compos'd by William de Fesch, Opera 9."† This was evidently Wilhelm de Fesch, whose oratorio "Judith" was published in London in 1730. By the same publisher is advertised "Lyra Britannica: Being four English Songs. . . . The Words by divers eminent Hands, and the Musick compos'd with a figur'd thorough Bass, adapted to the Violin, German and Common Flute, by John Frederick Lampe."‡ Lampe published in 1737, in a quarto volume, "A plain and compendious Method of teaching Thorough-bass after the most rational Manner, with proper Rules for Practise." Some of Lampe's songs are printed in the "Musical Miscellany," 6 vols., published by Watts. See also "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," 1827.

Considering how frequently eminent musicians themselves and sometimes their sons were engaged in the music publishing trade, it seems not improbable that the John Simpson of the "Bass Viol and Flute" was related to the eminent seventeenth-century musician, Christopher Simpson, who, among other able treatises, wrote "Chelys Minuritionum," printed in columns, English and Latin, 1665, folio, and dedicated to his scholar and patron, Sir John Bolles. This contains instructions for the *viol di gamba*, an instrument popular in his time, whence perhaps the sign.

Other music-publishers' signs were the "Viol and Flute"; "Violin and Hautboy"; "Viol and Hoboy"; "David and Harp"; "French Horn"; "Golden Crotchet"; "Golden Harp"; "Golden Bass"; "Golden Lyre"; "Harp"; "Harp and Hoboy"; "Harp and Crown"; "Haydn's Head"; "Purcell's Head." See *sub voce*, and *Notes and Queries*, ninth series, vii., 507, "Music Publishers' Signs."

The *Batch of Rolls*. This was the sign of Thomas Hunt, baker, in the Strand in 1666, as a token—No. 1,116 in the Beaufoy

* *Daily Advertiser*, May 20, 1742.

† *Vide Morning Post*, latter end of October or beginning of November 1845.

* *Daily Advertiser*, May 5, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, February 9, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*

Collection—testifies. On the obverse of this token is represented a batch of cake-bread, rolls, or manchets. In Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," 1614 (Act V., sec. 3) is an allusion to a tailor, a calling traditionally famous for eating hot-rolls :

"Aye, and eat them all, too, an they were in cake-bread." See also Taylor the Water-poet's "Jack o' Lent," 1617, as quoted in Burns' Beaufoy Tokens (No. 1,116).

The *Bay Tree*. At the northern end of St. Swithin's Lane, upon the east side, is a tavern which has long been noted for its cheap city luncheons with the sign of the Bay-tree. It was, I believe, originally a coffee-house, possibly under a different name or sign. Possibly the sign was adopted for protective reasons. Joannes Jonstonus or John Johnston, in his "History of the Wonderful Things of Nature," 1657, says: "Amongst all trees this onely is never stricken with thunder, unlesse it be for a sign of future calamity; no houses are thunder-stricken, as they say, where the boughs are; therefore Tiberius fearing thunder, when it did thunder, put on his laurel crown." Branches and wreaths of bay and laurel were hung by the Roman householders in the doorway on a marriage occasion.* This was probably because the bay-tree was sacred to Apollo and an emblem of triumph; but while both Catullus, lxii. 293, and Juvenal, vi. 226, allude to the decorations of the door-posts with leaves, they do not, I think, specify *bay-leaves*.

Bayard's Castle. This is the sign of a tavern in Queen Victoria Street (No. 148). It is evident that Baynard's Castle is meant. The relative positions of this old Norman stronghold as to its old and new sites are shown in a plan of the ward of Castle Baynard in Loftie's "London" (Historic Towns). A summary of its history will be found in Stow and Maitland. See also Harrison's "Hist. of London," p. 448; Macintosh's "Hist. of England," vol. ii., p. 57. FitzStephen and Gervasius Tilbury, both living in the reign of Henry II., refer to Baynard's Castle, of the remains of which there is a water-colour drawing in the Archer Collection of Views of London in the Print Department, B. Mus., portf. 11 (drawn in

* *The Threshold Covenant*, by H. C. Trumbull, 1896, p. 73.

July, 1852). These remains were still undisturbed in January, 1892. See the *Journal of the Brit. Archaeological Association*, 1890, "Baynard Castle," and the Catalogue of the Gardner Collection of London Prints, etc., exhibited at the opening of the New Library and Museum of the Corporation of London, November, 1872.



Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

(Continued from p. 229.)

PERCIVAL, RICHARD.

A Dictionarie in Spanish and English, first published into the English tongue by Ric. Percuale Gent. Now enlarged and amplified with many thousand words, as by this mark * to each of them prefixed may appeare; together with the accenting of euery worde throughout the whole Dictionarie, for the true pronounciation of the language, as also for the diuers signification of the selfesame word: And for the learners ease and furtherance, the declining of all hard and irregular verbs; and for the same cause the former order of the Alphabet is altered, diuers hard and vn-couth phrases and speeches out of sundry of the best Authors explained, with diuers necessarie notes and especiall directions for all such as shall be desirous to attaine the perfection of the Spanish tongue. All done by John Minsheu, Professor of Languages in London. Hereunto for the further profite and pleasure of the learner or delighted in this tongue, is annexed an ample English Dictionarie, . . . Imprinted at London, by Edm. Bollifant. 1599. Folio, A—K k in sixes, A 2—3 repeated: the *Grammar* a (misprinted i)—h in sixes: *Pleasant and Delightfull Dialogues in Spanish and English*, 4 ll.—b, with a new title, and a dedication by Minsheu in Spanish to Sir

Edward Hoby, 2 ll. : k—p in sixes, p 5—6 blank.

On the flyleaf of the copy employed occurs :
"He : Savile. Sept : 9. 1602."

PLUTARCH.

Three Morall Treatises . . . 1561. [Col.] Imprinted at London by Wylliam Seres dwellyng at the West end of Poules at the Sygne of the Hedgehogge, the vii. daye of June. An. domini. 1561. Cum priuilegio. . . . 4°. *The learned Prynce*, [A—] C 3 in fours : *The fruytes of Foes*. Newly corrected and cleansed of many faultes escaped in the former printing. Anno domini. M.D.LXI. A—E 2 in fours : with verses by Roger Ascham, secretary to the queen in the Latin tongue, and verses by the author to the queen : *The porte of reste*, A (unmarked)—K in fours, A i and (apparently) K 4 blank. *Britwell* (Inglis copy).

The *Port of Rest* is inscribed in verse to the true lovers of wisdom, John Astley, master of the jewel-house, and John Harington, Esq.

Translations from Plutarch by Thomas Blundevile of Norton Flotman, co. Norfolk. Inglis, 1871, the B.A.P. copy, very short and poor, £22.

Sothebys, July 4, 1903, No. 980, wanting all before B ii in the first treatise.

PORTER, ROBERT, *late Minister of the Gospel in Nottinghamshire*.

The Life of Mr. John Hieron. With the Characters and Memorials of Ten other Worthy Ministers of Jesus Christ. Published by D. Burgess. *Exempla movent*. London, Printed for Tho. Parkhurst, . . . MDCXCI. 4°. A, 2 ll. : B—N in fours.

PRAYERS.

Formes of Prayer Used in the Court of Her Highnesse the Princesse Royall : At the Solemne Fast for the Preservation of the King. Anno M.DC.XLIX. 8°, A—B in eights.

PRIMROSE, JAMES, *M.D.*

The Antimoniall Cup twice cast : Or, A Treatise concerning the Antimoniall Cup, shewing the abuse thereof. First, Written in Latine by Iames Primrose, Dr. of Physicke, in consideration of a small Pamphlet

set forth by the Founder of the Cup. Translated into English by Robert Wittie, Master of Arts, Philiatr. London, Printed by B. A. and T. Fawcet. 1640. Sm. 8°, A—D in fours : E 2, the last leaf with *Imprimatur* only. *B. M.*

R. M.

A President for Yovng Pen-Men, Or, The Letter-Writer. Containing Letters of sundry sortes with their seuerall Answeres. Full of Variety, Delight, and Pleasure, and most necessary for the Instruction of those that can write, but haue not the Guift of Enditing, London, Printed by G. Eld, for Robert Wilson, and are to be sold at his shoppe at Grayes-Inne Gate, r615. 4°, A—H 2 in fours. Dedicated to the Right Worshipful, and my most worthy Kinsman, Anthony Hobart of Hales Hall in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, by M. R.

ROLLE, RICHARD, *of Hampole*.

The boke named the royall. [A woodcut of a death-bed scene occupies the remainder of the page. Col.] Here endeth the boke called the ryoall. Enprynted at London in fletestrete at the sygne of saynt George by Rycharde Pynson. 4°. Title and Table, 4 ll. : A—Y in sixes : z, 7 ll. : A i a—G vi g in sixes. With the printer's mark on G vi g v°. With woodcuts.

Above the colophon at the end of the Preface occurs : ". . . fynysshed & accomplysshed the . xiii. day of Septembre in y yere of tynycarnacyon of our lorde. M. ccccc. & . vii. The . xxii yere of the reygne of kynge Henry the seuenth."

Sotheby's, 23 Oct., 1903, No. 1333, imperfect, from the Towneley, Fuller Russell, and Boole libraries.

SCOTT, ROMOALD.

Svmmarivm Rationvm, Qvibus Cancellariivs Angliæ et Prolocvtor Puckeriugius Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ persuaserunt occidendam esse serenissimam Principem Mariam Stuartam Scotiæ Reginam. . . . Qvæ Omnia Anglice Primvm Edita svnt, et Londini A Typographo Regio Impressa, . . . His Additvm est Svpplicivm et Mors Reginæ Scotiæ, vna cvm svccinctis quibusdam animaduersionibus . . . Opera Romoaldi Scoti. Ingolstadii, . . . M.D. LXXXVIII. 8°, A—I 4 in eights.

SECURIS, JOHN.

An Almanacke, and Prognostication, made for the yeere of our Lorde God. M.D.LXXVIII. Imprinted at London, by Richarde Watkins, for Iames Roberts. 8°.

SETTLE, ELKANAH.

The Second Part of the Notorious Impostor, William Morrell, . . . Together with some further passages Relating to his Sickness and Death not before mentioned. London, Printed for Abel Roper at the Mytre near Temple-Bar, 1692. 4°. A, 2 ll.: B—E in fours: F, 2 ll. Dedicated to the Church-Warden and Overseer, Executors of the late Renowned Captain, etc. The Compleat Memoirs of the Life of that Notorious Impostor Will. Morrell, alias Bowyer, . . . With Considerable Additions never before Published . . . London; Printed for Abel Roper and E. Wilkinson . . . 1694. Sm. 8°. A, 4 ll.: B—G 4 in eights. Dedicated to Gabriel Balam, Esqr.

STELLA.

Stella clericorum. [Col.] Impressum per me Winandum de Worde. Anno dñi. M.D.xxxi. xx. die mensis Octobris. 8°, A—C in fours. With the printer's device on C 4 v°.

On the back of the title occurs: *Ad laudem libelli* in verse.

STANBRIDGE, JOHN.

[Accidence. At the end:] Exaratū est pñs h^e opusculum p me Johānē de Doesborch [Antwerpiae]. 4°, apparently A—B in fours. With the device only on B 4 v° and a small cut on B 4 r° of Virgin and Child.

The present copy commences on A iii.

STOCKWOOD, JOHN.

Dispytativncvlarum Grammaticalium libellus, ad puerorum in Scholis Triuialibus exacuenda ingenia primum excogitatus: iam vero denuo reuisus, . . . opera & industria Ioannis Stockwoodi, Scholæ Tunbridgiensis olim Ludimagistri. . . Londini, Excudebat Th. Judson pro Joanne Harrisono iuniore, . . . 1589. 8°, A—V in eights. Dedicated to William Lambarde.

The dedication is dated May 30, 1598.

SWEDEN.

The Causes and Manner of Deposing a Popish King in Swedeland, Truly Described. London, Printed for R. Baldwin in the Old Baily, 1688. A broadside.

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FABULOUS COWS IN SALOP AND WALES.

(From the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, July 28, 1905.)

CON the Corndon Hill, a bare moorland in the extreme west of Shropshire, stands a half-ruined stone circle, known as "Mitchell's Fold." And thereto "hangs a tale."

In times gone by, before anyone now living can remember, there was once a dreadful famine all about this country, and the people had like to have been clemmed. There were many more living in this part then than what there are now, and times were very bad indeed. And all they had to depend upon was that there used to come a fairy cow upon the hill, up at Mitchell's Fold, night and morning, to be milked. A beautiful pure white cow she was, and no matter how many came to milk her there was always enough for all, so long as everyone that came took only one pailful. It was in this way: If anyone was to milk her dry, she would go away and never come again; but, so long as everyone took only a pailful apiece, she never would be dry. They might take whatever sort of vessel they liked to milk her into, so long as it was only one apiece, she would always fill it. Well, and at last there came an old witch—Mitchell, her name was. A bad old woman she was, and did a deal of harm, and had a spite against everyone. And she brought a riddle, and milked the cow into that, and, of course, the poor thing couldn't fill it. And the old woman milked her and milked her, and at last she milked her dry, and the cow was never seen there

again, nor after. Folks say she went off into Warwickshire like a crazy thing, and turned into the wild dun-cow that Guy, Earl of Warwick, killed; but, anyhow, they say she was sadly missed in this country, and a many died after she was gone, and there's never been so many living about here, not since. But the old woman got her punishment. She was turned into one of those stones on the hillside, and all the other stones were put up that are there now, but they have been taken away one time or another. It's best not to meddle with such places. There was a farmer lived by there, and he blew up some of them, and took away the pieces to put round his horsepond; but he never did no good after.

This story is very well known among the cottagers and others in that part of Shropshire, but is not often told in full detail. Variations of it, of course, are current. The witch is sometimes said to have been buried in the middle of the circle of stones which was raised around her to "keep her in," to prevent her from "coming again" as a ghost. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, writing in 1840, says that the people then told how "the giant used to milk his cow there," until an old crone tried to milk her into a riddle, when she wandered into Warwickshire and became the Dun Cow (Miss Burne's *Shropshire Folk-lore*).

Such is the account of the different versions of these cow myths in Shropshire; but we have only to step over the Welsh border to learn that there are other variations deserving our attention, equally fanciful. I take the following from the late Rev. Elias Owen's *Welsh Folk-lore*, published in 1896:

"THE FRECKLED COW.

"In ages long gone by, my informant knew not how long ago, a wonderful cow had her pasture land on the hill close to the farm called Cefn Bannog, after the mountain ridge so named. It would seem that the cow was carefully looked after, as indicated by the names of the places bearing her name. The site of the cow-house is still pointed out, and retains its name, *Preseb y Fwuch Frech*—the crib of the Freckled Cow. Close to this place are traces of a small enclosure called *Gwal Erw y Fwuch Frech*, or the

Freckled Cow's meadow. There is what was once a track-way leading from the ruins of the cow-house to a spring called *Ffynon y Fwuch Frech*, or the Freckled Cow's well, and it was, tradition says, at this well the cow quenched her thirst. The well is about 150 yards from the cow-house. Then there is the feeding-ground of the cow called *Wael Banawg*, which is about half a mile from the cow-house. . . . Old people have transmitted from generations the following strange tale of the Freckled Cow: Whenever anyone was in want of milk they went to this cow, taking with them a vessel into which they milked the cow, and, however big the vessel was, they always departed with the pail filled with rich milk, and it made no difference however often she was milked, she could never be milked dry. This continued for a long time, and glad indeed the people were to avail themselves of the inexhaustible supply of new milk, freely given to them all. At last a wicked hag, filled with envy at the people's prosperity, determined to milk the cow dry, and for this purpose she took a riddle with her, and milked and milked the cow till at last she could get no more milk from her. But, sad to say, the cow immediately upon this treatment left the country, and was never more seen."—W. P.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE building at Hendon which has been designed as a storehouse, or journalistic chapel of ease, for the newspaper volumes which choke the corridors of the British Museum, is now ready. The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* states that no fewer than 48,000 volumes will be transplanted to Hendon—an operation which will take at least three months. It is intended that most of the provincial, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish papers shall be kept there. Desired volumes can be seen in

Great Russell Street by readers who give a day's notice of their wish to consult them.

I note with interest that Mr. J. Holden MacMichael, whose valuable study of the London signs is appearing serially in the *Antiquary*, is about to publish, with Messrs. Chatto and Windus, a work on *Charing Cross and its Neighbourhood*, with five illustrations. Few other parts of London can rival the neighbourhood of Charing Cross in interest, whether historical or literary.

Among Messrs. Methuen's autumn announcements are *Madame Geoffrin, her Salon and her Times*—a study of the latter part of the time of Louis XV.—by Janet Aldis, and a new and illustrated life of Mary Stuart by Florence MacCunn.

In the recently issued report of the British Museum I note some additions of great value and interest to the national collection of books and manuscripts. Among the books added are: "A hitherto unknown edition of Tindal's New Testament. . . . This edition contains twenty-three leaves of text not to be found in any other edition"; "Saint German, Christopher, an Answer to a letter printed by Thomas Godfray about 1535. . . . No other copy of this book can be traced"; "A large collection of pamphlets and broadsides by or relating to the early Quakers, 1654-77, including forty-one tracts by George Fox"; "Statutes of Reggio di Calabria, an undescribed book by an unknown printer, about 1480"; "Responses of the Office of the Dead, with music, printed by Johann Luschner, Monserrat, 1500. The second book containing music printed in Spain." The newly acquired manuscripts include the Dawes Collection of Greek MSS., "Palamedes, or Guiron le Courtois; a collection of Arthurian romance in French prose"; a Psalter written in a fine Irish hand by Cormac in the thirteenth century, and "General Chronicle, in French, from the Creation to the Marriage of Edward II. of England in 1308." The Museum has also acquired the original holograph manuscript of Massinger's play *Believe as you List*. More than a thousand manuscripts have been added to the collection in the Oriental department. These

are chiefly Sinhalese, and are described as "admirably representative of Sinhalese literature in its various aspects, comprising works on history, grammar, philosophy, religion, science, medicine, and fine arts, as well as a large number of rare popular folk-tales, ballads, and hymns used in the unorthodox rites of devil worship."

The 150th anniversary of the birth of George Crabbe will be celebrated on September 16, 17, and 18 at Aldeburgh, the poet's birthplace. A local committee, says the *Times*, under the presidency of Major E. S. Copeman, the Mayor of Aldeburgh, is arranging a three days' programme, which is to include an exhibition of relics and manuscripts, tableaux representing persons and incidents in Crabbe's works, and excursions to places in the neighbourhood which are associated with the poet's life. Professor Dowden, the Master of Peterhouse, and Messrs. Sotheran are lending the manuscripts of some of Crabbe's poems, and the descendants of the poet are sending a collection of letters and the Pickersgill portrait in oils. Papers will be contributed by Professor Auchon, of the University of Nancy, Mr. Clement Shorter, and others; and these, it is expected, will be embodied in the souvenir of the anniversary which the secretary, Mr. Charles Ganz, is compiling.

In the course of their last book sale of the season, held on July 28 and 29, Messrs. Sotheby sold the following five Shakespeare quartos, the property of a Buckinghamshire gentleman: *The Merchant of Venice*, 1652, £200; the *Historie of Henry IV.*, 1608, £1,000; the *Second Part of Henry IV.*, 1605, £500; *King Lear*, 1608, £900; and *Richard II.*, 1608, £250. All five had slight defects. America is believed to be their destination.

Mr. E. Alfred Jones is at present engaged in preparing for publication by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Limited, a volume on *Old English Gold Plate*, with numerous illustrations of all the existing specimens in the possession of His Majesty the King, the Dukes of Devonshire, Norfolk, Portland, Newcastle, Rutland, and other noblemen,

and the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge; he is also writing for the same publishers volumes on *The Church Plate of the Diocese of Bangor* and *The Church Plate of the Isle of Man*.



The discovery is announced of some interesting historical documents at Clifton Hall, Notts, the seat of Colonel Hervey Bruce, the descendant and representative of the Clifton family established there since the reign of Henry III. Mrs. Bruce examined a large sack, crammed with papers and parchments, which had been undisturbed for at least a century in an upper storeroom of the house, and the contents proved, says the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, to include a large number of deeds and grants, among which are impressions of the Great Seals of Richard II., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth. There were hundreds of letters, some as early as the sixteenth century, but most of them addressed to Sir Gervase Clifton, who was an active supporter of Charles I. There are two letters from King Charles I., one being a commission to Sir Gervase Clifton regarding the suit of Sir John Suckling for the hand of Anne Willoughby, which had an amusing termination, the unfortunate poet being soundly cudgelled by another suitor, Sir John Digby. The other letter contained an invitation to send arms and ammunition to Nottingham Castle immediately after the raising of the standard in August, 1642.

A very quaintly worded letter from Cardinal Richelieu introduces Matthew Campney, a Savoyard, "of the Order of St. Bennet," and there are many letters from Thomas Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford), Lord Kingston, Lord and Lady Dungarvan, Lord Salisbury, Lord Exeter, and Lord Clifford. There are also receipts showing that in 1649 Sir Gervase Clifton was fined, and paid, £7,265 "for his Delinquency to the Parliament."



The next two volumes in the series of "The Antiquary's Books," published by Messrs. Methuen, will be *The Royal Forests of England*, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and *The Manor and Manorial Records*, by Mr. Nathaniel J. Hone.

VOL. I.

The Norfolk Archæological Society has recently issued two local collections of documents of importance, *Depositions taken before the Mayor and Aldermen of Norwich, 1549-1567*, and *Extracts from the Court Books of the City of Norwich, 1666-1688*, both edited by Mr. Walter Rye. They contain many curious details and illustrations of civic and social life. There is a sad story told by one Robert Crowe, a Norwich glover, who complains that Harman, a barber, described as "a good fellow," induced him to play at dice all day at the Angel in the market, whereby he, Crowe, lost 15s. in cash, a leather bag worth 8s., a silver whistle 3s. 6d., five pairs of gloves worth 9s. 8d., a dagger worth 10s., a taffeta doublet worth 20s., and a shirt worth 12s., etc. To crown all, the wily barber lent him 35s., and won it back—a sorry day's play for the plucked Crowe! In 1677 the Norwich bellman proclaimed "that no person presume to take tobacco in the streets by day or night." In 1683 Mr. Sheriff Stebbinge had to provide tobacco-pipes for a municipal collation; but in 1687 "it was unanimously agreed that whoever shall hereafter smoke any tobacco in the chamber where the Court of Aldermen sit, either upon Court Days or upon Assembly Days, shall pay to the Mayor one shilling for every pipe of tobacco he or they shall so take."

The "cucking," or "ducking," stool for brawling women often did service, as in July, 1563, when Bennet Goodwyn was ducked with a paper on her head, and an alderman's wife took the opportunity of lecturing her on her evil life, persuading her to confess her fault to the people. More than a hundred years later—July 19, 1670—Mrs. Clay was committed to the cage for scolding and railing at the magistrates, and taken thence to the ducking-stool and dipped there thrice over her head. Another view of penal arrangements is afforded by a note of December 4, 1660: "Adam Dickerson, of St. Michael-at-Plea, is to be whipper, basket-carrier, brander, and hangman in the place of Hastings, discharged."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON concluded their season on Thursday week last with the sale of the library of the late Prebendary Blomfield Jackson and other private properties. High prices ruled throughout, the following being some of the chief items: Ackermann's Histories of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the Colleges, 5 vols., large paper, £69; Grote's Greece, 12 vols., £3 17s. 6d.; Philobiblon Society, 15 vols., £4 10s.; Evans's Essays on America, 1755, £12; Dictionary of National Biography, complete set, £48; Froude's England, 12 vols., £4; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, 5 vols., morocco, £5 2s. 6d.; proof impressions of the woodcuts to Bewick's Water Birds, £7 7s.; Calendar of State Papers, 34 vols., £7 15s.; an example of seventh-century embroidered binding, £15; Armstrong's Gainsborough, 1898, £6 2s. 6d.; Adam's Architecture, 3 vols. (reprint), £5; Newgate Calendar, 6 vols., £4; Eight Autograph Letters relating to America at the time of the War of Independence, £41; Bohn's Libraries, 108 vols., £6 7s. 6d.; Kingsley's Works, 19 vols., £5; Haddon Hall Library, 9 vols., £5; A'Kempis, L'Imitation de Jésus Christ, Paris, 1858, £7 5s.; Jesse's London, extra-illustrated, £5 17s. 6d.; Tour of Dr. Syntax through London, uncut, £3 17s. 6d.; Thirteen Autograph Letters of Ruskin, £9; Last Essays of Elia, uncut, 1835, £10 2s. 6d.; Ackermann's University of Cambridge, £8 10s.; New Century Dictionary, £6 10s.; Punch, 64 vols., £10; Williamson's Portrait Miniatures, £7 5s.; Four Autograph Letters of Horace Walpole, £24 5s.; Two Letters of Dr. Johnson, £17 5s. The total for the two days was £1,063.—*Athenaeum*, August 5.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold in their last book sale of the season, 28th and 29th ult., the following important items: The Civile Conversation of Stephen Guazzo (an important Shakespeare book), thirteen editions in various languages, 1586-1628, £50; Smith's Catalogue Raisonné of Painters and Their Works, 9 vols., 1829-1842, £23; The Ibis, Series I.-III., 18 vols., 1859-1875, £30; Elliot's Monograph of the Pheasant Family, £53; Loggan's Oxonia Illustrata, 1675, £12 5s.; Autograph Letters, etc., of P. B. Shelley (8), £155; Rembrandt's Complete Works, by Bode and De Groot, 7 vols., 1897-1902, £23; Smith's Military Costumes (36), 1812, £19 5s.; Nash's Mansions, coloured like drawings, 4 vols., 1839, £35; Chronicles of England to the end of Henry V., English MS. on vellum, c. 1450, £39; Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha, 1855, with proof-sheets and corrections by the poet, £27; Tennyson's Poems by Two Brothers, large paper, 1827, £17 5s.; Ackermann's Microcosm of London, and Histories of Cambridge and Oxford, 7 vols., 1812 to 1815, £42 10s.; Hardwicke's Original Collections of Pedigrees, etc., of the Heralds' Visitations of Shropshire, 3 vols., folio, £32; Gould's Humming Birds, 5 vols., 1861,

£25; Purchas his Pilgrims, 5 vols. (slightly defective), 1625-1626, £50; Shakespeare's Fourth Folio, the tallest copy known, 1685, £110; Santarem's Atlas de Mappemondes, Paris, 1849, £37; Bartolomeo da li Sonnetti, Isolaro, Venet., 1480, £24; Nine MS. Italian Portulane of the seventeenth century on vellum, £52; Horæ on vellum, Sæc. XV., £32; Ackermann's Colleges of Winchester, etc., 1816, £18; Horace Walpole's copy of Pennant's London, with numerous MS. notes by him, 1799, £36 10s.; Pennant's London, extra-illustrated, £66.—*Athenaeum*, August 5.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE principal paper in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xxxv., part 2, is "The Ancient Highway of the Decies," by the Rev. P. Power, with four sketch-maps. This highway is a track, of which few vestiges now remain, running from near Lismore far into Tipperary, and possibly beyond that county, which Mr. Power has carefully studied through a series of years, and which he here traces in sections. This paper is a useful contribution to the archæology of roads, a subject which has received less attention in Ireland than in England. Dr. Cosgrave contributes the first part of a useful "Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin up to 1800," with five illustrations. Other contributions deal with the "Lisdoonvarna Bronze Pot," "An Old Rental of Cong Abbey," "Notes on the MacRannals of Leitrim," "Iniscathy after Ceasing to be a See," and "Glascarrig Priory, Co. Wexford." A note on a find of "bog-butter," made last July on a Leitrim farm, shows how many antiquarian relics are lost through ignorance on the part of the finders.

The new issue, for the quarter April to June, of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* contains much matter of local interest and not a little of wider appeal. A curious glimpse of Irish history is given in "Shawn Ru, the Rapparee: a Tradition of Macroom," with photographic illustrations beautifully reproduced. Mr. H. F. Berry writes on a County Cork parish and manor. Mr. R. Day supplies notes on "Ancient Bronze Swords," with a plate. Mr. J. M. Burke gives the history of Sherkin Island, which lies in Baltimore Bay, with remarks on some of its place-names; and some interesting particulars are given of "The Cork Library in 1801 and 1820." The *Journal* is most creditably produced.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held at Tunbridge Wells during the last week in July. On the opening day Sir Henry Howorth, in the course of his presidential address, reviewed the history of Kent from the time of the Romans, and pointed out that it was more intimately associated with the growth of the nation than any other county. The speaker alluded to the discovery of the mineral springs at Tunbridge Wells, and to the

peculiar nomenclature of the town as shown in the Puritan names of many of its suburbs. The visitors subsequently visited the ruins of Bayham Abbey, where Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Micklethwaite spoke, and afterwards were guests at a reception given by the Mayor at the Town Hall. The following day the members drove to the historic Bodiam Castle, situated in the neighbouring village of Hawkhurst.—Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., gave an historical account of the building, which dates back to 1386. Visits were afterwards paid to the church of St. Laurence, at Hawkhurst, described by Mr. Hope, and to Etchingham Church, which was built between 1375 and 1385, and which was described by Mr. Micklethwaite, who called special attention to the splendid series of brasses which the church contains, including the headless figure of William of Etchingham, its founder. On the return of the archaeologists to Tunbridge Wells, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope lectured at the Pump Room on "English Domestic Architecture down to Tudor Times." The third day was occupied by visits to Sevenoaks, Knole Park, Wrotham, and Yaldham Manor. At Wrotham Church a short description of the most interesting features was given by Mr. Hope. Dedicated to St. George, the church was given by Ethelstan in 964 to Christ Church, Canterbury. The speaker drew attention to the very fine fourteenth-century screen, and to the peculiar groined archway under the tower. Leaving Wrotham at four o'clock, the party visited Yaldham Manor, where they were hospitably entertained to tea by Major-General and Mrs. Goldsworthy. Mrs. Goldsworthy read an interesting paper which she had prepared, giving the history of the Manor House from the time of Richard I. The name of this manor denotes its antiquity—viz., Ealdham, or the "old dwelling." It was also called Eldenham, or Aldham. The three manors—(1) East or Great Yaldham (now called Yaldham Manor); (2) West, or Little Yaldham, both in Wrotham parish; and (3) Yaldham St. Clere, now called St. Clere only, in Ightham parish—were formerly owned by Sir Thomas de Aldham, who was with Richard I. at the siege of Acre, 1191. Richard I. is said to have rested at Yaldham on his way to Dover. In 1220 Robert de Eldenham granted to the Priory of Cumbwell at annual rent of 2s. at his house of Eldenham, and this grant was confirmed in 1245. In 1293 mention of the bucks in the park of Aldham, then in possession of Baldwin de Eldham, is made in the Assize Roll of Kent 21, Edward I. The Peckham family possessed Yaldham from Sir Thomas de Aldham for about 400 years, from 1327 to 1713, and about twenty years after that date it was bought by Mr. William Evelyn Granville, who reunited it to St. Clere. About 1512 St. Clere was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Anne Boleyn, who is said to have danced in the hall at Yaldham. The tithes of Yaldham and 140 acres of land were given by Gasfried de Ros to the monks of St. Andrew's in Rochester, and continued in the possession of the priory of Rochester until its dissolution in the thirty-first year of Henry VIII. They were afterwards given to the Dean and Chapter, who let the tithe for twenty-one years for 6s. 8d. and two fat capons. The larger part of the house was burnt down in the fourteenth century. The hall was said to have served as a rest-

ing-place for pilgrims who passed along the adjoining pilgrims' way to Canterbury. Friday, July 28, was spent in making an extended tour through the district around Maidstone and Aylesford. This part of the county contains ruins of many ancient buildings. Over an hour was spent in inspecting the remains of the old castle at Allington, once the seat of Sir Stephen Penchester, which was described by Mr. St. John Hope. In the afternoon the archaeologists proceeded to Aylesford, where "The Friars"—a house of Carmelite, or White Friars, founded in 1240—proved of great interest. The remains include a fifteenth-century two-storied cloister. In the evening the members attended a meeting at the Pump Room, when Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., read an interesting paper on the historic castles of Kent. On Saturday attention was given to Maidstone and West Malling. At the former place the church of All Saints, the old College, and the old palace, were visited. At the last-named Mr. Hope stated that the Manor House, or Palace of the Archbishops, was supposed to have been commenced in 1348 by Archbishop Ufford, but the existing remains were chiefly the work of Archbishop Morton and later owners. Most of the structure was of the seventeenth century, but here and there one came across work of a later period. A visit to the Museum followed, where Mr. Allchin showed the party round. At Malling the Abbey was described by Mr. Hope and the Rev. G. M. Livett. The abbey was founded for nuns of the Benedictine Order in 1090 by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who also owned the Parish Church, and was Lord of the Manor. It is still the home of an Anglican sisterhood, who keep as far as possible the Benedictine rules, spending their time largely in prayer and the conduct of an orphanage. All that remains of the church is the fine west front, the south wall of the nave, and the south transept. The west front shows the work of three periods—Early Norman, Middle or Late Norman, and Fifteenth Century. The tower is a massive and beautiful structure, with delicate arcading. The Early Norman work is rude in character, with plain wall arches turned in tufa or travertine. There are two pinnacles to the tower, springing from a square base. The pinnacles are lofty and well proportioned, and if, as is likely, the tower was surmounted by a spire, the whole must have formed a most imposing design. The attention of the company was also directed to the remains of an Early English cloister wall of unparalleled interest and much beauty on the south side of the cloister garth. This arcade of trefoil arches has good foliated capitals and a series of flower ornaments of unique design running round the head of the openings inside. At intervals are external buttresses of fifteenth-century date, cleverly bonded into the other work. There are also the gatehouse, the pilgrims' chapel, etc. There is evidence that much of the work is later than Gundulph's time, and it is suggested that the fire which almost destroyed the village laid a portion of the abbey also in ruins. Important county families have been associated with the abbey. On Monday, July 31, Penshurst Castle and Tunbridge, where the castle was described by Mr. H. Sands, were visited, and on Tuesday Ightham. With the exception of one evening the weather throughout the meetings was delightful.

The sixty-second annual Congress of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION began at Reading on Monday, July 17, when the Mayor welcomed the members, and subsequently the Museum and the Silchester Collections were visited. In the evening, at a *conversazione* given by the Mayor in the Town Hall, Mr. C. E. Keyser, the new President, gave an address on the antiquities of Berkshire. On Tuesday the members made an excursion to Silchester, Pamber, Aldermaston, Padworth, and Ufton Court, under the leadership of Mr. Keyser. At the Silchester site Mr. Mill Stephenson acted as guide. Pamber Church was described by Mr. Keyser, who subsequently most hospitably entertained the party at Aldermaston Court, and after luncheon gave a history of the estate. Aldermaston and Padworth Churches were then seen, and Ufton Court visited—a fine Elizabethan mansion, the owner of which, Miss Sharp, entertained the party to tea. At the evening meeting Mr. A. Oliver read "Some Notes on the Brasses of Berkshire." The third day, July 19, was occupied by an excursion to Lambourn, the Berkshire Downs, and Wantage. At Lambourn Mr. Keyser made a few remarks on the architecture of the church, which he said was one of the finest in the county. The nave is very late Norman work, and there is a splendid west door, with bold moulding, deeply under-cut, similar in character to the doorways of Ashbury and Woolstone Churches. The clerestory is Norman. It would appear that the rebuilding of the church was begun about 1170, and the work must have started at the west end, because they found pure transitional Norman work in the tower arches. A piscina with a nice canopy occupies a most unusual position on the south side of the chancel, near a fine thirteenth-century window. There are two chantry chapels of the Estburys, in one of which is the tomb of the founder, John Estbury, 1485, with a brass representing him in a surcoat, with his arms enamelled. His son founded the hospital near the church for ten poor men, and it is a quaint and very interesting survival of pre-Reformation times that the almsmen attended divine service every morning in the Estbury chapel, kneeling around the founder's tomb. In the north transept of the church is a fine tomb of Sir Thomas Essex and his wife Margaret (dated 1558), the effigies being sculptured in alabaster. Some portions of a very fine brass, which were missing, have been recovered through the exertions of the vicar, and restored; and Mr. Bagnall has also obtained the exceedingly interesting old font, in very good preservation, which is temporarily placed in St. Catharine's Chapel, now being restored for divine worship. The vicar then took the visitors to the picturesque source of the Lambourn River, in the grounds of Lambourn Place (referred to by Sylvester, the poet, who was a retainer in the house of Sir Thomas Essex), and to the site of Canute's palace, and the ancient market-cross was also admired. The party then proceeded to Wayland Smith's "Cave," where Mr. Walter Money spoke, to Uffington Castle, described by Mr. T. White, and to Sparsholt Church, returning to Reading *viâ* Wantage. At the evening meeting the Rev. J. E. Field read an interesting paper on "The History of Wallingford." On Thursday, July 20, the members of the Congress

went by river to Wallingford, and visited St. Leonard's Church, which was described by the Rev. J. E. Field; St. Lucian's (occupied by Mr. F. Miller), an interesting old monastic building of the time of Henry VII.; St. Mary's tower; the Roman earthworks and moat in the Kine Croft; and, finally, the grounds and ruins of Wallingford Castle, the keep and museum. A brief historical description of the Castle was given by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould. Friday was occupied by an excursion to Abingdon, the history of which old town had been the subject of a paper read the previous evening by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield. The concluding excursion was made on Saturday to Newbury, where the parish church and the restored Cloth Hall and museum were visited. The party afterwards visited the ruins of Donnington Castle, where Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., gave a graphic description of the gallant defence of this stronghold made by Sir John Boys. On leaving the ruined castle, which is associated with Geoffrey Chaucer, the visitors adjourned to a sylvan glade known as Chaucer's Avenue, where luncheon was provided. In the afternoon the closing formal meeting was held at the Great Western Hotel, Reading. The Congress was in every respect a great success.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, July 26. Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Director contributed a paper on "The Moneyer Torhtulf," and dealt with the coins of Æthelwulf and Æthelbeart bearing the name of that moneyer. He directed attention to the fact that these coins all have the head of the King filleted, and that the same variation from the more usual type having the head without the fillet exists in the case of the coins attributed to Æthelbald. Mr. Lawrence was of opinion that the dies for the coins of Æthelwulf, Æthelbeart, and Archbishop Ceolnoth, all bearing on the reverse the name of a moneyer followed by the word *moneta* upon and between the angles of a cross formed of beaded lines, were engraved by the same officer at a common centre—viz., London—as the work disclosed by the coins is practically the same, irrespective of the name of King or Prelate on the obverse, or of the name of the moneyer on the reverse. In addition to the Torhtulf coins of Æthelwulf, some coins of that King by the moneyers Diar and Manna have the *filleted* head of the King. The writer extended his remarks to the case of certain coins of Rhuddlan, Berwick, and Durham, issued in Plantagenet times, and concluded that the dies for these alone were of local manufacture, the dies for the general coinage being issued from London. He further contended that certain mule coins, pennies of Edward I., having in combination the dies for London and Dublin, and Dublin and Canterbury; a groat of Edward IV. having a Bristol obverse and a Coventry reverse; and another groat of the same reign having a Coventry obverse and a London reverse, were evidence in favour of the proposition that these particular coins were also struck in London, but he did not consider that it was the general custom to strike in London coins bearing the mint names of other places. The writer and Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited specimens in illustration of the paper.—Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited his fine and very representative collection of

the English and Irish coins of Philip and Mary, and Mr. Bernard Roth some interesting varieties of coins of Edward the Confessor.

The EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held an excursion on July 20 in the Meesden-Pelham district. The first place visited is known as "Chamberlains"—a large rectangular double-moated site of over four acres, described by Mr. R. T. Andrews. Thence the party proceeded to Meesden Church, on which the Rev. H. G. Cockerton read some notes. Its most interesting features are the remains of transepts showing that the fabric was once cruciform, a Jacobean porch, and some vitrified tiles (possibly Roman) in the chancel. After lunch, Stocking Pelham Church, with a merchant's mark brass, was visited and "Shonks" inspected. "Shonks" is a moated site of some two and a half acres upon which once stood the castle of the celebrated Piers Shonks, the slayer of the Pelham Dragon. In 1760 some remains of this building called "Shonks' Barn" stood in a ruinous condition, but nothing now remains save the moats, and these partly filled in. The story of Piers was told by Mr. W. B. Gerish. To "Shonks" succeeded Brent Pelham Church, with remains of a rood-screen, an Elizabethan brass, and outside, the ancient stocks and whipping-post; the "Mount," a small moated mound, regarding the origin of which Mr. Andrews made some suggestions; and Brent Pelham Hall, a Jacobean manor-house built about 1608, where the visitors were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barclay.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS AND THEIR MARKS. By C. J. Jackson, F.S.A. Over 11,000 marks reproduced in facsimile. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1905. 4to., pp. xvi, 696. Price £2 2s. net.

A marked feature of the art market for some years past has been the great advance in value of gold and silver plate, especially, perhaps, the latter. This has been partly stimulated by, and has partly stimulated the production of quite a small library of books dealing with gold and silver plate generally, with local collections, and with municipal, ecclesiastical, and other specialized classes of plate. These books have been of various degrees of value, but not one of them, we may safely say, is in the least degree comparable with the splendid volume which lies before us, and which, as Mr. Jackson explains in his preface, is the fruit of many years of assiduous labour. Mr. Jackson's monograph on "The Spoon and its History," read before the Society of Antiquaries in

1887, is well known to antiquaries, and was at first intended by its author to form part of *An Illustrated History of English Plate, Ecclesiastical and Secular*. This work is still in progress, and may appear before long; but Mr. Jackson soon found that the existing reproductions of marks on English plate were so inaccurate and unsatisfactory, and those of Irish marks in much worse case, that the importance of first constructing tables of accurately reproduced marks forced itself upon him. Hence this great book.

Mr. Jackson's earlier chapters deal with the natural properties of gold and silver, with alloys, legislation concerning goldsmiths, weights used, standards, methods of assay, and the history of the London goldsmiths. These are all good, and hardly call or leave room for criticism. But the main portion of the book follows. Mr. Jackson gives us extraordinarily full lists of goldsmiths under London and the principal provincial centres, with lists of Scottish and Irish goldsmiths, on a scale never previously attempted. And then there are facsimiles of over 11,000 marks, all reproduced from authentic examples, with tables of date-letters and other hall-marks employed in the assay offices of the United Kingdom. A detailed history of each assay office is given. A slight comparison between the space given to this or that office, and especially with regard to the Scottish and Irish offices, in this book and that given by Cripps will show at once how great an advance Mr. Jackson has made on his predecessor, and will explain how it has taken him so many years to perfect his collection. The term "goldsmiths," it should be explained, as used by Mr. Jackson, includes silversmiths, just as the term "English" includes Scottish and Irish. Not only are the reproductions remarkable for their number, but even more so for the care taken to make them accurate representations. Mr. Jackson, at p. 72, fully explains his methods and processes, which were both laborious and costly. But the results are worth the labour and the outlay. The term "facsimile" is often misused and misapplied, but here it is strictly correct; for one result of Mr. Jackson's system of reproduction is that the raised parts of the marks appear white and the depressed black just as they are on the plate from which they are taken. In the tables of Cripps and Chaffers the reverse is the case, the raised parts being black and the sunk parts white, with misleading results. But it is not necessary to say more. Mr. Jackson's handsome book must at once take its place at the head of the literature of his subject. It is absolutely indispensable to collectors and dealers and students.

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THE MUNICIPAL PARKS, GARDENS, AND OPEN SPACES OF LONDON. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Sexby, V.D. Many illustrations. Cheap edition. London: Elliot Stock, 1905. 8vo., pp. xx, 646. Price 10s. 6d.

We are glad to see this useful and attractive book re-issued in cheap form. It covers a part of London history and topography that is nowhere else dealt with so thoroughly. The history of the chief parks has often been told; but here we have the story of many open spaces, large and small, not usually included among the parks, and some of which are but little known to very many Londoners. And apart

from the letterpress, Colonel Sexby has given us a very pleasant picture-book. There are nearly 200 illustrations showing the parks and gardens, and the interesting buildings connected with or adjacent to them, many of which have long since disappeared. They are reproduced from photographs, prints, old drawings and sketches, including some of those in the Tyssen collection. Among the last-named is that reproduced on this page—a season ticket for the White House Fishery, Hackney Marsh, 1810. The White House still stands and contains a museum, including some specimens of rare birds which were formerly observed on the banks of the Lea.

characteristic of this aboriginal race, which otherwise ranks very low in the scale of civilization, is their talent—the word is not too strong—for artistic expression both in drawing and in carving. Mr. Stow lays such emphasis on this artistic feature of the race that he puts forth a theory of the Bushmen having descended from two aboriginal tribes, which he distinguishes as a painter race and a sculptor race, and which he supposes to have made their way south by two distinct routes. But this theory is rather of the nature of fantasy. Apart from theories, Mr. Stow succeeded in bringing together an immense amount of first-hand matter relating to this most interesting



SEASON TICKET FOR THE WHITE HOUSE FISHERY, HACKNEY MARSH, 1810.

THE NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA. By G. W. Stow, F.G.S. Edited by G. McC. Theal, LL.D. Many illustrations and map. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1905. Large 8vo., pp. xvi, 618. Price 21s. net.

The promise of the title is hardly fulfilled by this book, large and valuable as it is. The contents are more correctly described by the sub-title: "A History of the Intrusion of the Hottentots and Bantu into the Hunting-grounds of the Bushmen, the Aborigines of the Country." The materials were collected and much of the volume prepared by the late Mr. Stow between 1843, the date of his arrival in Cape Colony, and his death about twenty years ago. Dr. Theal has evidently done much to put the matter in readable shape, and to cut out what was extraneous. The result is a volume, portly in size, well-printed and effectively illustrated, which, although not ideal in arrangement, must be of singular interest for all anthropologists and folk-lorists. The Bushmen, there can be little doubt, are akin to the dwarf tribes of Central Africa—kin, for example, to the "pigmies" now on show in this country. The most remarkable

race—the Bushmen—their habits and weapons, social customs, beliefs, superstitions, methods of hunting, etc. All this is fairly well digested in the earlier chapters of the book, and must be regarded as a contribution to anthropology of permanent value. The remainder of the book, which deals with the intrusions of the Hottentots and Bantu, and to a very slight extent with the encroachments of Europeans, is of somewhat less importance, although, like the earlier part of the volume, it abounds with new matter, most useful both to historical and anthropological students. Fresh light is thrown upon, among other things, problems connected with the mixture of races. The many illustrations add greatly to the usefulness of the book. Several plates give reproductions of Bushman paintings, others show weapons, pipes, vessels, etc., used by various tribes. Altogether the book, though not quite on the same scientific level as the recent works of Dr. Roth and Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, dealing with the anthropological problems presented by the aborigines of Australia and Tasmania, is certainly entitled to a permanent place beside them.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES OF SHROPSHIRE. By the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A. Part 7. The Hundreds of Chirbury and Bradford (South). Many plates and other illustrations. Wellington: *Hobson and Co.*, 1905. 4to. Price 10s. 6d.

This fresh instalment of Mr. Cranage's fine work is very welcome. The Hundred of Chirbury contains only six churches, four of which are of nineteenth century building. Of the other two, Worthin has several interesting features, including a south doorway in the unusual position of about the middle of the south wall. The tower is also curiously placed. It stands about the middle of the north side of the nave. Mr. Cranage remarks that it is a "rough structure, heavily covered in parts with ivy," but utters no warning note as to the possible consequences of this pall of ivy. Of Chirbury Church, which has been both conventual and parochial, a very full account is given. Very few traces of the conventual buildings remain, but a thirteenth century fragment—the base of a pier—which Mr. Cranage figures, shows that architecturally they must have been of considerable importance. The Hundred of Bradford (South) contains forty-one churches. Many of these are modern and not of much interest, though occasionally they enshrine relics of their predecessors, as, for instance, at Great Dawley Church, which, though built in 1845, contains a late Norman font. The churches of most interest in this hundred are: Atcham, more attractive archaeologically than architecturally; Edgmond, with a double piscina and fine brass; High Ercal, which contains a good deal of late Norman detail, but is believed by Mr. Cranage (for good reasons given) to have been entirely rebuilt after the Civil War; Kinnersley, with a double bell-cot at the east end of the nave; Newport; Wrockwardine; Wroxeter; and the ruined Norman Chapel of Malinslee. The plates and plans are of the usual degree of excellence. Mr. Cranage hopes to complete his laborious work in three more parts.

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THE SUPPRESSED BENEDICTINE MINSTER, AND OTHER ANCIENT AND MODERN INSTITUTIONS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER. By F. Gainsford Blacklock. Twenty-one illustrations. Leominster: *The Mortimer Press* [1905]. Thick small 8vo., pp. viii, 610. Price 6s. net. By post, 6s. 5d.

Except for the shape of the volume, which, however quaint, is clumsy and unwieldy, we have nothing but praise for Mr. Blacklock's work. He professes to give an account of Leominster Priory and of the other institutions of that ancient borough. We believe he has exhausted his subject, furnishing a really complete book of reference. A chapter summing up the history of the town might, perhaps, have been added with advantage. The author writes understandingly and in welcome detail of the churches, etc., cleverly sketches the conditions of a mediæval peculiar, such as was Leominster, an appanage of Reading Abbey. He describes sympathetically the rule followed by the monks; he deplores the ruin of the sixteenth century, and appreciates at full value the efforts made fifty years ago to reprimarize the characteristic artistic features of the Norman minster.

And he has neither neglected the other relics of old Leominster, nor treated with contempt the modern constructions replacing them or adding to their number. We suggest one slip. On p. 417 we are told that it was customary to preserve *only one* of the several consecration crosses. They were all deemed of equal importance, and all alike venerated on the Dedication Anniversary, and the fact that in many places only one is now discernible can only be attributed to accident.

The publishers reserve the right to advance the price of the work without notice.—H. P. F.

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Among the new pamphlets on our table are an excellent discourse, read before the University Extension Guild, on *Architecture and its Place in a Liberal Education* (London: B. T. Batsford; price 1s. net)—showing how history and architecture are inseparably linked together—by Mr. Banister F. Fletcher; and *Scandinavian Motifs in Anglo-Saxon and Norman Ornamentation*, by the Rev. Dr. H. J. D. Astley, M.A., a paper, freely illustrated, dealing with a large theme, reprinted from the *Saga Book* of the Viking Club. Dr. Astley's remarks are suggestive and in the main sound; but all influences have not been Scandinavian which appear to have been so. Nothing is more difficult than to fix the origin of some forms of ornament.

* * *

We have received the *Annual Report* of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A., for 1903. It contains, besides the usual record matter, special and elaborate studies of the buildings occupied by the United States National Museum, and of the museums and kindred institutions of New York City, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago, with notes on some European institutions, with many plates and other illustrations in the text. It is always a matter of regret to us to see so many valuable monographs hidden away in these annual reports, where few readers or students are likely to think of looking for them.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, August, contains the Rev. W. J. Loftie's second paper on "Brydon at Bath;" the second instalment of Mr. A. C. Champneys' "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture;" and a first paper on "English Lead Pipe-heads," by Mr. L. Weaver. All are well illustrated. The figures of leaden pipe-heads are of striking interest.

* * *

A batch of quarterlies is before us. The *Scottish Historical Review*, with the July issue, completes its second volume. Dr. Andrew Lang supplies a transcript of the *Etat* (1566) of Mary Queen of Scots, or list of her pensioners and household, with their pensions and wages, now published for the first time. A kindred theme is "The Queen's Maries," by Mr. T. Duncan. Among the other contents of a good number are "Side Lights from the Dunvegan Charter Chest," by Rev. R. C. Macleod; "Dunnotar and its Barons," by Mr. J. C. Watt; "The Battle of Glenshiel," by Professor Sanford Terry; and "Le Château de Brix, en Normandie," by M. Etienne Dupont. The illustrated papers in the *Reliquary*, July, include "Neolithic Burial," by Mr. G. Clinch; the "Church of St. Mary, Horton Kirby," by Mr.

Russell Larkby, and "Dragons and Monsters beneath Baptismal Fonts," by Mr. J. Tavenor Perry. The part abounds with capital illustrations; but the last paragraph on the last page is foolish and unworthy. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, July, contains half a dozen papers, including the continuation of Mr. Crone's "Ulster Bibliography," and "Notes on the Ruins of Dunluce Castle," by Mr. W. H. Lynn, is a capital number. Among the many subjects treated are Cowper's friend, the Rev. W. C. Unwin, Highwaymen at Leytonstone, Dr. Plume's Note-book, Monkhaus and its inmates, and Harlow Charities. In the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, are "The Will of Richard Turnor, of Binfield," proved in 1558; and "An Old Corner of Bucks," by Mr. E. W. Dormer. We have also received the *East Anglian*, April, and *Sale Prices*, July 31.



Correspondence.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

KINDLY grant me space for a last word on this subject, as I have reason to believe, from private communications, since the appearance of my articles in your columns, that it has interested not a few of your readers.

A volume has recently come into my hands by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., published, I believe, recently by Methuen and Co., without date (why don't publishers affix dates to their books?), and entitled *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, wherein the author has the following passage, p. 195:

"The commencement of the building of belfries in Ireland coincides with the introduction of Lombardo-Byzantine architecture into that country, and the Irish round tower is obviously nothing more than a local variety of the Italian campanile. The Viking invasions at the same time gave an additional impetus to the erection of structures which could be used, not only for ecclesiastical purposes, but also as watch-towers to detect the approach of the enemy, as bell-towers to alarm the neighbourhood, and as towers of defence to secure the lives and property of the congregation. The fact that the Irish round towers are called by the name of *cloicthech*, or bell-house, in the ancient annals is sufficient proof they were used as belfries."

I venture to question very strongly the first sentence of this paragraph. History is clearly against such an unsubstantiated and dogmatic utterance, for, as a matter of probable fact, the round towers existed in the main long before the introduction into Ireland of Lombardo-Byzantine (or any other) architecture. Nor is it so obvious as Mr. Allen asserts it to be that these towers are "nothing more than a local variety of the Italian campanile." Petrie infers from St. Evin's *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* that they existed in the days of the latter saint; whilst, so far as I know, the Italian semi-detached brick belfries were not anterior to the sixth century. "Other

authorities," writes "S. J.," "suggest, with less likelihood, that our round towers are traceable to Ravenna and its vicinity. There semi-detached round-tower belfries, built of brick, were common from the sixth century. In Italy they continued peculiar to this part." Thirdly, as to the name *cloicthech* or *cloictheac*, belfry or bell-house, few question the use indicated by it to which the towers were put, but many reject it as deciding the crux of origin or age, and Mr. Allen seems to imply this. In point of historical inaccuracy, the above excerpt is on a par with another *ex cathedra* statement in the same volume. The one illustrates the other, each pointing a similar moral. "Setting aside," says our author, "the vague and unsatisfactory statements of the mythical period (such as the one about the presence of three British at the Council of Arles in A.D. 314)," etc. Mr. Allen is apparently a willing disciple of Mr. Alexander Del Mar (*Ancient Britain*, 1900), though, happily, not so sweeping in his negations. "The temples that fell at Anderida and elsewhere," says this American scholar, "were temples of Augustus, not of Christ; the Bishops who discreetly retired with their holy relics into Wales and Armorica were Bishops of the pagan, not the Christian Church," etc. Mr. Allen would reject this very American view of British Christianity, for he admits that "for about 200 years (from A.D. 450 to 650) there was a separate Celtic Church in Britain," but he joins hands with Mr. Del Mar in rejecting what Kemble has no hesitation in accepting. "British Bishops," he says (*Saxons in England*, ii. 355), "had appeared in the Catholic Synods (at Arles in 314, Sardica in 347, and Rimini in 359)." Churton also (*Early English Church*, p. 7) holds that "there were Bishops from Britain, whose names are recorded, at the Council of Arles in France A.D. 314. They seem also to have been at Nice, or Nicaea, in Asia, at the great Council held there A.D. 325. . . . British Bishops were summoned by Constantine, A.D. 347, to another Council at Sardica, and again they were sent for to a Council at Ariminum, now Rimini, A.D. 360." Lingard (*History of England*, vol. i., p. 37) likewise writes that "in one of the most early of the Western Councils, that of Arles in 314, we meet with the names of three British Bishops: Eborius of York, Restitutius of London, and Adelphius (or Adelphinus) of Lincoln," giving as his references Spelm. Conc., 42, 45; Labbe, Conc. I., 1430; Eusebius, v. 23; Socrates, v. 21. Lastly, Bishop Wordsworth (*Theophilus Anglicanus*, p. 155) says: "British Bishops were present at the earliest Councils of the Church," and names Arles (quoting Labbe, with their names and titles), Sardica (his authorities are, St. Athanas., *Apol.*, ii.; Bingham, IX., i. 5), and Ariminum (Sulp. Sever., *H. S.*, ii.). May we not fairly ask, in face of such evidence, is it not somewhat late in the day to dub such evidence "vague and unsatisfactory"?

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Liverpool Daily Courier* of September 5 contained a very interesting report of the work in Egypt of the expedition recently sent out by the Institute of Archæology connected with the University of Liverpool. Hierakonpolis was the place first selected for investigation. Beginning under the "Great Fort," the members of the expedition found that previous excavators had not got down low enough, but that the whole had been built upon a pre-dynastic cemetery. They cleared down within the area of the fort to that level, and found 180 graves, all in very good condition, and of the usual type. The excavators obtained some very good photographs of them, taking a picture of every grave, with details of small objects in position—such as beads, necklaces, bracelets, etc. From evidence obtained, the expedition believed that the fort itself was of the very earliest Dynasty—certainly before the Fourth. Some of the archaic objects discovered were considered to be very good. The work of the excavators was, however, greatly hampered by the extreme dryness of the ground, which made excavation extremely arduous and dangerous to the objects themselves. Under the circumstances the members of the expedition very reluctantly decided to postpone further investigations at this particular site until a more favourable season. They then proceeded southward as far as Hiassayeh, which is south from Edfu. Here a great deal of plundering had taken place during the

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summer, and one or two spots proved almost fruitless of result for the investigators. They were, however, fortunate in discovering what they believed to be a new class of prehistoric objects at this point. Several interesting pre-Ptolemaic graves with wooden furniture, somewhat nicely inscribed and painted, and a few hieroglyphic papyri, were discovered at Hiassayeh.

Early in March, after having obtained the concession for Esneh by the courtesy of Professor Sayce, the members of the expedition commenced definite excavations there. As is often the case, rumours that the place had been plundered had in some measure saved it for the more definite work of the expedition. Considerable evidence of the Hyksos period was found, and the excavators made an interesting discovery of the time of Rameses VI., in the form of two remarkable tomb structures of eight or ten chambers upon the ground-floor, with a stairway leading up to the first-floor, where there was a similar series. The arches and vaults were pointed, and in one chamber there was a stone Apis head, and the obvious remains of offerings at that shrine. The site in general illustrated in interesting fashion the provincial art of Egypt at that period, and small objects were not at all uncommon, together with funeral stelæ. As this site is not yet nearly excavated, the members of the expedition hope to resume work there next season. The objects brought back are to be exhibited at Liverpool this month (October).

The director of the expedition made a short excursion to Negada, and found there a vast Eleventh Dynasty necropolis, modelled upon the archaic plan of the Third Dynasty. It was, unfortunately, very much destroyed, but a number of historical inscriptions were obtained.



Mr. G. Montagu Benton, of Cambridge, writes: "During the recent restoration of the tower (a square erection, with Perpendicular windows) of the church of SS. Mary and Andrew at Whittlesford, a village seven or eight miles from here, some interesting features of Norman date were brought to light. I am indebted to the July number of the *Parish Magazine* for the following account: 'The repairs to the tower have

been steadily progressing, and have been fruitful in interesting discoveries. No less than five Norman windows have been revealed by the removal of the plaster, over one of them being the very archaic carving which has attracted so much attention. It represents a seated man holding something that may be an anchor, and a goat whispering into his ear. There can be no doubt that the goat represents Satan, and the carving may be taken to suggest Temptation—at any rate, until some other explanation is forthcoming. Unfortunately other discoveries have not been so pleasant. The plaster hid, or partly hid, some very serious cracks and flaws. In one place, about half-way up, the Norman builders had built into the wall all round the tower a large oak beam, apparently intended as a "tie." Of this beam nothing remained but rotting fragments and dust, and the upper part of the tower was consequently standing, all round, only on the outer casings of the masonry. Some of the corner-stones at the dangerous place were being literally crushed by the unfair weight thrown upon them. It is a marvel that no serious fall of the tower had taken place.'



The municipality of Naples has lately caused to be removed a gun-foundry and some unsightly dwellings which concealed the historic Château d'Anjou. At the same time they have set about restoring the Aragon Arch. The château was begun in the reign of Charles I. of Anjou in 1279. The Arch of Aragon was erected in 1451 to commemorate the deeds of Alfonso of Aragon. In the reign of the Viceroy Pedro of Toledo (1551) the château ceased to be a royal residence, and fell into decay, from which it is now being rescued. Views of the demolitions in progress for the isolation of the château, and of the Aragon Arch as restored, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of August 26.



It is announced that three pile dwellings have been discovered at Bishop's Loch, about four and a half miles north-east of Glasgow. It is to be hoped that their excavation will not lead to as much controversy

as resulted from the similar discovery at Dumbuck.



In the *Athenæum* of September 2 Professor W. M. Ramsay gave a long and very interesting account of his recent discoveries in Phrygia—discoveries which appear to have solved sundry historical problems.



There has lately been restored to St. Michael's Church at South Brent, Devonshire, a Communion chalice, which was won as a prize at some sports at Cardiff in 1882 by Mr. George A. Parfitt, market manager to the Newport Corporation. Upon examination by the Rev. Gilbert E. Smith, the Vicar of South Brent, the chalice was found to bear the following inscription: "This Communion plate was purchased with the sum of £20, being (? a legacy) for that purpose by the late incumbent, William Clements, M.A." On the other side was: "A.D. 1800, St. Michael's, South Brent (? Somer) set, Charles (? John) son, vicar." Writing to Mr. Parfitt, the Vicar stated that he thought the inscription had been purposely erased before the cup came into his hands. He had an impression that the Communion service had been stolen; as a matter of fact, it was sold to a firm of silversmiths at Frome. It was discovered that a flagon which originally formed part of the service had been presented to a Frome solicitor by his fellow-townsmen, and had the same inscription as the chalice, in the same illegible state, as it had been filled up with silver solder by the silversmith to whom it was sold. Both the flagon and the chalice have now been returned to the church.



The curator of the Alhambra has uttered a warning note. He declares that the ancient palace of Spain's Moorish kings is falling to pieces. It is to be hoped that the Spanish Government will take the necessary steps to conserve the wonderful building which has already suffered so much at the hands of foreign invaders as well as from earthquake and fire.



Some very curious iron hippo-sandals, of Roman origin, which were brought to light some time ago in the course of the extensive

excavations which have been in progress in the neighbourhood of Moorfields and London Wall, have been added to the collection of antiquities in the Guildhall Museum. Although believed to be horse-shoes, there is a wide divergence of opinion among antiquaries as to the real use to which they were put.



Witchcraft still survives in North Devon, where, in the neighbourhood of Culmstock, according to the *Tiverton Gazette*, they are prepared to cast a spell upon someone, provided that payment is satisfactory. They read a verse from the Bible, burn salt, and dance round the room muttering incantations. A young woman, having a complaint against a young man, laid her case before her parents, and they decided to have the young man "bewitched." The witch was quite willing to subject the offender to excruciating torture, but the negotiations fell through at a critical moment because the terms were not satisfactory. Other Culmstock witches are said to put sheep's hearts stuck full of pins up chimneys, and as the hearts dry and the pins drop out they profess that they can cause misfortune and ill-luck to anyone. Toad collecting for a similar purpose is very common.



The presidential address to the Anthropological Section of the British Association at its meeting in August in Cape Town was given by Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., who limited himself to a general view of South African ethnology, incidentally referring to a few of the problems that strike a European observer as needing further elucidation. On the subject of archæology, he said that the archæology of South Africa was now attracting considerable local interest, and we might confidently expect that new discoveries would soon enable us to gain some insight into the dense obscurity of the past. In certain lands of the Old World, north of the Equator, there was a progressive evolution from the Stone Ages, through a Copper and a Bronze Age, to that of Iron; but the stone-workers of South Africa appeared to have been introduced to iron-smelting without having passed through the earlier metal phases, since the occurrence of copper implements was too

limited to warrant the belief that it represented a definite phase of culture.

Similarity of processes in working iron by the different tribes of Africa, south of the Equator, indicated that the culture was introduced from without, a conclusion which was supported by the universal use of the double bellows—a similar instrument was in use in India and in the East Indian Archipelago. Some ethnologists held that Africa owed to India its iron industry and other elements of culture, as well as the introduction of the ox, pig, and fowl. At all events, we should probably not be far wrong if we assigned a fair degree of antiquity to the knowledge of iron in tropical and Southern Africa. The characteristic metal of South Africa was gold, and its abundance had had a profound effect on the country, although, strange to say, it was not employed by any of the native races on their own initiative. The hundreds of ruins scattered over a large extent of country, and the very extensive ancient workings, testified to the importance and the long continuance of this industry, for there could be no doubt that the builders of these wonderful remains came to this country mainly for the sake of its gold-fields, though there must also have been an important trade in ivory, and incidentally in other local produce. Further, the discoverers must have come from a country where quarrying and metal-smelting were practised, and this implied the organization of labour, for in early times, as history abundantly proved, mining was always undertaken by means of forced labour. The gold-workers, who probably came from Southern Arabia, belonged to a much higher social order than any of the peoples with whom they came into contact, and with their discipline in war and their industrial training they were able to subdue the Bantu inhabitants over immense tracts between the Zambesi and the Limpopo, to reduce them to slavery, to organize the working of the gold-mines, and to establish a chain of forts and a system of communication with the coast.

It was to be deplored that prospectors had been permitted to rifle the ancient ruins for gold, with the result that not only had very numerous specimens of archæological interest been cast into the melting-pot, but at the same time collateral evidence had been

destroyed, and thus valuable data lost to science. Even now the situation was not without its dangers, for the recently awakened interest in the ruins, and appreciation of their historical value, might lead to unconsidered zeal in excavation. After all, there was no especial hurry; what was perishable had long ago decayed, and so long as the ruins were sealed up by the rubbish that preserved them, no great harm could accrue, but a few hours of careless excavation might destroy more archaeological evidence than centuries of neglect. It was desirable also that every ruin should be scheduled under an Ancient Monuments Protection Act, and that an inspector or curator of ancient monuments

in hand, who, with two dogs, was pursuing two deer, and two uruses (*bos urus*), an animal which has long been extinct. This newly-discovered jar serves to elucidate the decoration of a large silver, cauldron-like vessel, found also in Denmark some years ago, and thus an advance is made in the branch of archaeology to which these objects belong. The accompanying photographs show the jar of Vendsyssel. In one is seen the horseman; behind him is a young urus; and in the other the flying deer pursued by a large dog. Owing to photographic distortion and the irregular form of the vase, the pictures might be supposed to represent two different objects, but a careful examination of detail will show



TWO VIEWS OF AN OLD VASE DISCOVERED IN DENMARK.

By courtesy of the proprietors of the *Daily Graphic*.

should be appointed, who would be responsible for the excavation and preservation of all the monuments.

News of an interesting archaeological discovery comes from Jutland. At Vendsyssel recently, says the *Daily Graphic* of August 29, some potsherds were disinterred, which were marked with small white dots. The authorities of the Museum at Hjørring, obtaining the fragments, and putting them together, found that 117 of the pieces thus fitted resulted in the reconstruction of an earthenware jar, and that the dots resolved themselves into an ornament of unusual interest, for they represented a horseman, with sword

that they are alike. The jar has been deposited in the great national museum at Copenhagen.

An archaeological discovery of considerable interest, says the *Sussex Daily News*, has been made at the ancient parish church of St. Mary, Aldingbourne, near Chichester. A new choir vestry is being added near to the western end, and while cutting through the north side wall to form the necessary doorway, the brick and flint rubble-work fell away and disclosed the decorated plaster of a very early stone archway. This decoration, which is of archaic design in circles and lines, both simple and effective in character, is

quite possibly eleventh-century work, and the colours are singularly fresh and well preserved. The burnt earth from which the reds and yellows used were probably made is more permanent than our modern pigments, although exposure to the light and air, after their long concealment, will no doubt soon affect their brightness. The Vicar, the Rev. Walter Kelly, M.A., whose watchful care over the many features of interest in his church, is always much in evidence, is actively co-operating with the architects (Messrs. Clayton and Black, of Brighton) in preserving this, the latest additional attraction to a building which owes most of its charm to the very conservative manner in which it has been repaired and preserved without "restoration."

Mr. T. Stanley Ball is contributing to the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* a series of descriptive articles on the "Antique and Valuable Silver Plate of the Ancient Churches of Shrewsbury."

Referring to Mr. McGovern's letter on "Round Towers" in last month's *Antiquary*, Mr. A. Hall writes: "There is a deal of common-sense in the matter quoted from Mr. Allen, apart from the question of probable dates. One point, however, may be added. Among the Celts in hilly countries we meet with beacons; the Brecknock, the Hereford beacons are well recognised; the Breidden range was so utilized. Now, in a lowland country the lofty 'round towers' would be needful, and they are surmounted by open louvres or windows suitable to display the blaze of dry peat or straw, and so alarm a vast district. Their more perfect construction is not compatible with a very early date, but they vary in detail, and as beacons would precede the belfry theory."

The "Cerne Giant," a colossal human figure cut on the side of a hill overlooking the village of Cerne Abbas, eight miles north of Dorchester, is threatened. It is several years since the furrows which outline the giant's figure were scoured and relined with chalk. Gradually the latter has been washed away by rains, and it is now barely visible. It is estimated that about £12 would be required

to renovate the giant, but funds are not forthcoming. The "Old Man," as he is styled by the natives of Cerne Abbas, stands 180 feet high, and his right hand grasps a knotted club 121 feet long.

During the past few years Mr. Percival Ross, the President of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, has devoted a good deal of time to the study of the great Roman wall. He now reports that he has found and laid bare a turret on Cawfield Crag, not far from the Cawfields Mile Castle. This makes the sixth turret discovered since the late Mr. John Clayton, of "The Chesters," and the late Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, found the one opposite Black Carts Farmhouse in 1873. Cawfield Crag is on the line of the wall between Hexham and Haltcastle.

There are now on exhibition at the People's Palace, Glasgow Green, a few choice relics of the Bronze Age, recently found in the west of Scotland. These consist of bronze axes, flanged and looped, and not looped, socketed and looped spear-heads of bronze, and some exceedingly fine perforated stone axe-hammers, one of which is made of a beautifully coloured and veined stone. The exhibits have been lent by Mr. Ludovic M'Lellan Mann, F.S.A. Scot.

The death is announced of M. Oppert, the famous Orientalist, at the age of eighty. His great age did not prevent him from following his profession at the College of France, where he delivered his lectures regularly all last year, and only the other day he was present at the sitting of the Institute. Born in Hamburg of German parentage, he studied at Heidelberg and Bonn, and became a naturalized Frenchman at the age of twenty-two. He was well known under the Empire, not only as Orientalist but also for his trenchant wit. At Court he had the reputation of being a great talker, and his sayings were much quoted. He was remarkably well informed, and leaves many works.

In rebuilding the Church of St. Nathaniel, Windsor, in the Liverpool diocese, says the *Guardian* of September 6, the interesting experiment has been made of reverting to

the ancient arrangement of the presbytery, by which, when occupying Roman basilicas for Christian worship, the Bishop took the seat in the centre of the semicircle formerly occupied by the prætor or quæstor, and the presbyters took the seats on either side of the Bishop formerly occupied by the assessors. The Christian altar was placed in front of the apse, taking the place of the Roman altar, used for the pouring out of libations or sacrifices to the pagan gods. Traces of a similar arrangement still exist in England. Something like it is conjectured to have obtained in the original Cathedral at Canterbury; and in Norwich Cathedral the remains of the ancient Bishop's throne are still to be seen in the centre of the apse, behind the high altar; while in St. Peter's at Rome the Pope still celebrates from a similar position. In the new church at Windsor twenty-five oak stalls have been fixed round the semicircular end of the chancel with elaborately carved canopies, pillars, and finials, and a sloping shingle roof over the top, which the Bishop, the Archdeacon, Rural Deans, Canons, and clergy will occupy whenever special occasions require. Four feet away from the east wall, and following the circular formation, are the altar-rails, which also extend across the chancel, thus enclosing the altar on all sides and affording kneeling space for about forty-five communicants at a time. The total length of altar-rail is 55 feet, or about double the ordinary length.

It is reported that the Runic cross in the historic churchyard of Eyam, Derbyshire, which is said to be the finest in England, has been damaged by chipping. The cross has an interesting history, and is not supposed to have always stood in its present position. There is an open space of ground in the village still known as "The Cross," and another place where the cross is said to have stood is on the old Manchester and Sheffield road on Eyam Edge. More than a century ago, when Howard, the "prisoners' friend," visited Eyam, he noticed the finest part of the cross lying in a corner of the churchyard, nearly overgrown with docks and thistles, and caused it to be restored. On the other hand, it is stated that it was the Rev. Thomas Seward, the rector from 1739

to 1790, who "discovered" the cross and placed it in the churchyard.

The *Builder* of August 26 contained an article on Langford Manor, Somerset, an interesting example of the smaller Tudor house. Little is known of the history of the Manor, which has lately undergone a conservative restoration, the fabric having suffered considerably at the hands of former owners. The article was accompanied by a block plan and several other illustrations.

Recent newspaper and magazine articles of antiquarian interest include "Illuminated Manuscripts," by Miss E. B. Mitford in the *Treasury* for August; "An Old Parish Account Book"—relating to an unnamed parish "lying in the valley between the Cotswolds and the Severn, in Gloucestershire"—in the *County Gentleman* of September 2; illustrated papers on the "Coach-makers' Company and the Craft," and "The Silver Plate of St. Giles, Cripplegate," in the *City Press* of September 6 and 13; "Norfolk in Prehistoric Times: Palæolithic Man and his Tools," by Mr. W. G. Clarke, in the *Lowestoft Journal* of September 2; and a full and important account of "Recent Excavations in the Roman Forum," in the *Times* of August 18.

The two oak-panelled rooms lately placed on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, exhibit interesting specimens of early and later English Renaissance woodwork. The larger comes from a chamber in No. 3, Clifford's Inn, rebuilt by John Penhallow in 1686, and occupied by him from 1688 until his death in 1716. It is an apartment of handsome proportions. The four doorways, fireplace, and overmantel are richly decorated with carved cedar in high relief. Over the fireplace is a shield of arms, "Penhallow quartering Penwarin." The smaller room is of an earlier period, and has been brought from a house at Waltham. It consists of over a hundred elaborately carved upright panels, many bearing in the centre medallion heads, others consisting of heraldic devices, including the Tudor rose, the portcullis, and the pomegranate of Katharine of Aragon, as well as the arms

of Blacket and others not identified. It is supposed that these panels originally lined the walls of one of the rooms in the Abbot's house at Waltham Abbey, which, on the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., was leased to Sir Anthony Denny. His grandson, Edward Denny (Baron Waltham and Earl of Norwich), subsequently used these panels in the mansion he built in the abbey grounds during the reign of Elizabeth. This house was pulled down in 1770, and many of the panels were bought and placed in an old house in the town, where they remained until purchased by the museum authorities.



The Mayor and Corporation of Worcester have invited the Royal Archaeological Institute to hold their annual meeting at that city in 1906.



The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle have issued a report by Mr. W. H. Knowles, architect, upon repairs required at the north front of the Black Gate and on the adaptation of a site acquired for the purpose of forming an annexe to their museum, both of which works are urgent. The latter has long been needed in consequence of the Society's collection of Roman sculptured stones—already one of the largest in Britain—having become overcrowded in the only room at present available for their display. The lower stage of the Black Gate itself presents a unique specimen of thirteenth-century military architecture, its gateway and guard-chambers with their vaulting being in practically perfect condition. Its upper stages exhibit early seventeenth-century adaptations of the fortress. These together furnish significant examples of the architectural history and the varying fortunes of the building from the time of its erection by Henry III. in 1247 to that of its acquisition by the Corporation, and its transformation into a museum of antiquities by the Society. The Black Gate stands as the central figure of a site that is everywhere looked upon with admiration, grouping as it does the cathedral, the Great Gate, and the Great Tower of the castle on one imposing skyline. The picturesque conjunction of these important historical

buildings in a single street is undoubtedly one of the most striking aspects of the city.



An interesting find was made during the first week in September at Leek, in Staffordshire, where a large barrow is being demolished to make way for a new street. The barrow, called the "Cock Low," was excavated in 1852 for the well-known barrow-digger, Mr. Bateman, and its sepulchral character proved, though no great find has been made in it till the other day. Forewarned by the Rev. W. Beresford, Vicar of St. Luke's, the workmen were expecting something more than merely to find that the mound—which had been about 18 feet high and 50 yards in diameter—was made of alternate layers of white sand and black charcoal. They were not disappointed, for in the course of excavation they came upon a very fine British burial urn, made of clay, and ornamented with the usual twisted thong pattern of angles and lines, but also having a double fillet, or two raised bands, round the shoulder. The height was about 10 inches, and the circumference round the rim 23 inches. As the urn was broken in being got out, a quantity of children's bones fell out, some of which showed hard hacks or cuts, and also a small sandstone heart, some 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, which had been rudely carved and deposited with the bones. The urn had been buried about 3 feet in the mound, and some 8 or 10 feet above the natural surface of the ground.



The Parish Church of Newbold-on-Avon, near Rugby, which was built in the fifteenth century, is being restored, and there have been some interesting discoveries. The most important is an ancient Boughton monument, which, lying partly under a low arch, had been hidden by a family pew, and was unknown. It consists of a fluted marble slab on a carved altar-tomb, and on the face of the slab appear beautifully incised figures, representing a knight and his lady. Thanks to the protection afforded by the pew, it is in a perfect state of preservation; and while the original colouring still remains on the armorial bearings, the incised lines are filled in with a black composition, which gives it a perfectly clear outline. The figures repre-

sent Thomas Boughton and Elizabeth, his wife, and the Latin inscription reads: "Whoever you are who pass by, stop, read, and lament. I am what you will be. I have been what you are. I beseech you pray for me. Pray for the well-being of Thomas Boughton, and for the soul of Elizabeth, his wife, who died the 28th day of the month of May, A.D. 1454." Another monument, probably of the same kind, had at some time formed the floor of another pew, and is much worn, though the figure, apparently that of a monk, is still decipherable. The fact that the living of Newbold belonged at a remote period to the Monastery of Kirby may explain this.



A few other discoveries may be recorded. At Culross Abbey, Fife, a beautifully sculptured stone, on which are carved a Maltese cross and an ancient form of sword, has been found; and also a large stone coffin—one of the largest found in Scotland—a most unusual feature of which is the addition of a leather shroud. On the site of the ancient Carmelite Friary at Boston, Lincolnshire, in the course of excavations for a new sewage system, a number of human remains have been brought to light. The bones were about 4 feet below the surface of the ground, and included a massive skull with an almost perfect set of teeth, and part of the skeleton of a very tall man. At York, St. William's College is being repaired with the view of its eventually providing a home for the Northern Convocation. In the course of excavations a remarkably good well has been discovered in the courtyard. It is known that in early days York abounded with wells, and the one in question has water about 30 feet deep, and it is reported to be of excellent quality. Two beautiful Edwardian fireplaces have been uncovered in the building, with the well-known brick herring-boning at the back. But what is perhaps the most interesting of all the discoveries, says the *Yorkshire Herald*, is a painted room. Painted walls are, comparatively speaking, rare, the walls of early houses as a rule being either covered in tapestry or wainscoted. But as early as the thirteenth century walls were known to have been painted, and at Winchester, Clarendon,

and in the Luttrell Psalter, the walls were richly adorned with painting. It will, therefore, be seen that such work is quite rare. As the paintings are of so perishable a nature, few examples remain. In the case of St. William's College the groundwork is partly wood and partly plaster. The decoration, which still retains much evidence of colour, consists principally of flowers and devices in the Edwardian style. It appears to be of tempering, and it would take very little to restore it.



British Historical Numismatics.

BY P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, F.S.A.,
President of the British Numismatic Society.



HOW wide an area and how considerable a period are covered by the title of this article will be realized to some extent when it is remembered that not only Great Britain and Ireland, but the vast Indian Empire and our dominions and colonies beyond the seas, and also lands at any time under British rule, come within its scope as regards geographical conditions; whilst, as regards time, a period of some 2,000 years has passed since our truly British ancestors were sufficiently advanced in the paths of civilization and trade to be in possession of a well-defined currency, consisting of coined gold, silver, bronze, and tin.

The early British coins enable us to ascertain the names of tribes and chieftains whose existence would otherwise be unknown, and in some rarer instances to confirm and explain the references preserved to us in the works of Cæsar and other early writers. Their *provenance* also, to some extent, aids in the approximate fixing of the territorial spheres of influence of the early British tribes and rulers, and discloses that even at that early period an export and import trade with the Continent and the merchant shippers of Phœnicia was already in being upon our southern coasts.

Coins of Phœnicia and Greece were the prototypes of the earliest of the ancient British coins, and in the first examples the types of obverse and reverse are fairly reproduced, whilst, after a series of re-copies, the latest coins became so degraded in type as to be only recognisable as descendants of the originals by means of a comparison of the links of the chain constituting the series. Later in date the coins of British chieftains bear the words *REX*, *FILIVS*, and the like, showing a direct Roman influence. Such are the coins of Tincommius, Verica, Cunobeline (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare), and many others.

The hoards of Roman coins found within these islands throw much light on the period of occupation by the legions of the then Mistress of the known world, whose mints were actually established in this country. The early coins of the Saxon occupants of parts of England, gradually increasing in extent, show how some devices were derived from Roman coins then still current in the land, the busts being copied from those on the coins of Constantine, Magnus Maximus, and other emperors, while the well-known representation of the Wolf and Twins and the standard of the Roman legionaries served as copies for some of the reverse designs.

These small silver coins, known as "sceattas," disclose by the devices upon them that the earliest examples were issued by a Pagan race, for some bear devices indicative of Scandinavian mythology, including figures that may be intended for the wolf Fenris and the Midgard serpent; but gradually the cross and other symbols of Christianity appear, and are retained throughout many successive dynasties, even to the present day.

The coins of the kings of the various early Saxon provinces preserve to us, in many instances, the names of rulers otherwise quite unknown, or only barely mentioned in the scanty record of some ancient chronicle. Nay, more, they disclose to us the changing fortunes and the increasing or diminishing territories of one or another of the so-called Heptarchic States, and the final triumph of the lords of Wessex as Kings of All England, thus confirming and adding point to the

accounts only otherwise evidenced by the pens of the early monastic scribes.

Then, again, coins are occasionally discovered, or newly attributed, to kings and potentates well known to history, but who to the date of such new discovery or attribution have not been accredited with any monetary issue. An instance of this kind is that of the recent attribution by the writer of a penny to Howel Dda—*i.e.*, Howel the Good, King of Wales, A.D. 915-948. Howel is chiefly remembered at the present day by reason of the code of laws framed by him and approved and sanctioned by the Papal authority, Howel having made a special journey to Rome in or about the year 926 or 928 to obtain this sanction. The name of the moneyer, Gillys, appearing on the reverse of this unique penny shows that it was coined for Howel at Chester in the reign of Eadmund, King of England, as this moneyer coined there for Eadgar, and the name also occurs on coins of Eadred, presumably, therefore, also minted at Chester. Although we were aware that in the tenth century there was constant strife on the Welsh Marches, no chronicler has led us to believe that the Welsh were ever so firmly seated at Chester as to be able to establish a mint there and issue a coinage bearing the name of a Welsh king—*viz.*, "*HOPÆL REX .: E.*"

Many of the Saxon and all the Norman coins disclose to us the names not only of the cities or towns where they were struck, but those of the moneyers responsible for their issue, weight, and fineness.

On certain issues of Alfred's coins we find the names of famous cities. London is represented by the monogram of Londonia, and the form *Londoniensis* also appears, the genitive being used in conjunction with the name of the moneyer "*ÆDELVF*," the extended reading being "*Æthelwulf the moneyer of London.*" Special notice has been directed to this coin, as official numismatists have attributed it to Croydon and Castle Rising. The cities of Bath (Bathan), Canterbury (Dorobernia), Gloucester (Gleawaceaster), Lincoln (Lincolla), Oxford (Ousnaforda, etc.), and Winchester (Winceaster), also appear as mint names on Alfred's money.

Occasionally, also, it is the fortune of the

numismatologist to discover coins of mints hitherto unrecognised, and in this connection the writer has been able to first attribute coins of Henry I. to Pembroke and certain Saxon and Norman coins to Twynham, now generally known as Christchurch, in Hampshire.

In Saxon times, after the introduction of the silver penny, the earliest known examples of which are those of Offa, King of Mercia, that coin was practically the only current piece. It is true that north of the Humber there was a coinage of smaller denomination, and that silver halfpennies of Alfred and of the contemporary rulers of Northumbria and the Danish settlers in East Anglia exist, as do rare examples of such coins of Alfred's immediate successors. There are also certain large pieces of Alfred that have been termed "offering pennies," but which in my judgment were intended as shillings. Of the two specimens in the British Museum the perfect example weighs 162.4 grains, while the other specimen, which appears to be an intentionally cut half coin, weighs only 53 grains and would give the full weight of 106 grains, or approximately fivepence, the then value of the Wessex shilling, forty-eight of which went to the £1 of 240 pence. The cutting of the one piece into two halves stamps it as a coin for circulation. The heavier specimen may be a pattern only, as the metal extends considerably beyond the outer circle of the design, whereas the cut piece has no metal beyond the outer circle. The silver penny, then, remained, with the few exceptions noted, the only English piece from Offa's time till that of Edward I., a period of 500 years or so, but the inconvenience was, to some extent, remedied by the practice of issuing from the mints cut halves of pennies and *fourthings*, hence our present term of farthings, the latter being formed by again dividing the halfpenny through the central radius of the original circle. The cut half of the large coin of Alfred above referred to represents a half shilling, or 2½d.

The late issues of Edward the Confessor, the coins of Harold II., and those of the four succeeding Norman kings, bear what are doubtless intended as actual portraits of the monarchs issuing them. The throne and

robes of Edward the Confessor on the coins of what is called the "sovereign" type correspond with those outlined on the famous tapestry of Bayeux, while the device appearing on the reverse of the same issue, namely, four birds in the angles of a cross, formed the model for the arms assigned to that king by the heralds of Richard II.'s time.

Even if the representation of the king's bust on the first issue of Henry II. be intended for a portrait, it is certain that with his next issue and onward to the reign of Henry VII. the heads of the sovereigns became merely conventional drawings. Valuable contributions to our earliest heraldry, and information as to costume and armour and regal insignia, are also obtainable from our later coins.

The series of Anglo-Gallic coins exhibits in a marked degree the different phases of the possessions of our Plantagenet and later sovereigns in France, the spread of these territories through marriage alliances and conquest, till their greatest extent in the reign of Henry V., and their continuance, diminution, and almost total loss in the reign of his immediate successor. Though Henry V. was the only English king who could with any justice be termed also King of France, the title was continued in use by all our sovereigns until the reign of George III., and duly appears upon their coins.

Henry VIII. preserves a record of some of his many matrimonial ventures on his coins, for his golden crowns and half-crowns bear the initials, on either side of the Tudor rose and royal shield, of his own name in conjunction with his consorts Katharine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, and Jane Seymour.

The beautiful coins of Charles I. trace the history of his struggle with the Parliament. His presence at Shrewsbury, Oxford, Bristol, and elsewhere, are all evidenced by coins, and the siege pieces issued at Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract, and Scarborough, all bear witness to the pleasant and uniform tale of Royalist devotion, continued at Pontefract until, after his tragic end, the sceptre had passed to the younger Charles. The coins of the Commonwealth betoken the simple tenets of the time, whilst the beautiful pattern series of Cromwell, the

work of Thomas Simon, clearly shows the intention of that strong ruler of men to be a monarch *de facto* under the style of Protector. His bust adorned with a laurel wreath suggests rather the Emperor of Roman days than the simple patriot of Huntingdon, but it was a grim irony of fate which caused the die of his crown-piece to crack in the striking, and so raise a great weal across the neck of his portrait!

An intelligent and careful study of the coins themselves, taken in conjunction with the association in different finds of certain types only, and aided where such exist by the evidences of early records, enables the numismatologist to ascertain the successive issues of the types, and to add materially to our historical knowledge of the Saxon and Norman periods of our national being, the progress of the nation, and the vicissitudes of its trade and fortunes.

The coins of the Danish Kings of Northumbria portray the raven standard and the hammer of Thor, soon to be superseded by the Christian emblem of the cross, and when York had passed under the sway of Æthelstan we have its cathedral church outlined as a reverse type.

It is interesting to note that the hammer of Thor by a slight change was readily converted into a mitre-like figure, while the sword on the coins of St. Peter of York was calculated to suit the taste of Christians and Pagans alike, the former regarding it as that of the Apostle, and the latter as the celebrated weapon of Odin.

The mediæval and later coins throw light on art, history, heraldry, and commerce alike, while the tokens of the seventeenth century and even later times afford abundant information to the topographer and genealogist.

The coins of our colonies and other provinces constituting the British Empire record its history and expansion, whilst those of the early settlements in the territory of what are now the United States of America throw much light and interest on the first beginnings of that great sister nation.

The coins of Scotland present a separate series until the date of the union effected under Queen Anne, although a little over a century before the crowns of both Scotland

and England had vested by descent in King James VI.

The coins of Ireland throw some light on its partial occupation by the Danes, and its gradual absorption under the English crown; but the base character of the mediæval and later coins meted out to that unfortunate country by its English lords is a sad witness to its former oppression and ill-treatment—a state of things happily altered in the present day, but the evil growth from which is even now not quite extinct.

Within the scope of British Numismatics our series of medals claims careful attention, recording as it does many events of nationally historic importance, preserving the records and portraits of many famous men and the deeds that won them fame, and also giving illustrations of art, heraldry, and personal incidents in times both present and gone by. The war medals record not only our national victories, but the personal achievements of our ancestors and living relatives alike.

The above are only a few of the reasons why it is clearly most desirable that our public institutions, universities and schools alike, should encourage the study of British Numismatics by calling the attention of students, young and more mature, to the advantages and aids to knowledge and education that can be obtained by the study and intelligent collection of our British coins, medals, and tokens. The mere aggregation and hoarding as specimens of impressed discs of metal without intelligent study or knowledge are occupations of the same character as, though far more costly than, the collection of buttons by some eccentric.

Yet some anonymous "journalists" of the antiquarian press have pretended, with wanton innocence, to regard numismatologists as being almost entirely composed of this order of person. But the day is not far distant when the advanced students of our subject will almost be justified in saying, "Show us the coinage of a nation and we will write its history."

How much is the general want of appreciation of British Numismatics disclosed by the circumstance that a scarce colonial postage stamp of the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria will find a purchaser at

£1,000 or more, whereas a unique specimen of the coinage of some Saxon king or prelate is thought well sold at £50; while ordinary, but in all cases most interesting, specimens of our British, Saxon, Norman, and later coinages are within the reach of those who barter in silver rather than gold!

The explanation must be that the true interest, worth, and significance of British Numismatics have hitherto not been made known to the general public. The science has been tied up in the charge of those who have devoted their energies to the elucidation of the money of any paltry State, rather than face the historical importance of the great coinage of Britain, which in the making of its sovereign, as the standard currency of the world, has made its Empire and its trade of to-day.

But for the efforts of some few private individuals, the pages relating to British Numismatics would be chiefly conspicuous by their absence. This, it is confidently trusted, will in course of time be remedied by the volumes of the *British Numismatic Journal*, for no other country has hitherto shown such indifference to the knowledge of its own money.

That something can be accomplished towards remedying the defects of lethargy, want of teaching and spreading the knowledge of the manifold interests and advantages attaching to British Numismatics, is evidenced by the fact that whereas, prior to the formation of the British Numismatic Society, the highest number of ordinary members ever attained by the longest established numismatic society in London was less than 300, the British Numismatic Society, within one year of its inauguration, attained its full complement of 500 ordinary members.

That the study of Greek, Roman, and foreign numismatics is of great importance and interest should be a self-evident proposition, but the need, now supplied, of a society for the special study of British Numismatics is a fact which has been, happily, very abundantly proved by the success attendant on the formation of the British Numismatic Society, and the inclusion within the scope of its work of the coinages of the sister nation of America has effected a numismatic bond between the two great English-speaking

nations of the world which cannot fail to be of mutual interest and advantage to their citizens.



Notre Dame de Brou.

By E. C. VANSITTART.

(Concluded from p. 298.)



HILIBERT'S tomb has no canopy, but is a table-tomb; on the table lies the noble Duke, in all the glory of kingly state and pride of manhood, clothed in armour, wearing his ducal crown, together with the cloak and collar of the Order of the Annunciation; his fine features are calm and serene, he appears asleep; a lion crouching at his feet looks upon him sadly, and six beautiful boy-angels hang over him in attitudes of grief. Below, on the ground beneath the table, the same man is represented dead, shorn of all human pomp, wrapped in a shroud. The dim light filtering through the forest of little columns which support the table adds to the effect of the still, white figure lying low beneath.

Perhaps the finest of the three tombs is that of Margaret of Austria. It is on the same plan as her husband's, but with the addition of a magnificent Gothic canopy. The Princess lies on a couch, in all the splendour of royal garb, wearing her crown, and draped in ducal mantle. Her head, with a calm expression, reposes on a richly-embroidered cushion, her feet press against a greyhound. Four genii stand around. This statue, life-size, like all the others, is probably an authentic likeness of the foundress of Brou. Underneath, wrapped in the mantle of the Annunciation as a shroud, with unbound hair reaching down to her waist, lies the corpse of the Princess. Her feet are bare, and the sculptor, with a touch of realism, has reproduced on the sole of the left foot the wound which caused the illness from which she died. The canopy above is upheld by four pillars, the richness of its fretwork, statuary, and carving quite baffling description. Her proud motto is constantly reproduced around it: "Fortune—infortune

—forte—une" ("In fortune or misfortune there is one [woman] strong of heart"). This device is repeated in various parts of the building, either as separate words or in monogram form. Unfortunately, iron railings enclose the lower parts of the tombs

of those behind the high altar are what have been termed *vitrail h raldique*, being entirely composed of the heraldic devices and coats of arms of no less than sixty-four noble or royal houses with which Philibert and Margaret respectively were allied. These



NOTRE DAME DE BROU : TOMB OF MARGUERITE L'AUTRICHE.

and much impair their effect, but they were rendered necessary by the ruthless vandalism perpetrated by sightseers and tourists.

Not the least glory of this shrine are its stained-glass windows, windows the secret of whose colour is lost in these days ; four

windows, which form a precious page of history, have not their equal in any other church ; so clear and beautiful are their colours that they might have been finished yesterday instead of nearly 400 years ago. In the great central window are figured two

renderings of the risen Christ, Margaret and Philibert, attended by their ancestors and patrons, kneeling in adoration below.

Off the choir and on the far side, passing the tomb of its foundress, is the Lady

of the Magi, Resurrection of our Lord, Pentecost, and Assumption of Mary—form the subjects of this masterpiece, each "mystery" being represented in a separate niche cut out in the alabaster. To enumerate the



NOTRE DAME DE BROU: CHAPEL OF GORREVOD.

Chapel, or, as it used to be called, "La Chapelle des Joies," with its wondrous reredos carved out of a single block of alabaster; the so-called "Seven Joyful Mysteries of the Virgin"—The Annunciation, Visitation, Visit of the Shepherds, Adoration

hosts of statuettes and groups which compose this mass of carving would become a wearisome, if at all a possible, task; the eye wanders from one to another in hopeless bewilderment, and ends by resting on a magnificent stained-glass window, represent-

ing the Assumption. Here, too, Margaret and her husband are introduced, kneeling at their faldstools; an exquisite band or frieze in grisaille or camaïeu is introduced beneath the fretted point of the window. It portrays the King of Heaven borne on a chariot drawn by the symbolic beasts of the Apocalypse, and followed by a multitude of saints, Apostles, and martyrs. Worthy of note, too, are the gilding and colour of the carved bosses and corbels in the groined ceiling of this chapel, whose floor, as well as that of the whole of the rest of the building, was formerly paved with encaustic tiles, of which now only a few specimens exist round the tomb of the foundress.

The Lady Chapel leads into the private oratory of the Princess, where there is a fireplace and a "squint," through which she could assist at Mass, and see the Host raised at both the altar of the Chapelle des Joies and the high altar in the choir. This was in fulfilment of a promise exacted from the architect. Above is a similar oratory, which she could reach by passing along the top of the rood-screen gallery, without disturbing the priests at their Office, and descend unobserved to the lower oratory by a stairway concealed in the thickness of the walls. The huge lectern, now relegated to this oratory, formerly stood in the midst of the choir, where it held the mighty choir-books used in the musical portions of Divine Service. It bears the same date as the stalls (1532), and probably issued from the same workshop.

Behind the royal oratory and leading into the west transept is the Chapelle de Gorrevod, given by the Princess to her counsellor, Laurent de Gorrevod; another lovely reredos, similar to that in the Chapelle des Joies, setting forth the principal scenes of the Passion, was one of the ornaments of this chapel. However, nothing now remains but an "Ecce Homo," placed beneath the window, the space behind the altar being occupied by a very inferior oil-painting. The decoration of the chapel is much enriched by the frequent introduction of the arms and device of Gorrevod: "Pour jamás (jamais)," with his initials interlaced with those of his two wives—"L-F." and "L-P."—joined together by a symbolic cord.

In the nave is the chapel of Notre Dame des sept Douleurs, with another fine window. Mass is said here once a week for the Seminarists who now occupy the adjoining convent, but since the church has become a *monument historique* the choir is rarely used for Divine Service. Various mottoes and devices are wrought into the carving in different parts of the edifice. Two of these are constantly repeated. The first is Mar-



NOTRE DAME DE BROU: REREDOS IN LADY CHAPEL.

garet's own motto already quoted, "Fortune—infortune—forte—une." The second consists of the one word, "Fert"; this is specially frequent on the tombs of Philibert and his mother, but occurs also round the great font in the nave, on the door, and is introduced into various hidden corners. It is the device of the military Order of the Collar or Annunciation, as well as of the House of Savoy, on whose coins it has always been engraved

since the fourteenth century. Towards 1360 Amadeus VI., surnamed "Le Comte Vert," established the military Order of the Collar, to which he gave for insignia a *collier* composed of love-knots, interlaced with the

in which fifteen monks should offer up daily prayers. Later on, in 1434, Amadeus VIII. ordained that the Order should take the name of the "Annonciade," and that the love knots in the collar should be replaced



NOTRE DAME DE BROU: ORATORY OF MARGUERITE D'AUTRICHE.

four letters "F.E.R.T.," repeated fifteen times; for in his will of 1380 he decreed there should always be fifteen knights "in honour of the fifteen mysteries of the Blessed Virgin," and that the seat of the Order should be at the Chartreuse of Pierre Châtel,

by the rope of St. Francis; finally, in 1518, Duke Charles III. completed the insignia by adding fifteen enamelled roses alternating with the word "Fert" repeated fifteen times and united by the rope. Such is the collar represented as worn by Philibert at Brou,

both on his tomb and in the stained-glass windows. The word "Fert" stands for the motto of the princes of the House of Savoy, and signifies, "Federe et Religione tenemur" ("We are united by honour and by religion"), and was a most fitting device for the knights of a military and religious Order. Another symbolic sign reproduced in profusion on the stalls, rood-screen, and façade is a steel twisted into the shape of the letter *B*, the device of the House of Burgundy, adopted by Philippe le Bon, who established the Order of the Golden Fleece, when he appointed that a double steel and two flints should form the pattern of the knightly badge of that Order. Daisies, in honour of the two "Marguerites," together with a palm, are also constantly repeated throughout the building.

The smallest detail is perfect, for in those days men worked for the perfection of the unseen as well as the seen, carrying their conscientiousness into the minutest trifle; the glory of God was the mainspring that guided hammer, brush, and chisel; the work itself was offered up as an act of prayer; faith was still vivid, belief childlike. The result is the spirit of devotion which breathes from these stones, and the sense of restfulness which pervades this beautiful edifice, the worthy fulfilment of a pious vow.

As the afternoon lengthens the impression deepens, the effect grows; through the open doors a great flood of western sunshine falls in a stream of golden light; the birds, who have their nests in the elaborate carving of the porch, fly through the church with soft cries, darting out again into the blue. There is no sound from the outer world; we might be miles away from the haunts of men. Into the choir long shafts of softened light shoot through the glorious south and west windows, overtopping the rood-screen, and bring out hitherto hidden beauties of detail in the exquisite tracery and lace-like carving, almost awakening the marble of the tombs, the dark wood of the stalls, the stony saints and angels, into life, and resting most tenderly on the marble figures of the tombs. There they lie, with folded hands, in kingly state above, in the humility of dying humanity below, proud and grand, lowly and humble—a great lesson of how the glory

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of man departs, and is as "the flower of grass"; yet all enfolded in a great peace, which goes with us as with hushed steps we turn away and leave this wondrous shrine to return to the prosaic reality of the outer world.



The Roman Remains at Harpham.

BY THE REV. C. V. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

IT is a curious fact that most interesting objects are found in most unlikely places. The discovery of Roman remains at Harpham is an illustration of this fact. I have many times passed within a few yards of the buried pavements, yet I never suspected their presence, nor was there anything that suggested such things.

The discovery was made through the curiosity of a labourer who turned up a few tesserae when hoeing, and not knowing what they were, took them to his master, who was equally at a loss to explain them. Meeting the farmer one day, he told me what had happened, and offered to take me to the field where the tesserae were found. On arriving there I noticed many more in the surface soil, and we picked up besides some potsherds and a few bits of old glass. Having a spade with us, we removed a small quantity of soil in a deep furrow, and saw, about 4 inches from the surface, a number of tesserae *in situ*. Replacing the soil, we made no further search till the corn should be cut (for at the time of my visit with the farmer the field was covered with young wheat). However, I never lost an opportunity of looking about for any object of interest, and in this way I found several glass beads and many fragments of pottery. I made the discovery known to the owner of the land, Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, who became quite interested in it, and generously gave me permission to excavate, and liberally helped in defraying any expense connected with the work.

Our digging began by making trial pits

3 B

on the slight eminence where the relics had been picked up; but nothing was found except pieces of chalk, mortar, and small stones. Being rather disappointed at this, we proceeded to uncover the tesserae we had first noted to be *in situ*. We laid bare a fragment of a large pavement in red and white bands, straight lines on the border with crenellated ones inside. The tesserae we had seen on our first visit proved to be coarser and more unevenly set than the rest, and formed a big patch on the finer and more neatly laid part of the floor.

We found lying on this floor a few bones of various animals, oyster-shells, and fragments of coarse black pottery, large pieces of chalk, plaster, and flat pieces of sandstone from the West Riding, used for roofing purposes. On some of the fragments of plaster were remains of colouring, bright greens and reds being the prevailing tints. The pavement had a gradual slope from south to north, and as it neared the surface of the soil it had been shattered by the plough, thus accounting for the quantity of loose tesserae we discovered. The size of this fragment of pavement was $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, varying in breadth from 5 feet to 1 foot.

About 15 yards to the south of this pavement we noticed in one of the trial pits rather a larger quantity of mortar, and in extending the sides of the pit we came upon another pavement. Having discovered no walls or anything that would guide us, we merely proceeded to uncover the floor. We found a pavement almost perfect, about a foot below the surface of the field. The imperfections had been caused by driving in stakes for sheep nets. This floor measured roughly 16 feet by 17 feet. The centre piece was a kind of quatrefoil, composed of very small tesserae of red, white, blue, and yellow; the rest of the pavement was composed of tesserae made from chalk and sandstone. These were disposed in bands forming a maze with all its angles right angles. Round the maze were broad bands of tesserae of similar material to the rest—that is, of chalk and sandstone.

We found here great quantities of roofing-slabs of sandstone. In these slabs were holes for nails; many nails with large heads were mixed up with the soil, and in one

case the nail remained fast in the stone tile. The largest fragment of roofing-stone measured 12 inches by 10 inches. There was much wall plaster, but most of it soon crumbled away on being exposed to the air, yet we secured sufficient to get an idea of the scheme of colouring. It was pretty evident that the walls had been subjected to two coats of plaster at two different times, and as many times coloured. Pieces of plaster were picked up disclosing the earlier scheme of colour—bands of pink and green, and also of red and yellow. Adhering to this coloured surface were remains of the second coat of plaster, which was painted in bands of red and white with narrow lines of black between. In one case the lines or bands run horizontally, in the other perpendicularly. A quantity of charcoal lay on one spot on the pavement, and with it there was a broken saucer-like vessel of yellowish pottery, decorated with brownish lines arranged chevronwise. Near the charcoal was a quantity of oyster-shells and a small three-sided arrow-point of iron. Another saucer-like vessel of fine black pottery was found together with the pieces of a large coarse black vase, bones of animals and birds, a lump of lead, and a coin of Gallienus.

A third pavement was discovered lying north-east of the last. The north-east corner of the one and the south-west corner of the other being almost contiguous.

When uncovered, this third pavement measured 21 feet by 7 feet. The design is formed of a series of bands of red and white tesserae, each band being 6 inches wide; the inner bands stop abruptly at a central square of white with a red border. During the unearthing of this pavement, which is practically perfect, except at the ends, we found three coins, one of Tetricus, another of Victorinus, and a third we were unable to identify. We found, besides, fragments of coarse black pottery, a broken bronze buckle, some bits of glass, a little piece of twisted lead, oyster-shells, nails, stone tiles, mortar, chalk, and bits of wall-plaster bearing traces of a reddish-brown colouring.

At the south-east corner of the eminence we unearthed a large block of masonry with a quantity of soot beside it; but at this point our excavations had to cease. However, as

soon as possible I hope the work may be resumed.

With regard to the position of these remains, I may say that they are situate in a field known as "Crosstrod Field," from the fact that the footpath from Burton Agnes to Kilham here crosses it.

A little more than a mile to the north of Crosstrod Field is an old road, little used now, known as Woldgate, popularly called a Roman road. About two miles still further north is the High Street, running westward from Bridlington.

A trifle more than a mile and a half westward of Crosstrod Field is a road running to Kilham from a place in the Driffeld and Bridlington road called Street End. This road is familiarly called The Street, and the fields on its east side Street Fields.

There is an unexplored Roman camp, very perfect, a few miles away to the north, at a place called Octon, in the parish of Thwing.



Letters from a Westmorland Man in London: 1719-1734.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF BENJAMIN BROWNE OF TROUTBECK BY WINDERMERE.

BY S. H. SCOTT.

(Concluded from p. 332.)

THERE is a gap of three years in the series of letters, and it is not till March 24, 1723, or (according to the modern reckoning) 1724, that we find a letter from London among the Browne MSS. Benjamin has been commissioned by his father to buy four snuff-boxes. From a reference in the same letter to coffee as a present to his mother we realize that it was even then something out of the common in the North. Packets of tea and coffee, says a Kendal author of fifty years ago, were welcome presents from London.

"I have had the 4 Snuff Boxes ready to send you ever since a week before Mr. Will's [Rowlandson of Kendal] arrival here, but had never an opportunity of sending them

to you (because of his late indisposition) before last Fryday by Mr. John Greenhow, and there is also a little Coffee comes along wth them of w^{ch} I crave my kind mother's acceptance. The Snuff Boxes 3 of 'em w^{ch} I bespoke cost 1s. 8d. p^r box, and one y^e lay by me 1s. 6d., and all come in Mr. Rowlandsons Baggs and will be in Kendall this day Sennth."

The next letter, written the following December, is an important one in the history of the writer. He confesses to his parents that he has that very day married his mistress's "woman"—not a very great match, but evidently one not much beneath his station, for his father is not slow to send his blessing. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the relations between master and servant were more familiar than they are now. It was common for a poor relation to do even rather menial work in a kinsman's household, and a "lady's-maid" (as we should call her nowadays) might quite well come of very respectable parentage.

EVER HONRD FATHER AND MOTHER,

These come with the greatest humility to tender my Duty and to let you know that I have changed my condition. I humbly hope for pardon from so tender and merciful parents tho' I have married my M^{rs} woman and have but little money with her about 15^l, yet she can turn her hand to anything and don't at all doubt but with the Blessing of Almighty God we shall live very happily together, her maiden name was Mary Branch of very creditable and honest Parents in St. Albans, Herdfordshire, wee were married this day in St. Andrews Church Holborn—my ma^r does not know anything of it as yet neither do I care to mention it till wee have reced. your blessing and pardon, and if you Hon^d Father will be so good and gracious to attest your Forgiveness by a L^{re} the next returne of the Post you will very much add to my happiness (w^{ch} is all save once more to crave your blessing and Forgiveness and to accept of our duties) from Hon^d Fath. and Moth.

Your most dutifull and most obed^t Son and Dau^r,

BEN AND MARY BROWNE,
29th Dec^r, 1724.

3 B 2

I have but 25^l pr ann. prmsed me by Mr. Rowlandson and the First half year will be due in a months time or little more, and I hope when I have your or Mr. Thos. Rowlandsons letter on y^e acc^t above s^d hee will add more to it, I designe to take a Lodging for my dear of ab^t 3 or 4^l a year as soon as possible.

The letter with the parental forgiveness and blessing came promptly. On January 17, 1724-25, young Benjamin writes again :

"I return you thanks for your answer to mine and shall ever acknowledge the many and endearing kindnesses and affectionate advices by me reced from so Indulgent and Affectionate a Father and Mother.

"S^r Last New Year's Day I let my good Ma^r and M^{rs} know of my Marr^e who seemed concerned at first for fear you sho^d think him accessory thereto, but after I told him that you were advised to the contrary he is well satisfied."

His master was very kind, and agreed to allow the young man "so much a year as wee might both live very happy and hand-somely."

Benjamin is anxious to exonerate his friend young William Rowlandson, then in London : "Dear Mr. Billy Rowlandson was not any-ways privy thereto."

In the next letter, dated April 13, he regrets having missed two posts, and tells his father :

"I have got you a Woods Institutes of the Common Law and a Littleton's Dict^y 2^d hand but really could not get any that were tollerable under 12 or 13^s, yet I thought that w^{ch} I have sent you is as good as any New One for a School boy."

At the foot of the letter is a statement of what his father owes him :

	£	s.	d.
To Woods Institutes ...	1	1	0
To Littleton's Dict. ...	0	10	0
To snuff boxes sent you ...	0	8	6
some time ago ...			
	£1	19s.	6d.
	p ^d	p ^r	T. R.

The expenditure on books seems considerable, taking into account the value of money at this time. Young Benjamin, as we have seen, contemplates matrimony on £25 a year. It seems a small sum, but it was at least as much as the stipend of the parson in his native valley. Probably, in addition to his salary, Benjamin had food and lodging provided, and perhaps after his marriage his salary was increased by this allowance.

In August of the same year there is an account of Benjamin's inquiries respecting his uncle Richard Brown, who had been drowned at sea twenty years before. His uncle Fearfull knows a gentleman who "is acquainted wth a great many Cap^s or Ma^{rs} of Vessels traiding to the Streights and St. Lucas and will make inquiry, and as soon as he hears will write me a Penny Post L^r w^{ch} I will communicate to you." The letter is continued : "My wife has been very ill for 6 weeks past . . . but praised be God she is pretty well recovered and we have taken other Lodgings in Water Lane near Mr. Rowlandsons at one Mrs. Warners at 6 li. a y^r, two handsom Rooms up one P^r of Stairs I could not get any One Room nay even a Garrett under 5^l p^r ann^m, but she knew us both so we had it cheaper. Honrd S^r I flatter myself that I shall have the happiness of seeing you in Town ab^t Michmas to be a witness for the Duke of Somerset relating to a Gen^l Fine and sho^d be very proud may even Overjoyed if you sho^d confirm it by a L^r from you to (Honrd S^r and Mad^m) your most

Obedient and dutifull

Son and Dau^r,

BENJ
&
MARY } BROWNE

I almost long for one of my dear Mo^r Leather Tough Cheeses and beg sheel Excuse my boldness."

Evidently the tough cheese was a delicate subject for jesting.

The following November Benjamin made some extensive purchases for his friends in Westmorland. He has sent the articles in a box directed to Mr. Thomas Rowlandson :

"Vizt., a book for Lady Fleming [Mr. Thomas Rowlandson's daughter] and a toy for Mis her Dau^r and a Silver Thimble for Bridget Atkinson and sent p^r Billy Rowlandson Linnen for a Gown in a great Bundle for Mrs. Birkett yo^r Neighbour. Yo^r Linnen two Comb Cases 1 Single and 1 Double 6 Keybands One Aggit Knife and Fork Flesh Brush and 46 Gun Flints yo^r Wig box with Wigg inclosed and a Girl's Cap for Parson Sawrey and two Necklaces for him a Knott for Bridgett Atkinson sent her by my wife according to her promise at Red Lyon Charing Cross My Honrd Mo^{rs}. Apron sent by my wife of which she begs her acceptance and two Handkerchiefs p^r yo^r Ord^r Coffee sent her p^r Mr. Billy Rowlandson and Chocolatt p^r Mr. Rob^t Fisher's wife yo^r Sealing Wax a Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Mugg 2 Copy Books a Buckle for Ecclerigg alias Jn^o Cookson [*i.e.* John Cookson of Ecclerigg; a Westmorland "statesman," like a Scottish laird, was frequently called by the name of his estate; thus "W^m de Wood" = William Birkett of Low Wood; "Coatsyke and wife" = M^r and M^{rs} Atkinson of Coatsyke] and underneath you have an acco^t of the goods bo^t for you and Mr. Sawrey w^{ch} wth our kind love to all our Friends," etc. etc.

	li.	s.	d.
Rec ^d p ^r my wife	...	0	10 6
	li.	s.	d.
Disbursed two Handkerchiefs	...	0	8 6
Childs cap & Necklaces for M ^r Sawrey	...	0	8 3
Flesh Brush	...	0	1 2
6 Key Rings	...	0	1 10
46 Gun Flints	...	0	0 9
Comb Case Double 6 ^d	...	0	0 9
Single 3 ^d	...	0	1 0
1 Copy Book p ^r Ayres	...	0	1 0
Do ^r Low ^{rs} Rec ^{ns} & Debtes Act	...	0	1 10
			<hr/>
			1 4 1

The next letter has no date, but the recipient's endorsement supplies it:

"Rec^d this from B. B. Ap. 4th 1726 without date.

"Aprill 30: 1726: this answered and sent him a piece of Beef 18^l weight."

The missive acknowledges "Your kind L^{re} and the Frock for which and all favours I return my humble thanks. The Taylor has made the sleeves to strait to wear over another Coat but the stuff is very good and mightily liked. I am glad to hear of my Mother's being more easy and hope shee'll get strength as the weather grows Warmer."

The letter ends with an allusion to some news from his brother-in-law, James Braithwaite of Browhead, Troutbeck, about the money matters of a George Sewart and a Major Pidgeon.

"I hear by Maj^r Pidgeon that if Sewart can't make up the matter he'll go to Sea in a man of Warr."

This Major Pidgeon was an illegitimate son of Charles II., and had purchased the Troutbeck Park estate from the daughters of the late Sir Christopher Philipson.

The beef was duly received and much appreciated: "My wife likes the beef so well that she could live thereon three days in a week."

Mr. Sewart and Major Pidgeon are still at enmity when the next letter is written. Benjamin fears that he may "loose all if Mr. Pidgeon gets Sewart into the Guard." There has been a family party at Lambeth and "Couz. Geo. of Anns [*i.e.*, George Birkett, a distant cousin, so called to distinguish him from other Birketts with the same Christian name] and his sister are very well and give their duty to their Fa^r and Mo^r." There follows a long account of the purchase of some books on questions of law for his father and the same letter mentions the receipt of a silver seal. This seal with a shield of arms (Browne quartering Birkett) is henceforth used by young Benjamin instead of the monogram which appears on the previous letters. The silver seal, attached to a stout leather strap so that it could be worn as a fob, is still to be seen.

A week later the Londoner has been making inquiries as to the chances of his youngest brother Christopher who afterwards became apothecary and Mayor of Kendal, and married Katherine Rowlandson, daughter of Thomas and niece of Richard Rowlandson, Benjamin's master. "I have appointed this

day to make inquiry abo^t brother Christop^r and Spoke to a Gentlewoman who is a particular acquaintance of my wives and She immediately sent for her Apothecary and he has promised to let me know when any opportunity offers . . . but withall says my Loving Bro^r must wherever he goes be a month upon likeing at first the country being very different from Town and according as they find him in capacity and industry (neither of which good accomplishments I fear in my brother) they advance Wages. Phaps we may get him 5, 6, or 7^{li} a year meat drink washing and lodging and Phaps after the first year 8, or 9^{li} p^r ann^m."

Christopher came up to London in September, and is for the present "at Hackney with one Mr. Midgeley who has as great a Shopp in Watling Street and is as Noted a Chymist as any in London." Mr. Midgeley will try to find Christopher a place, and says "he sho^d be welcome for a month at his Country house where he had a Shop and that hee had studied Physick and practised it above 10 years and was Sure my bro^r w^d see severall things in his way worth his while."

Christopher has forgotten to return thanks for the cheeses, and Benjamin and his wife "humbly beg yo^r Pardons in our dear brother's omission." Apparently these were not "leather tough" for they are pronounced "extraordinary good."

For five years we hear no more of Benjamin. He has not sent a letter to his father for two months, although he has "actually writ and sealed up" one to the effect that he has delayed writing ever since young William Rowlandson came to town, "thinking he w^d have taken an opportunity to drink yours and my Bro^r Christo's tokens." But he fears that Billy "is in a very bad way for a living in this world," for he has neglected his office work ever since his return to London.

Three months later another letter expresses the son's anxiety about his father's health. He has sent him "a very good going Watch w^{ch} is suffici^{ty} prov'd by me, for I had it new ab^t 4 years or 5 ago therefore I sent mine because one may be cheated wth out half a year's tryall its value is 6 guineas and a half tho' for goodness worth 9g^s as watches are

now if good. You'l please to caution my Coz Billy not to finger or alter it too often for the pocket watches will vary with the weather."

His father evidently thought he had been extravagant in the price of the watch.

"Honrd Sir am surprized you think 6½g^s extravagant for a watch but there is plain silver watches to be had from 4^{li} 10s. to 16^{li} price."

The letters which follow are principally concerned with some leasehold property, purchased from young William Rowlandson of Kendal, called Stoop Hall, or Sun Inn in Lancaster, which was renewed to "Benjamin Browne of Troutbeck in the county of Westmorland, gentleman" in 1736, by Lord Molyneux.

This inn was one of the principal hostleries of Lancaster, and in 1754 it was let for as much as £50 per annum. The Judge's lodgings were formerly at this inn.

In June, 1734, Benjamin has been home to visit his parents, and writes: "I hope my dear and honrd Father and bro^r got safe to Kendall on Monday night and that this will find you and Family and all my friends and acquaintance in good health w^{ch} I pray God continue. You herewith have a short sketch of my journey as follows on Monday I lay at Preston w^{ch} I reached ab^t 7 o'clock Tuesday Baited at Warrington and lodged at Cherterton ab^t 2 miles beyond Talk-o-th'-Hill Wednesday baited at Litchfield and Inn'd at Coventry Thursday baited at Stony Stratford and lay at Dunstable on Fryday baited at Kirkstead near Barnett and got to London ab^t 2 in the afternoon with good weather but no company till behind Coventry met wth a Gent from Liverpool who was very good company—My Mare is in good heart and I design to dispose of her next week.

"I shall ever bear a grateful memory of your kindnesses and care of me in the Country and I thank my bro^r and sister at Kendal as also Jonaⁿ and Agnes Elleray and Nanny for all their Civilities to me not forgetting little Betty and sho^d be glad to know whether she can gang to Hugheses hersell I beg you'l remember me," etc.

Benjamin is very busy when next he writes, but he finds time to make further purchases for his family and friends, forwarding them to Kendal by carrier.

"Annas has not sent w^t price she w^d go to for her and Nanny's stays. I am now and have ever since I came from you been in a Vast hurry but in 6 weeks time hope to have a little respite I fancy like Betty is now busy wth making Hay and Geordy with his Grammar and Nanny wth Milking &c. to whom my service."

Christopher has been elected Mayor of Kendal before the next letter arrives. "I heartily congratulate you and my bro^r Ch^r on his being the Chief Magistrate of Kendall and wish him and my sister joy thereon," writes his brother. In the following March the parental advice is sought; Benjamin's employer, Mr. Floyer, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and one of the Floyers of Dorset, to whom he had been clerk after leaving Mr. Richard Rowlandson some time before 1732, has given him warning that they must part at Lady Day, "telling me that t^{was} not for any Dislike or misbehaviour but y^t he had not now so much Drawing so he intended to take a Cl[erk] that w^d wait at table and be as a Serv^t and wear a Livery"—a practice which had been usual, Defoe tells us, a little time before, but which apprentices were beginning to resent.

Benjamin (writing a little time afterwards) has "not yet been so happy as to meet wth any business," and subsequently announces that he is to continue with Mr. Floyer as before. The next letter, as well as those immediately following it, relates to the legal proceedings about the leasehold property at Lancaster, which had been worrying his father for some time. Finally, we have a short note to say that a pair of stays, alluded to in several letters, has at last been sent to Kendal. They cost £1 12s. and the box costs one shilling. "I have also sent Nanny and my sweetheart Betty each a Knot and beg their acceptance of such a trifle." Here the correspondence ends abruptly.

In 1736 Benjamin Browne left his home in St. Dunstons in the West, where he had been living since September, 1732, and came to live at Troutbeck.

By this time he was a widower, and in August of the following year he married Elizabeth Longmire of Limefit, daughter and heiress of a "statesman" across the valley. In 1738 he purchased from one

James Birkett a house within a stone's throw of his old home, and a month later took in hand his father's farm and occupied the house, the elder Benjamin reserving certain rooms for himself.

Both Benjamin Brownes, father and son, died in the same year 1748, the father in his eighty-fourth, the son in his fifty-sixth year. George, the eldest brother, was still living; but when he died in 1767 he left no children, and the estate passed to the younger Benjamin's son, another George, great-grandfather of the present owner of the property.



Master John Skelton, Laureate, Parson of Disse, 1504.

BY THE REV. C. U. MANNING, M.A., RECTOR
OF DISS.

DISS is a little town in Norfolk, situated on the river Waveney, which forms the boundary of the county. The name is also spelt in old records, Dice, Dys, Dysse, and Dis. It is generally supposed to be so called from its most prominent natural object—viz., The Mere, a sheet of water of about 8 acres in extent, round which the town is built—but it is more probable that the word signifies a dyke between the mere and the river.

The name lends itself to local witticisms. What town is there in East Anglia which when approaching it disappears? Answer,—Diss. Professor Hales ingeniously suggests that Milton is referring to Skelton when he speaks of one whom Henry VIII. named in merriment his Vicar of *Hell* (Dis).

The church dates from 1290, the tower being the earliest work. This is remarkable in having open archways through it north and south, and there is no lofty arch at the west end of the church opening into the tower as is customary, the reason being probably that as the tower abuts on the public street there was no room for a procession path outside it, and therefore access was obtained for proceeding round the church by the passage through the

tower, and the usual belfry arch inside was inadmissible as it would have been open to the outer air.

At Diss there lived, probably in a house on the same spot where the present rectory stands, John Skelton, Poet Laureate, and Rector of the Parish.

He was probably a Norfolk man, and born about the year 1460. He was educated first at Cambridge, proceeding to the degree of M.A. in 1484. Soon afterwards we find him at Oxford, being created "Poet Laureate of Oxenford," and subsequently Royal Laureate, or Court Poet. He is the author

Rudely rain-beaten,
Rusty and moth-eaten,
If ye take well there-with,
It hath in it some pith."

In 1498 Skelton was appointed by Henry VII. tutor to the young Prince Henry, then a boy of seven years old, and took holy orders at the same time. For his promising pupil, afterwards Henry VIII., Skelton composed a treatise called *Speculum Principis*, now lost.

He tells us in his poems how he "taught the young prince to spell, and gave him drink of the sugared well, of Helicon's water



THE RECTORY, DISS.

of the peculiar metre called after him "Skeltonical," consisting of short rhyming lines that may easily be learnt by uneducated people, with frequent alliterations and yet abounding in classical allusions. Things sacred and profane are mingled together at random, and Christianity in his writings often seems treated as though it were on a level with Pagan beliefs. Yet his writings were generally for some object other than merely to attract the populace. They were very often satires against the abuses then prevalent in Church and State. As he declares of himself:

"Though my rime be ragged,
Tattered and jagged,

crystalline, acquainting him with the Muses Nine."

During this period of his life Skelton composed various poems in his official capacity as Court Poet, amongst which may be mentioned *Bouge of Court*, a satire on the follies and vices prevailing at the Court at this time. In 1502, Skelton fell into disgrace and was imprisoned by order of the King in Council. The cause of his disgrace is unknown, and upon his release he retired from Court and came to live in his parish of Diss. We find his name as a witness to the wills of some of his parishioners; for instance, in 1504, he witnessed the will of Mary Cowper, being

described therein as "Master John Skelton, Laureate Parson of Disse." He also signed as *rectore de Dis*, "a deuoute trentale for old John Clarke, sometyme the holy patriarke of Dis."

As a parish priest Skelton was not distinguished, his tastes inclining more to the Court and theatre rather than the Church, and he was too much of a satirist to win favour in a country town. He has left epitaphs on two of his parishioners whom he nicknames "Jail-bird" and "All-a-knave."

He is described by William Webbe in his *Discourse of English Poetrie* as "a pleasant conceited fellowe, & of a very sharpe wit, exceeding bolde, & would nippe to the very quick, where he once sette holde." Such an ecclesiastic soon made enemies, and we are not surprised to find him reported to the Bishop (Bishop Nix of Norwich), and by him suspended, one of the reasons given being disobedience to the rule of clerical celibacy. It is said that the Dominican Friars used their influence against him on account of his exposure of their practices in his rhymes. There is an instance in his poems of how he defended his Church against the sacrilegious clergy of that day.

In his poem entitled *Ware the Hawke*, the Rector of Diss gives a curious insight into the low standard of religious feeling in his days with regard to holy places and holy things. He tells us of a beneficed parson who made use of Diss Church as a place to fly his hawk—probably to train it.

"A Priest unrepent,
Straight to the Sacrament
He made his Hawke to fly:
With hugeous showte & cry
The Hye Altar he strypte naked."

This "fonde frantike falconer" swore horrible oaths, vowing that before he left the church his hawk should eat a pigeon till the blood ran raw upon the very altar stone. He bolted and barred himself in the church, but the Rector came, and very naturally and very properly, strongly objected to the way in which he was amusing himself. Says Skelton:

"With a pretty gin
I fortun'd to come in

This rebell to behold,
Where of him I contrould;
But he said that he wolde,
Agaynst my mind & will,
In my Church hawke still."

While they were disputing, a huntsman threatened to turn a fox loose in the church, and set his hounds on it, and then:

"Down went my offering box,
Boke, bell, & candell,
All that he might handell."

This scandalous scene justified Skelton in protesting against the clergy of that period, and aiding the cause of the Reformation.

We next come to the poet's relations with Wolsey, with whom he was, as Webbe describes him, "exceeding bolde." In Wolsey's early days, when he was the rising man, Skelton was his friend, but when Wolsey became a Cardinal and began to levy taxes on the people and the clergy of England, and was living in luxury in his palace at Hampton Court, Skelton took the popular side against the oppressor. In his poem, *Speke Parrot*, he makes many allusions to Wolsey as the son of a butcher, and describes King Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey as two dogs, "Bo-ho" and "Hough-ho." "Bo-ho doth bark well, but Hough-ho he ruleth the ring."

Speke Parrot was followed by another poem of a similar nature—*Why come ye not to Court?*—declaring that the people were expected to go to Hampton Court instead of the King's Court. These attacks so enraged the Cardinal that he sent his men to arrest the poet who prophesied his downfall, and Skelton was compelled to take refuge at Westminster, and was sheltered by the Abbot Islip. He died in sanctuary on June 21, 1529, and was buried in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Perhaps the best known of his writings is the *Poem on the Death of Phyllyp Sparowe*, an elegy on the death of a pet sparrow belonging to Jane Scroupe, one of the Black Nuns, or Benedictines, at Carrow, near Norwich. Coleridge describes this as an exquisite and original poem. Poor Philip was killed by the cat, Gib, and the lamentation is put in the mouth of the young lady by Skelton. It is a poem of some 1,300 lines

in the Skeltonical metre. The following is a specimen :

" All sparowes of the wode
That were syns Noes fode
Was neuer none so good :
Kynge Phylp of Macedony
Had no such Phylp as I—
No, no, syr, hardely.

" That vengeance I aske and crye,
By way of exclamacyon,
On all the hole nacyon
Of cattes wylde and tame—
God send them sorowe & shame !
That cat specially
That slew so cruelly
My lytell pretty sparowe
That I brought up at Carowe."

Other writings of Skelton are a miracle play called *Magnificence*, *Colin Clout* (a satire), a *Foem on the Death of Edward IV.*, and many others of less interest and disfigured with coarse expressions.

In the latter years of his life he was presented with a garland of laurel by a number of ladies at Sheriff Hutton Castl. in Yorkshire, of which testimonial to his work the poet was very proud, and gives a full description of the ceremony in his peculiar metre and diction.

We cannot claim him as one of our great poets, nor can we express admiration for his talents, but we can recognise in him a champion of the people against tyranny and a would-be reformer of abuses. He lived in a time when abuses were rife, and the struggle between parties was coming to a head. We cannot declare that he was a good priest, and certainly he was not worse than many in similar positions, but from him as a Churchman we have little to learn. A clever rhymster, a good scholar with a merry wit, but with too sharp a tongue.

" A Poet for his arte,
Whose judgment sure was high,
And had great practice of the pen,
His works they will not lie.
His terms to taunts did lean,
His talk was as he wrote—
Full quick of wit, right sharp of words,
And skilful of the State :
Of reason rife & good,
And to the hateful mind
That did disdain his doings still
A Skorner of his kind."

T. CHURCHYARD, 1520.

The Monastery of Subiaco.*



THE Italian Ministry of Public Instruction is responsible for these two handsome volumes. The allotting of distinct sections of the work to the four specialists engaged upon it has the advantage of securing thoroughness and technical accuracy. The best man to write the history of an abbey can rarely pose with success as an architectural expert or as a connoisseur in mediæval art. On the other hand, the inevitable and marked change of style when one passes from one division of the book to another, and the hesitation in conclusions entailed by the treating by several writers of identical matter from closely related points of view is an undesirable drawback. P. Egidi is the historian, G. Giovannoni the architectural expert, F. Hermanin the art critic ; and Vincenzo Federici gives an account of the archives. The writing of Signori Giovannoni and Hermanin is attractive. Federici has the great merit of being concise and of writing to the point. P. Egidi is diffuse, and never lets us forget that he aims at "style." In the historical section one misses the quaint legends and traditional beliefs which cluster round the old monastery, and which (well founded or not) make its annals interesting to others than students. What prettier, for instance, than the story of the penitential thorn-bushes of St. Benedict transformed, seven hundred years later, into roses by St. Francis of Assisi ! It comes, too, as a shock that the lines added to Pope Benedict VII.'s (A.D. 981) dedication stone, fixing the church feast on the fourth day of December are probably not older than the fourteenth century. But P. Egidi, however drastic his criticism, is, we are bound to allow, fair and sympathetic.

The Subiaco history can scarcely be called eventful. Undoubtedly founded by St. Benedict about A.D. 500, and the first

* *I Monasteri di Subiaco*, per P. Egidi, G. Giovannoni, F. Hermanin, e V. Federici. Many plates and other illustrations. Roma : A cura e Spese del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, 1904. 2 vols., large 8vo., pp. 547, and lxxxi, 468. Price 30 lire.

monastery of his great order, the mountain cloister was forsaken by the saint at the close of his life, and effectually eclipsed by his second and last foundation, that of Monte Cassino, where he died, and was enshrined. Provided one is content to pass over a temporary transfer of the community to Rome in the Lombard troubles of the sixth and seventh centuries, and a suppression consequent upon the French Revolution at the beginning of the nineteenth, Subiaco has its uninterrupted succession of abbots and monks from the sixth to the twentieth century. The Italian legislation of our own day has, to a great extent, spared these Benedictines.

The monastery lies on an out-of-the-way spur of the Apennines, and at a distance of about forty miles from Rome. With its dependencies it appears to have led in the Middle Ages a half independent life. The abbots, of whom up to the ninth or tenth century the list is very incomplete, became in due course like their neighbours, lay and ecclesiastical, feudal barons. They took sides now with the Guelphs, now with the Ghibbelines, now with the Pope, now with his Anti-Pope. By the close of the twelfth century they had made the abbey rich and powerful. Of one of them the record is that he filled the coffers of his monastery with money, and his castles with soldiers.

Several Popes, Innocent III. chief among them, strove to maintain, or restore, the observance by the monks of their rule; and at various times the introducing by German Emperors of a German element into the community bettered them from the religious point of view. From the fifteenth century the abbacy was bestowed upon Cardinals mostly of the Colonna party, to whom was assigned the greater part of its revenues. The monks thus again became a strictly religious association, and in that found their salvation as a Benedictine community.

Happily neither in ancient nor modern times has the abbey been rich enough to enable its heads (as has happened at Monte Cassino) to pull down all that was old, and to build in the taste of their time. Hence the history of Subiaco is written on the walls of the two old monasteries.

At Sacro Speco, standing on the draw-

bridge, you look down upon the charming little basilica of Leo IV. (ninth century) clinging to the side of the cliff; over it rises a set of chapels heavily groined in the style of 200 years later. A small fourteenth or fifteenth-century church crowns the whole. The Renaissance spoilt a great deal, but the excrescences for which it is responsible, such as the Varocco "embellishments" of the Holy Cave itself, clash too glaringly with the sombre grace of the earlier work to do away with its effect. The eighteenth century contented itself with facing the whole exterior with a plaster front, but spared us interior whitewashing. The restorations of the nineteenth were, on the whole, moderate, and in good taste.

The Sacro Speco paintings are of all dates between A.D. 800 and our own day. There is nothing of Giotto; but his school and that of Cimabue are well represented. A certain "Connolus" has left his name on the frescoes as master-artist in the thirteenth century. One of the Greek refugees after the sack of Constantinople 200 years later signs himself "Stemmatico" on sundry very inferior productions of his own time. The portraits of Pope Gregory IX., and of his client St. Francis of Assisi (who as yet has neither stigmata nor nimbus), and that of Innocent III. are noteworthy. They are contemporaneous or nearly so.

In the more extensive buildings of St. Scholastica's, half a mile from Sacro Speco, the great tower built by the French Abbot Humbert, A.D. 1052, is conspicuous. The "Cosimati," the famous family of mediæval builders, furnish good specimens of their work in Abbot Lando's cloisters and elsewhere. There is another "ambulacrum" which tradition fondly upheld to be the first example of pointed architecture in Europe; but which P. Egidio and G. Giovannoni prove (we fear conclusively) to be no older than our English late decorated. The modern church was in the eighteenth century wedged into the ancient basilica, the walls of which literally encase it. Climbing into the roof, or exploring the crypt, one can gain an idea of the fresco work with which it, like Sacro Speco, was once covered.

The Subiaco archives are copious. One of the volumes before us is devoted to giving

an account of them. The catalogue reprinted by Professor Federici is complete and useful, though the indices leave a good deal to be desired. There are about five thousand MS. documents in all, of which some five hundred are codices. None are of the first importance, though various originals of Papal Bulls, some fine copies of the Fathers of the Church, and some illuminated psalters, Bibles, and missals are remarkable. Unhappily they suffered repeatedly by pillage and fires in ancient times. There were centuries of neglect, and at the opening of the nineteenth century the archives were literally abandoned after the expulsion of the monks to any and every pilferer.

To Subiaco Italy owes its first printed books. German monks, established there in the fifteenth century, invited certain of their compatriots to bring their tools and set up in the abbey. The monks appear to have kept up their interest in the progress of the new art. Of early printed books (A.D. 1465-1500) they have 173 volumes.

The chronicles of the monastery are, however, very defective. A "Regestrum" compiled in the eleventh century, containing documents of alleged ancient date, many of which are manifestly spurious; a fourteenth-century set of annals, quite inadequate; and a couple of uncritical histories put together in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are all. The monks appear to have hardly studied their past till within the last fifty years. An exception may be made for their archivist of about A.D. 1750, Isidore del Sù. By the way, why does P. Egidi always write Isidore *de* Sù? We seem to have a very clear remembrance of having at Subiaco verified his signature as "Isidore *del* Sù di Parma."

The work we are considering is well printed; but more method in the subdivision of the matter, and greater care to avoid repetitions, would have been desirable. The photographs reproduced as illustrations are inexcusably poor. In those inserted to give an idea of the Sacro Speco frescoes it is trying to the eyes to have the print of the *verso* page always intruding through the paper. The more so because the fresco itself is almost invariably cut into by the incised names of generations of pilgrims. The

latter may perhaps be excused on account of a very bad example given them. We once made out in the heart of some of Connolus's work the scratch "Pius P. P. II. fuit hic."

In fine, the work of the four Italian professors has a certain finality about it. Subiaco is satisfactorily accounted for.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN OLD BOW CHURCH ACCOUNT.



Clip the following interesting note from the *Builder* of September 9: "The following account of the cost of chimes and clock, and some other additions to Bow Church, is taken from the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum (4941, fol. 153). It is sent to us by Mr. Andrew Oliver. It is apparently undated—

An account from severall Workmen of ye charge to make chimes in Bow Steeple a dyall into the Street and a Cuyflow to the Vestry of the seyd Church.

To make Chimes compleat will require	
24 Bells which to doo wd require	
16 new Bells which will way 61 cw.	
At 6 li per cw. comes to	366 00 00
To hang the sd bells without clapers	
will coste	70 00 00
To make chimes on these Bells will	
require a Brass Banch 4 foot 6 inches	
long 4 foot diameter and half an inch	
thicke will way allowing for waste	
17 hundredweight with all other neces-	
sarys and workmanship	400 00 00
The hande into the Street will cost	120 00 00
And the paynting	50 00 00
A cuyflow to the Vestry will cost	50 00 00
A Quatern clock to repeat only the	
Quarters	60 00 00
The Summ Total	1,116 00 00

To new Caste the 3rd 4th and 6th Bells	
to make them tunable and fit for	
chiming and for mending the mettles	
will coste	72 00 00
	1,188 00 00 "



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Library Association was held at Cambridge during the latter part of August under the presidency of the University Librarian, Mr. Francis Jenkinson, who, in his address, gave an account of the collection of incunabula in the University Library, and of the great work that Henry Bradshaw did in enriching it. He said that the impetus given by Bradshaw lasted for some years after his death, and by the end of the nineteenth century the collection amounted to 2,200 separate works, or nearly three times as many as there had been forty years ago. The prices of incunabula were now often ridiculously high, but Mr. Jenkinson urged that every library should try to possess a few of them. In these days, when printing was so spiritless and mechanical, the sight of these early books, which show so much freedom and style in type-cutting and ornamentation, substance and surface in the paper, and lustrous blackness in the ink, may help to remind people that books were not always what most of them are now.

Most of the papers read before the Association dealt, rightly enough, with the "practical politics" of library work and administration. Of more bibliographical interest were the illustrated lectures by Mr. C. J. Davenport on "Bookbinding and Book Production," and by Mr. J. Willis Clark on "The Evolution of Bookcases"—a subject which the Registry of the University has treated in so thorough and masterly a fashion in his beautiful work on *The Care of Books*.

Mr. Fisher Unwin announces what should be a very interesting book—*Somerset House, Past and Present*, by Raymond Needham and Alexander Webster. The history of Somerset House since its foundation in 1547 is one of many vicissitudes. For many generations it was the abode of queens and princesses; to-day it is a great congeries of Government departments.

Useful bibliographical work is often done in out of the way publications, and needs to be recorded for the public benefit. In the July issue of a little quarterly *Circular* printed by the Sunderland Public Library, Mr. J. W. Fawcett gives the first instalment of "Some Contributions to a Bibliography of Durham and Northumberland." Mr. Fawcett is also contributing to the same publication a series of notes in chronological order relating to the annals of Sunderland. Much useful work of this kind is being done quietly in local publications, of which the general body of antiquaries and readers seldom hears.

Mr. J. F. Meehan promises for early publication a second series of his work on *Famous Houses of Bath and District*. Southey, J. A. Roebuck, Major André, Mrs. Sherwood, Lord Nelson, and General Wolfe, are some of the worthies who will appear in its pages; while among the mansions described will be Marston Park, Little Sodbury Manor, the Bishop's Palace at Wells, Lacock Abbey, Nunney Castle, Corsham Court, Farleigh Castle, and Wilton. Mr. Egerton Castle, who has laid the scene of more than one of his novels in Bath, will contribute an introduction.

A considerable number of papers, of various dates, relating to the history of the ancient town of Totnes, in Devonshire, were recently found among the effects of the late Mr. Benthall, of Amptill, Beds, a native of Totnes, and have now been placed by his executors in the custody of the Corporation of the old borough. A document of great interest, says the *Western Morning News*, is an unbound MS. book, containing copies of extracts from books and documents of the Council which do not now exist. The book appears to be about 200 years old, and its first reference is an account of "The Constitution of the Merchant Company in Totnes." It consists of eighteen closely-written pages, and is said to be "A book of certain Acts, ordinances, and Constitutions made and established by the assent and consent of the Merchant Adventurers of the town of Totnes, or the most part of them, in an assembly amongst them, had the 13th day of July in the 21st year of the reign of

our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and anno 1579. By the Governor and assistants of the said Merchants Adventurers trading France or Brittain from Depe (Dieppe) in Normandy unto Brest in Bryttayne." There is a list of officers, Mr. John Wise being Governor, a schedule of rates charged for goods shipped to or from Totnes, a list of the freemen (about 80), and 30 apprentices. There was a similar Society of Merchant Adventurers in Exeter about the same time, which dated from 1556, and was incorporated under a charter of Queen Mary, and it relates to merchants trading to France and beyond the seas. In the records of that society there is a reference to communications from Totnes merchants, but nothing as to there being a similar society at Totnes, nor any record of their being incorporated by charter. The record is of the greatest interest, and proves how important was the trade between Totnes and France in the sixteenth century.

Among the new books promised by Messrs. MacLehose of Glasgow are *The English Voyages of the Sixteenth Century*, by Professor Raleigh, and *Old Glasgow Essays*, by Dr. J. O. Mitchell. The same firm will shortly issue the third volume of Dr. George Macdonald's *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, and his Rhind Lectures on *Coin Types: Their Origin and Development*.

I record with much regret the death of Mr. Albert Cohn, bookseller and antiquary, of Berlin. He died on August 24 at the age of seventy-seven. For many years he did excellent service as agent for the British Museum Library. The writer of an obituary notice in the *Athenæum* of September 9 remarks that "as an antiquary Mr. Cohn at one time paid much attention to the bibliography of Goethe and Schiller, but for many years had devoted himself entirely to Shakespeare. He had long been engaged upon a general bibliography of Shakespeare, which, it is believed, he has left nearly complete. His *Shakespeare in Germany in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (London, 1865) is a classic work, standard and unique in its way. It is mainly

an investigation of the visits paid by troops of English actors to Germany and the Netherlands during the period, but also has the full text of the contemporary German plays which can be brought into any relation with Shakespeare, such as 'The Beautiful Sida,' 'Julius and Hyppolita,' and 'Titus Andronicus,' with English translations."

The third number of *Deutero - Canonica*, besides a scheme of study in the Book of Tobit, by the Rev. Robert Sinkler, D.D., contains three illustrations of the Tobit tapestries at Bisham Abbey. From the miscellaneous notes I cull the following anecdote: In *The Lighter Moments of Bishop Walsham How* there is a conversation on the Apocrypha, which is said to have taken place between an undergraduate and the master of his college. The student having zealously confessed that he had read portions of the Deutero-Canonical books, had to own, on being pressed, that he had not read Esdras, nor Wisdom, nor the Maccabees. "Well, then," said the master, "have you read Bel and the Dragon?" "Oh yes," was the reply, "I've read *three* chapters of that." Unlucky student!

During the week ended August 26, Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley sold by auction the books, antiquities, and other effects, formerly the property of Dr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., the compiler of *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*. The sale was by order of the executors of a descendant, in whose possession the collection had remained since the death of the well-known surgeon and antiquary in 1865. The catalogue contained 260 lots, of which nearly half were books, pamphlets, and manuscripts. The first five lots were the earlier volumes of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, in which Pettigrew took a leading part from its foundation in 1843. He acted as its treasurer, and some of the earlier meetings were held at his house. There were several works illustrated by George Cruikshank, in their original paper covers, and bearing the autograph and inscription of the artist to his contemporary and friend, Pettigrew, for whose work on the *History of Egyptian Mummies*, published in 1834, Cruikshank drew

the coloured plates. Of this work an important remainder was sold. The original drawings for the coloured plates were included among the drawings and engravings. The most important item amongst the books was Lot 76, the original pamphlet by William Harvey on the discovery of the circulation of the blood—*Gulielmi Harvei Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus, Francofurti*, 1628, first edition. This small and brief pamphlet, not exceeding in length an average medical lecture or address, realized £30.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Cambridge Antiquarian Society has issued as vol. xxxv. of its octavo series the *Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, from 1504 to 1635*, edited by J. E. Foster, and sold to non-members at one guinea net (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.; London: George Bell and Sons)—a well-printed volume of 600 pages. As the dates show, these accounts cover the most interesting and most momentous period in the history of the Church. Extracts from them have appeared from time to time; now they are printed in full with a careful glossary and splendidly full index. The year date is printed at the head of each page, which greatly facilitates reference. Mr. Foster promises sundry notes in a separate tractate. It seems rather a pity that they were not printed with the text. The preparation of this volume has been in hand so long that a little further delay would not have mattered much. However, we are not disposed to be otherwise than grateful for the completion of so laborious a piece of work. The book will be of most interest, perhaps, to ecclesiologists; but the early history of the parish of Great St. Mary was so closely interwoven with that of the town of Cambridge, that students of local history and genealogy will find very much in its pages to interest them. As regards ecclesiastical affairs, the accounts reflect as in a mirror the changes, the movements backwards and forwards, which marked the history of the Church during Tudor times. The accounts for later years have less bearing on questions of doctrine and ritual, but are often valuable for their references to matters of social and local history. Mr. Foster is to be thanked for an excellent and most useful book.



The *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, vol. ix., part v, contains, besides the usual notes,

reports, etc., five papers, all good in their several departments. Mr. Henry Laver describes, with a plate, a "Find of Late Celtic Pottery" which was made some time ago at Little Hallingbury, Essex, and also discusses the period and purpose of "The Rampart, Berechurch Park"; Mr. R. C. Fowler continues his useful "Inventories of Essex Monasteries in 1536"; Mr. G. F. Beaumont has a very interesting paper, with a number of good illustrations, on "Paycocke's House, Coggeshall, with some Notes on the Families of Paycocke and Buxton"; and Mr. W. C. Waller sends a brief contribution on "A Field Name in Stondon Massey"—a farm which figures in the ordnance map as Mellow Purgess, originally Malepardus or Maleperduys. With the *Transactions* is issued part vi. of *Feet of Fines for Essex*, edited by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Shrewsbury on August 14 to 18. The President was the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, who took the chair at the annual meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society on the evening of the 14th, an account of which appears below. On the 15th, the Association, after inspecting St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, made an excursion to Pitchford, Acton Burnell, Langley, and Condover. At Pitchford the party drove to Pitchford Hall, the seat of a former Earl of Liverpool, now the residence of Colonel Cotes, and a fine specimen of an old English timbered mansion in black and white. The church, which was also visited, contains a curious oaken effigy in memory of a Baron de Pychelford, a crusader depicted in chain armour, who was buried here. Thence the members journeyed to Acton Burnell Hall, the residence of Sir Walter Smythe, Bart., and here the party were much interested in the castle, which is memorable in history for a Parliament held there in 1283 by Edward I., on which occasion the Lords sat in the castle and the Commons in a barn, the gables of which are still standing. After visiting Langley Chapel, where the communion table is so placed that the communicants can either sit or kneel around it, the party went on to Condover Hall, where they were entertained by Mr. E. B. Fielden, M.P. for the Middleton Division of Lancashire. The hall is a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, built in 1598, and is remarkable for its fine old English gardens. The Rev. T. Auden described the places visited. In the evening a public meeting was held at Shrewsbury, when the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas was formally elected president. He spoke of the many antiquarian attractions of the town, the history of its early inhabitants, and passed on to describe some of the interminable conflicts in which the border lands of Powys were involved after the decline of the Roman empire and destruction of Uriconium, which ended in the Powysians being driven westward, and Mathrafal, in the Vale of Meifod, becoming the seat of government.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the members visited

Wenlock, Buildwas, and Uriconium. Thursday, the 17th, was given to Albrighton, Tong Church, Boscobel and Shifnal. Tong is the village described in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, where little Nell and her grandfather ended their wanderings. On Friday, the 18th, under the guidance of the Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., and Captain G. Williams-Freeman, visits were made to the Old School, the Castle, old houses in Butcher Row, St. Julian's Church, the Squire, Old St. Chad's Crypt, the Abbey Church, and other places in Shrewsbury. After luncheon, carriages started for High Ercall Church and Hall, and afterwards Haughmond Abbey was visited. In the evening, the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association were the guests of the chairman and council of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. The proceedings were much enjoyed, and thanks on behalf of the guests were expressed in fitting terms by the President of the Cambrian Archaeological Society and the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas. Throughout the week the weather was favourable, and by common consent the excursions had never been surpassed in interest.

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The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on August 14. The Rev. T. Auden, who read the report, was warmly congratulated on his preferment to a prebendal stall at Lichfield. The report and statement of accounts showed a satisfactory position. The chairman, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, in returning thanks for the welcome extended to the Cambrian Association, remarked that it was unfortunately the case everywhere that people living on the spot did not half appreciate the beauties and the value of what lay close at their door; they went a long way to see things, and neglected objects of interest close at hand. And in Shropshire the people had a noble field for the study of archaeology as a science. If they took architecture, they had castles of different periods, they had grand old abbeys, they had churches of singular interest, and it was not merely the architecture of the churches which told in so many instances the story of their ancient past, but the remains that so many of them contained. It was rare one met with such a fine series of effigies as were found in some of the churches which it would be the privilege of the Association to visit during the course of the week. He had never himself met with a wooden effigy, but he saw there was one at Pitchford, and he thought there was one at Berrington. Then the people whom those effigies represented—what a world they conjured up! The struggles of the past, and the stirring times in which they took part, and some of them a prominent place in the history of the country, and especially in the life of their neighbourhood! Then they had such beautiful stained glass in St. Mary's, in itself a vision to go and see. And in justice to so many around him, he felt bound to refer to the excellent work the Shropshire Society had done, and the value of the *Transactions* it had published. They not only helped those on the spot to realize the story of their homes, but strangers coming into the neighbourhood were provided with a singular fund of interesting information.

The members of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on August 17 to Winchelsea and Rye, the day being splendidly fine. Mr. C. J. Turner acted as leader. On the way to Winchelsea Icklesham Church was visited. The Rev. G. M. Livett described the fabric. He assisted his explanation of the church with a plan, and said there were two aisles separated by two arcades with a North Chapel beyond the high chancel. He would call it an early Saxon Church. He explained that towers on the sides of churches were always additions, and proceeded to show how the church was enlarged from time to time. Referring to the old facings, he said one of the windows had the original axe marks upon it, and he was glad this old appearance had been preserved. At Rye there was a lamentable state of affairs, the repairer's tools having taken away all the old look in the endeavour to render everything spick and span. He proceeded to show the work which illustrated the use of the Early Norman axe and the Early English chisel, and they were really excellent examples of the period. The groining of the tower and the early pointing of the arcade were examined, and attention called to the tracery of the decorated windows with their cork-like stops. The chapel windows were very bare, and called to light the idea that these windows had cusps, but the marks for the cusps could not be found. Their pence he thought might go to make something more beautiful in these windows. At Winchelsea Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., read an excellent paper by which a very quick idea could be obtained of the history and surroundings of New Winchelsea. Old Winchelsea was shrouded in the mists of a remote antiquity, and it was in consequence of the continuous havoc of the sea, which frequently inundated the place, that in 1276, Edward I. took measures for the transfer of the entire town to a new and safer site. A large sea-port was evidently prepared for, but, owing to the gradual retreat of the sea and the silting up of the fine land-locked harbour, was never finished. The churches of St. Thomas (of which the choir remains) and St. Giles and St. Leonard, a house of Grey Friars and one of Black Friars were also referred to. The town suffered severely by attacks from the French on six occasions, having been burned by them four times. King Edward I. also had a narrow escape while riding a frightened horse, which leaped the wall near the landgate in 1297. The parish church, described by Mr. Johnston, and the Court House, or Town Hall, were next visited. At Rye the party lunched, and afterwards visited the various points of interest in the ancient town, Mr. W. B. Renshaw, K.C., reading a paper on "An Early Seventeenth Century Incident in the Church of Rye," an amusing dispute between two curates.

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About forty members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had an enjoyable outing on August 19 at Aberford and Hazlewood Castle. A feature of the excursion was the drive from Leeds through Thorner and Bramham. Hazlewood Castle, which was visited by permission of Sir William Vavasour, Bart., is finely situated about midway between Stutton and Aberford. In its feudal aspect Hazle-

wood presents the earliest features of a seat in rank just below the dignity of a baronial castle. In 1286 Edward I. gave leave to castellate the mansion. The venerable Gothic chapel, founded in that year, gives evidence of the castellated structure. The church is six hundred years old, and it has been stated that Mass has never been interrupted there since its foundation, and that, up to a century ago, the Vavasour family always kept a priest, who was allowed to dwell at Hazlewood. The visitors inspected some very interesting monuments, including the tombs of two Crusaders and that of Bishop Williams, a pre-Reformation prelate. The village of Aberford, rich in history and in architectural remains, also occupied a large share of attention among the members of the party, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Howard.

On August 26 the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had a charming excursion to Birchanger, Quendon, Rickling, Wicken Bonant, and Newport. The numerous points of interest in the various churches were duly noted. At Birchanger Place Mr. Thomas Harrison exhibited an urn discovered in the wall of the church. Attention was called in Rickling Church to the fourteenth century (Decorated) screen, the iron bound wooden chest, formerly covered with leather, of which pieces remain, on the south of the chancel the two altar-tombs with canopies, and the remarkable graffiti of ancient date on the south wall of the chancel, and on the outer and inner sides of the arch of the priest's door in the south of the chancel. At Wicken Bonant a visit was paid to the ruined chapel of St. Elene, a building of great interest, consisting of a small chancel and nave of very early Norman, possibly Saxon, work. In Newport Church was seen the carved oak lectern of the fourteenth century, supporting a chained Bible, and a muniment chest in the parvise with paintings inside the lid, of St. Peter, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Crucifixion, St. John, and St. Paul.

The NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES visited Chester-le-Street on September 2, for the purpose of going over the Parish Church and Lumley Castle, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, has an exceedingly interesting history, having been founded in the year 883 by the monks of Lindisfarne, who with their bishop, Eardulf, fled from that place, and after bearing the remains of St. Cuthbert from place to place, settled in 883 at Chester-le-Street. After visiting the Church, the party proceeded to Lumley Castle. This castle, a favourite residence of the present Dowager Countess of Scarborough, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward I., though not crenelated until 1392. It is a quadrangular structure, with a turreted tower at each corner, and a courtyard in the centre. The principal entrance to the castle is on the western side by a double flight of steps and a platform filling the whole space between the towers. The south front is of modern erection, but the castle retains its ancient form on the east side, and also on part of the north.

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A few years ago Lumley Castle and its surrounding park was a favourite resort for picnic parties; but in recent years the castle has been used residentially to a greater extent, and picnic parties no longer visit the place. The Newcastle antiquaries were enabled to explore the whole of the castle, and the visit was greatly enjoyed.

On August 15 the THOROTON SOCIETY organized a second summer excursion, the district visited being to the north of Newark-on-Trent. The party went first to the small outlying village of Holme, where the Church of St. Giles has undergone no sort of restoration except as to the roof, since the time it was built in the Tudor days. The family of Barton, who amassed great wealth in the wool trade, were the chief benefactors to this church and neighbourhood, and added a chapel, in which is a double tomb to John Barton and his wife, with a cadaver beneath with a quotation in Latin from the book of Job: "Pity me, pity me, you, at least, my friends, for the hand of the Lord has touched me." There is some old stained glass which has been replaced in the windows so indiscriminately that a representation of a bishop in his robes is upside down. The oak screen and carved benches are the same that did duty in the time of Henry VII., and over the south porch is a parvise chamber in which legend says a woman named Nan Scott lived during the time of the plague in 1666. It is to be feared that this quaint old weather-beaten edifice will need some restoration ere long, whereby, it may be, it will lose much of its present attractiveness. The next place visited was South Collingham; in the church is a good Norman south arcade, on which the carving is well preserved: a consecration cross may be observed on the south doorway, and on the south-east buttress are the remains of a primitive sun dial. After luncheon, South Scarle, a village lying on the extreme edge of the county, received attention: here again is, among other interesting features, a good specimen of a Norman arcade. On the return journey, the party alighted at North Collingham Church, which contains some fine early English columns of clustered shafts. The registers testify to a sharp visitation of the plague here, for there are over thirty interments of victims recorded in a very short space of time, in 1646. A stone against the churchyard gate also records a visitation of another sort—namely, the high-water mark reached by the great flood of 1795, which shows that it rose to over 5 feet above the level of the roadway. A move was then made to the house of Mr. Cecil Smith Woolley, where were displayed the numerous specimens of pottery, implements, ornaments, and so forth, found by him in his researches at the Roman camp of *Crocolana*, by the Fosse Road, a few miles distant; concerning these, he favoured the visitors with a lucid and interesting description, after which the site of the camp itself was visited on the way back to Newark. Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., of Newark, kindly read papers at three of the churches visited, and the Rev. A. D. Hill, of East Bridgford, explained the points of interest at South Scarle, and Mr. Woolley very kindly refreshed the visitors with tea in his garden.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held on August 30, Mr. J. C. Hodgson presiding, Mr. W. R. Dendy sent a note on a Neville Charter relating to Staindrop, for which, he wrote, they were indebted to Mr. W. Brown, secretary to the Yorkshire Society. This Charter, which had been unearthed by Mr. Brown, had never been published before, and formed, Mr. Dendy said, a useful addition to the history of the pedigrees of "the early Nevilles." The secretary also read notes from Mr. E. A. Filby on discoveries made of ancient barrows whilst excavating for a reservoir near North Sunderland, at the top of a hill to the west of that village. There were five cists—one was 5 feet long, dug in the soft sandstone with a rudely dressed limestone slab over it, 4 feet below the surface. The stone of the sides was flat, unhewn and waterworn, and the joints were bedded with clay, still in position. A second cist was 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, and a skeleton found inside was in a sitting posture. There was ornamentation of a rough, herring-bone pattern on the stonework. In a third cist there was a portion of a skeleton and an urn intact. Two other cists, 18 inches square, contained no bones, being presumably those in which the bodies of children had been buried, and of which the bones had disappeared. When these graves were made, probably 3,000 years ago, the land extended a mile further east. The cists were full of earth which had either washed in or been brought in by earth worms, and the skulls of rats and mice were found in them. One skeleton was in a good state of preservation. The skull was of a good type, not that of a savage. Cists were built about 1,000 or 1,500 years before Christ, in what was known as the Bronze Age, and the examination of these tombs revealed a certain amount of civilization. The district must have been at that time fairly thickly inhabited.

The excursion of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on August 31, comprised visits to Great and Little Wymondley. At Great Wymondley Church Mr. F. Johnstone Page read a paper upon the fabric, which contains a curious aumbry, rood-stairs and bracket for beam, and a Norman font. The next place visited was the site of Wymondley Castle, locally known as "The Captain's Orchard." This is an early moated earthwork adapted to the purpose of a Roman camp, and later for the site of a Norman castle, erected by John de Argeutein. Near by are the traces of terrace cultivation similar to those at Great Hormead. Mr. Gerish gave an account of its history, and referred to the discoveries made in the neighbourhood. After lunch the Society went to Delamere House, a picturesque Tudor mansion, which may derive its name from Abbot de la Mare. It is stated to have been acquired by Cardinal Wolsey, who entertained Henry VIII. here, the latter amusing himself by fishing in the river near Purwell Mill. There is some good panelling in the house, a fine and wide staircase, and a doorway in a cellar. Permission to view the house had kindly been accorded by Mr. H. Bailey, and a brief description of it was given by Mr. H. E. Pollard. Next came the Manor House. This is a small farmhouse, portions of which may be as old as the fifteenth century. It is stated

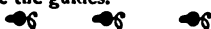
that both Edward VI. and James I. stayed here. Mr. F. Johnstone Page stated all that is known of its history. Mr. M. H. Foster had given permission for a visit to the Old Hall, a quaint gabled Elizabethan house, and an interesting hour was spent at the Priory. This was founded by Richard de Argeutein (temp. Henry III.) for Canons of the Order of St. Augustine. In Chauncy's time (1700) it was "a fair old Building with Cloysters; there was a chapel in it, consecrated since the Dissolution, almost surrounded by a mote." A doorway in the basement, a fine Early English arch in an upper room, some slight remains of an oratory by the conduit head, numerous portions of moulded clunch in the walls, much good panelling, a huge chimney, and a very fine tithe-barn are all the visible remains of the monastic buildings and the Tudor house which succeeded them. Permission to view this had been granted by Mr. Charles Swarder. Mr. W. H. Fox. F.S.A., gave an account of the Priory, and described the existing remains. Tea was partaken of in the Monk's Walk, a moated enclosure surrounded by a walk of ancient box-trees.

On August 31 the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND made a tour embracing Sherburn Hospital and the churches of Kelloe, Bishop Middleham, and Sedgefield. The weather was delightful. At the Hospital the master (Rev. H. A. Wotton) conducted the party round the group of buildings which form this old institution. Sherburn Hospital, the master explained, was founded in 1181 by Hugh Pudsey, "the jolly Bishop of Durham," and was originally provided for lepers, both men and women. Now there is a well-arranged infirmary, a building in which are comfortably housed and provided for a number of poor people, and a dispensary, as well as a chapel, which was yesterday the chief object of interest. The bulk of the tower is ancient (probably about 1200), and some of the old work at the back and western side dates from the thirteenth century. Some sedilia of 1340 were also seen. The most noteworthy feature of the hospital, however, was the gatehouse, which retains its original vaulted arch, resting on chambered ribs. The chief features of Kelloe Church are a tower and south door of the early Norman period, an Early English chancel, a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Browning, and especially a beautifully carved Norman cross. Discovered in pieces and in use as walling material, the cross now forms a splendid ornament to the chancel. On the transverse arms is the inscription "In Hoc Vincas," and one of the subjects of the carving is that of an angel revealing to St. Helen in a dream where the Cross can be found. In a paper on the subject Canon Burnett mentioned that Sherburn Hospital derives considerable income from the parish—not only from the rectory, but from the colliery, there being a charge on every ton of coal raised. About £1,000 a year is drawn from Kelloe, but, in the words of the Canon, "the governors of the hospital are liberal people." They have made an allowance to the vicar of Kelloe, and several other vicars of the ancient parish. Concerning former vicars of the parish he had several amusing incidents to relate. The will of one of them, who was said to have become the last prior of Fenkle Abbey, proved

him to have been rich in plate and furniture, but his books were only worth five shillings. And of him, when he took unto himself a wife, it was sung :

"The Prior of Fenkle has got a fair wife,
And other old mugs will soon take the like."

Prominent in Bishop Middleham Church is a monument to Robert Surtees, of Mainforth, who, as Mr. Hodges said in an eloquent tribute, "wrote the finest county history that has been produced." It was a somewhat melancholy discovery to find the historian's tomb in a very neglected condition. It is overgrown with nettles, the enclosing rails are badly rusted, and the inscription on the cover has become almost obliterated. In his remarks on the edifice Mr. Hodges described it as a typical example of a North-country Early English church. Referring to the length of the chancel he said that churches were built then for processional and not congregational worship. The font he thought to be one of those made in Bishop Pudsey's time. Something like a dozen of these fonts seemed to have emanated from the same workshop. They were on the same design, and had the peculiar solid mould of the Transitional period. The finest of the lot was at Billingham. The font was the oldest stone in the church. Drawing attention to a number of early grave-covers, he mentioned that on one of them were to be seen the Lombardic letters used in the twelfth and up to the end of the fifteenth century, when we went back to the Roman letters. At Sedgefield Church Mr. Hodges and the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Price, were the guides.



The members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had their summer excursion on September 7, when they made an extensive round of visits in the delightful stretch of country lying roughly between Wroxham and Aylsham. The members of the party journeyed by rail to Wroxham. There a number of brakes and waggonettes were in waiting. In these they visited first of all Belaugh Church, a spot beloved of artists even more than of antiquaries. Then they called at Great Hautbois (Old) Church and the Castle Site, whence they drove to Little Hautbois Hall, and thence on to Buxton. There, at the Anchor, they stopped for luncheon, and spent a subsequent half hour in transacting the business incidental to the Society's summer meeting. In the afternoon they visited successively Stratton Strawless Church, Marsham Church, and Burgh Church. They took tea at Bolwick Hall, on the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Buxton, and they reached Buxton Station in time to catch a Norwich train leaving shortly after six. The weather was extremely unfavourable. The waggonettes had hardly been entered before the rain came on. As Stratton Strawless was being approached it came down pretty nearly in sheets, and all the rest of the day it was falling, more or less. A proposed visit to Hevingham Church and to Oxnead Hall had to be omitted.



The annual summer excursion of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on August 28, took the form of a river trip to Nun Monkton and Linton.

Embarking on the *Celia*, the party steamed to Swale Nab, some ten miles from York, at the confluence of the rivers Swale and Ure, which form the Ouse. As they passed the typical Ouse-side hamlets on the way, the principal points of interest were indicated by Mr. Malcolm Spence, of Almerly Garth, and Mr. R. Thompson, of Dringcote, who acted as guides to the party. On arriving near Marston Moor the party went ashore to inspect the Red House and the ancient chapel which is attached to it. A castellated house was built here by the head of the Ughtred family in the reign of Edward III., but of this house only the moat remains. The Red House itself stands in the terraced gardens of the Tudor building which succeeded the castle, and which formed the site of the house erected by Sir Henry Slingsby, one of Charles I.'s most devoted supporters. The property passed into the hands of the Slingsby family in 1562; the chapel, which still retains many beautiful features, was commenced in 1605, and twenty years later Sir Henry Slingsby began the erection of the house itself. At Nun Monkton Mr. Spence and Mr. Thompson jointly indicated the points of interest, the former giving an account of the old Priory which formerly stood here, and the latter describing the architectural features of the beautiful little church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and originally attached to the Priory. The church dates from the reign of Stephen, having been founded in 1153 by William de Arches and Ivettia, his wife, for a convent of Benedictine nuns. After careful inspection of the church, the visitors paid a visit to the Priory grounds, at the invitation of Mrs. Harvey, and inspected a curious old square stone, on which are many grotesque and some heraldic devices. The date of the work is quite uncertain, and many interesting speculations have been made in regard to it. In all probability it was the work of Andrew Karne, the Dutch sculptor, employed by Sir Henry Slingsby.



On September 15 the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Richmond Yorkshire. The chief event of the morning was a visit to the massive castle which crowns the heights above the Swale. This culminated in the "sensation" of the meeting, if such a term may be used in connection with antiquarian proceedings, for Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., effectively demolished accepted tradition as to the age of the castle. Guide-book writers, copying Clarkson's *History of Richmond*, loosely declare that the present buildings are the work of the early Normans, and give Alan Rufus, Earl of Brittany, and nephew of the Conqueror, the sole credit of erecting the castle. But the records of the period tell us merely that Alan, finding the aula at Gilling of his Saxon predecessor not strong enough to withstand the survivors of the Brigantes, who proved very turbulent in their territory of hills and dales, began to build a fortress according to the Norman plan. This supports Mr. Curwen's conclusions, for, speaking as a professional architect as well as an expert archaeologist, he declared that he could not find any part of the ruins—unless it were the great curtain wall—which at all resembled the work of the first Normans. Moreover, Mr. Curwen pointed out that every exist-

ing detail of window, door, or corbel points to either a Norman period some sixty to a hundred years later, or a Decorated period some three hundred years later. Alan Rufus, who died in 1089, may have begun to build the strong defensive curtain wall, with habitations for himself and his soldiers against it on the inner side, and doubtless the work was continued by his brothers, Alan, Niger and Stephen, but the key-stone to the whole was certainly not erected before the time of Stephen's grandson, Conan, who died in 1171, and many another building has been erected since. Mr. Curwen proceeded to indicate the principal features of the architecture of the castle. Dealing with the majestic keep which protected the castle from the town side, and whose walls, from 10 to 12 feet in thickness, have braved the united attacks of both time and weather, and remain almost in their original state, he said that some writers described the central octagonal column and circular groined arches of the keep basement as being part of the original work, but they are really of the Decorated period, and were built about the year 1350. The south-east corner of the inner work, where the domestic and social offices were, has been altered very much since King John issued an order in 1217 that the castle of Richmond should be destroyed and the buildings levelled to the ground. Even so late as 1342 a judicial inquiry declared that the castle was out of repair, and was worth "no pounds per year." Here is Scolland's Hall, once a magnificent banquetting chamber, which Clarkson fancied was the apartment occupied by Scolland himself, Lord of Bedale in 1089. But architectural as well as historical evidence disposes of such a belief, for undoubtedly this large range of buildings in this south-east corner — dining-hall, numerous and spacious withdrawing-rooms, bedrooms, and chapel — was built up in the fourteenth century, probably by John of Gaunt, upon the site of the original Scolland's Tower and the other earlier Norman work, some of the materials and mouldings of which were preserved and built in again. The afternoon was devoted to Easby, where the party had the advantage of being guided over the ruins of the Præmonstratensian Abbey of St. Agatha by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. St. John Hope, who excavated this famous ecclesiastical site for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, very fully and lucidly described the ruins, which have practically no recorded history. The party then turned their attention to Easby Parish Church, a very old edifice, which was practically rebuilt towards the end of the twelfth century by the White Canons of the Abbey adjoining. Among the brasses in the church is one to "Elenor Bowes, daughter of Richard Musgrave, of Hartly Castle, Knight," for thirty-one years "the comfortable wife of worthie Robert Bowes, of Aske, ambassador for Scotland for the most part of one-and-twenty years" in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

RECORDS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF. Vol. V. Edited by John Hobson Matthews. Many illustrations. Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by *H. Sotheran and Co.*, London, 1905. Large 8vo., pp. xvi, 598.

The printing of the records of the County Borough of Cardiff is completed with the issue of the fifth volume, which presents as handsome and as stout an appearance as its fellows. There is nothing to interest the antiquary or general reader in its 600 pages, but it will no doubt be valued by many a worthy burgess of this ancient town. The utter lack of arrangement or method in these five big volumes is a considerable drawback. This is frankly acknowledged in the preface, and the excuse is offered that the scope of research "was enlarged to its present range by several successive resolutions of the Borough Council at considerable intervals of time." As this is the case, a general index to the five volumes is most sorely needed. Its absence is a distinct blemish. It would have been well if the space given to a superfluous glossary of terms had been thus employed.

If the ratepayers of Cardiff are satisfied to have their money spent on printing in this sumptuous style the Council minutes from 1880 to 1897, it is scarcely right for an outsider to complain. But, surely, it is somewhat absurd to use good type and paper for over 200 pages of modern matter, well reported in the local press, much of which, though right enough at the time, is fulsome stuff when thus perpetuated. If space was not very valuable in these columns, it would be amusing to cite some of the extravagant superfluity of titles and honours printed again and again *in extenso* after certain names. It may be permitted, however, to give one extract to show the kind of thing that abounds in all the dignity of large and well-expanded type:

"1895. September 9.

"Park-keepers are not in future to be supplied with boots, nor more than one pair of trousers per annum. The gold is to be omitted from the badge on their caps."

Several of the photographic plates of this volume are interesting and well executed, but the text illustrations are of poor quality. Two supplementary illustrations are delivered separately to subscribers, the one a map of the centre of Cardiff in 1851, the other a reproduction of a coloured drawing of St. Mary Street in 1840, showing the damage done by a flood.

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THE VISION OF PIERS THE PLOWMAN. By William Langland. Done into modern English by the Rev. Professor Skeat. Frontispiece. London: *Alexander Moring, Ltd.*, 1905. 16mo., pp. xxx, 151. Price 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. net.

If the reward of antiquarianism be the reconstruction of the past, the antiquary should be glad to have so handy and dainty an issue of Langland's poem as the latest volume in the "King's Classics," published from the De La More Press. Even that elusive but common person, the general reader, should find amusement of an honest kind in the fourteenth-century vision of English society, and it is well that he should be guided by the hand of so experienced a scholar as Dr. Skeat. The framework of our social life may have undergone a strange metamorphosis in six centuries, but that the vagaries and failings of the human units who people it have changed but a little is evident from this lively picture of the days of Edward III. The piquant verses, faithfully transcribed by Dr. Skeat, reveal a number of shrewd observations by "Long Will," the dreamy but witty priest in minor orders who saw visions in his sleep on the Malvern Hills. The apologue of "belling the cat," the confessions of Envy, "like a leek that has lain too long in the sun," and of Sloth, "all beslobbered, with two shiny eyes," the mirror held up to cheating by tradesmen, fine raiment of females who cannot afford it, the spoiling of children by weak indulgence—it all makes a merry and apt tale of rebuke, worth many a page of laboured history.

A special word of appreciation is due to the good paper, type, and binding of the volumes in this series, which are got up just as books should be—neither too prettily nor too plainly. The frontispiece shows "God spede ye plough," from an old Cambridge manuscript of the text.

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THE CHURCH PLATE OF PEMBROKESHIRE. By J. T. Evans. 10 plates. London: *W. H. Roberts*, 1905. 4to., pp. xxxii, 147. Price 21s.

The Rev. J. T. Evans, rector of Stow, who has already written on the church plate of Gloucestershire, has now produced a delightful volume on the church plate of Pembrokeshire. It is carefully written, well illustrated, and thoroughly well printed, so that a guinea (the price to non-subscribers) need be grudged by none who take any interest in such a subject. Mr. Evans has personally visited each of the 158 churches and chapels in the county of Pembroke, and the book is therefore naturally more evenly written and of greater accuracy than similar volumes in which there has been a separate contribution for each rural deanery.

There is a good introduction of upwards of thirty pages. That part of it which deals generally with the story of ecclesiastical plate is a fair summary, but we detect one error that requires to be set right. When dealing with the shameless plundering of churches under Edward VI., Mr. Evans makes the strange mistake of imagining that the Commission, under Queen Mary, of 1555, was to clear up the sweepings that had been left over from the two previous Commissions. Mary has quite enough sins of other kinds to account for, but she was certainly no church robber. Mr. Evans writes of her seizing and appropriating a considerable sum, whereas the truth is that the Queen did her very best to restore plate yet unmelted to the parish churches from which it had been taken, and where this was impossible to restore the money's worth.

There is no mediæval plate left in Pembrokeshire, but the county is rich in the comely chalices of the Elizabethan period. There are no fewer than fifty-nine chalices and thirty-seven paten-covers of that period extant, varying in date from 1568 to 1599, but the majority (as elsewhere) bear the dates of 1574 or 1575. Some clergy and churchwardens are apt to think that they have got a special prize in an Elizabethan chalice; but the fact is that throughout England at large about one in three of our old parish churches has Elizabethan plate.

Of secular plate that has been presented for Church purposes, Pembrokeshire has several examples, chiefly of the sixteenth century. There are four instances of plate that was originally secular of the seventeenth century—namely, a chalice at Monkton, 1604; a beaker-cup at Castle Bigh, 1630; a flagon at St. Mary's, Pembroke, 1639; and a flagon at St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, 1660. The Monkton chalice was not given to the church until 1702. The silver flagon of St. Mary's, Pembroke, is eminently secular, and carries a whistle handle; it was given to the church by Alderman John Conroy about 1700.

St. Mary's, Pembroke, also possesses a chalice of most exceptional interest and of rare historical association. Round the bowl of the chalice, now in use, is inscribed:

"The Gift of Captayne John Poyer, Governor of the towne and castle of Pembroke, to the parish church of St. Marye in Pembroke, Anno dmi, 1645."

Poyer was known as "the fighting Mayor of Pembroke." Three years after the gift of this cup, Poyer revolted from the Parliament, and set up the King's standard at Pembroke Castle; he was joined by two others, Powell and Laugharne, who had also changed their allegiance. Poyer and his allies marched on Glamorgan, but were defeated, and fled back to Pembroke. There they were besieged by Cromwell in person, and they surrendered to him on July 11, 1648. The three leaders were tried by court martial and sentenced to death. Cromwell, however, consented that only one should be executed. They were allowed to cast lots for life; a little child drew three slips of paper, presenting them to each. On two was written "Life given of God"; but the third one, which was blank, fell to Poyer, and he was shot.

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BRITTANY. By Mortimer Menpes and Dorothy Menpes. With seventy-five colour prints. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1905. Large crown 8vo., pp. xi, 254. Price 20s. net.

Modern "colour-books" differ in a wide range of quality, but in the series issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black the volume on *Brittany* takes a high place. Whether it be because Mr. Menpes and his daughter know their country with the intimacy born of many years' residence, or whether they have taken special pains with the printing of these illustrations at their own press, the result is a happy one. After all, Miss Menpes' text is instinct with an easy spontaneity frequently and almost necessarily absent from books of topography. Her aim has not been so much to give the dates of Quimper Cathedral or the ethnological conundrums of the megaliths at Carnac, as to present a moving picture of the traits and haunts of the Breton

folk among whom she spent many years of childhood. And anyone who has sojourned among the people in the far south, as at Auray and Locmariaquer, or in the west, as at Pont l'Abbé or St. Pol de Léon (for to know Brittany before she is spoiled by casinos and motor-cars, you must go further than Dinard and St. Malo), will agree she has succeeded. With her pen she suggests the movement of the Breton dance and the colour of the market square, the sturdy health of the children, and the pathos of old age after toil, as skilfully as her father with his pencil and brushes. Her careful description of the daily life at Douarnenez, with the going and the coming of the sardine fishermen, and her remark that to overcome the reticence and pride of the Breton you must share his joys and sorrows for years if you would learn his songs and legends, are examples of the worth of the pages which make the vehicle for her father's pictures. The present writer never knew Mlle. Julie and the tribe of artist-lodgers whom she kept in order at Pont-Aven. But the painters, the serving-maid, the *camaraderie*, and the canvases, left in lieu of board money, of another hostel are scarcely a different tale!

Mr. Menpes' illustrations are of varying interest and value. We prefer his oil studies of the men and women and of the interiors to his more slender water-colour sketches. Of the former "Meditation," "The Village Forge, Pont-Aven," and "The Master of the House," if, indeed, they be from studies in oil, are excellent examples. The frontispiece of "Marie Jeanne" strikes us as being scarcely so clever a piece of characterization as a lithograph study of the same head published in an early number of the *Studio* magazine. The reproductions of water-colour seem to show that this medium hardly suits Brittany, as it does Japan or Venice in Mr. Menpes' hands. In the "Medieval House at Morlaix" he does not do justice to the carving of the timber-work or the *patina* of the crumbling plaster. On the other hand, "A Rainy Day at the Fair" is a clever sketch happily printed. Even if Mr. Menpes' heart runs mainly after the sunlight and shadow of the street and the bright grouping of picturesquely clad people, it seems to us a pity that he could not have spared time for a plate or two of those wonderful menhir or dolmen stones which make such a feature of the Breton country.

Taken, however, as a whole the book will form to many a delightful souvenir of a charming corner of France, and will doubtless be a stimulus to many who will, it is to be hoped, only visit the country so as not to impair its peculiar and unspoiled characteristics.

W. H. D.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF A LOAN COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS. Many plates. Oxford: *The Clarendon Press*, 1905. 4to., pp. 104. Paper boards and cloth back. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This beautiful book is a welcome and delightful memorial of the exhibition of portraits of English historical personages who died between 1625 and 1714, which was held in the Examination Schools at Oxford during last April and May. The first exhibition of this kind was held last year, and was confined to the portraits of worthies who died before 1625. This year's collection covered roughly the succeeding

century. Mr. Lionel Cust again contributes a capital introduction, in which, beginning with the advent of Van Dyck, the effect of whose appearance on art he compares to that of Byron at a later date on literature, he traces the development and progress of portrait-painting along the line of Dobson, Lely and Kneller. The catalogue itself gives full particulars of each picture shown, with a brief biographical summary for each subject thereof. A certain number of the portraits were originals by Kneller, a few by Lely, Van Dyck, Robert Walker, and other lesser lights; but the majority were anonymous, a good many being from copies of the masters named, or by painters of their respective schools. Naturally, considering the period covered, the subjects of the portraits include very many famous names, which it is quite unnecessary to rehearse. Altogether, the exhibition comprised 228 portraits, and of these sixty are here reproduced. Most of the reproductions are beyond praise. The book is in every way beautifully produced, and will be a lasting joy to everyone who possesses it.

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THE FAROES AND ICELAND. By Nelson Annandale. With twenty-four illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 238. Price 4s. 6d. net.

The main purpose of this book is "to illustrate the effects of isolation in an inclement latitude." The bulk of the material the author finds in the Faroes, which he knows thoroughly well. We cannot help thinking that if he knew Iceland as thoroughly as he evidently does the Faroes, he might possibly see his way to give a little brighter picture of life in that island. His account of the filthy habits of the Icelanders is shocking. The chapter-headings are: The People of the Faroes, Life in the Faroes, The Algerians in Iceland, Bird-cliffs of the Westman Isles, Modern Iceland, Domestic Animals in Iceland and the Faroes, and Agriculture in the Islands, with Notes on Insect Life. There are also a few pages of Conclusions, an appendix on the Celtic Pony, by Dr. Francis H. A. Marshall, a list of authorities, and a sufficient index. The various chapters contain a wonderful amount of closely packed information and thoughtful suggestion. We have seldom, indeed, read a more matterful book. The general reader and lover of adventure will be delighted with the accounts of the islanders' methods of fowling and fishing, and with the story of the strange and thrilling episode in Icelandic history, so well told in the chapter on the Algerian raids. The student will find ample stores of material, and much shrewdly suggestive comment relative to folk-lore, ethnology, anthropology, biology, and zoology, not to mention subsidiary branches of science, including the archæology of domestic implements. The book is an honest and thorough piece of work.

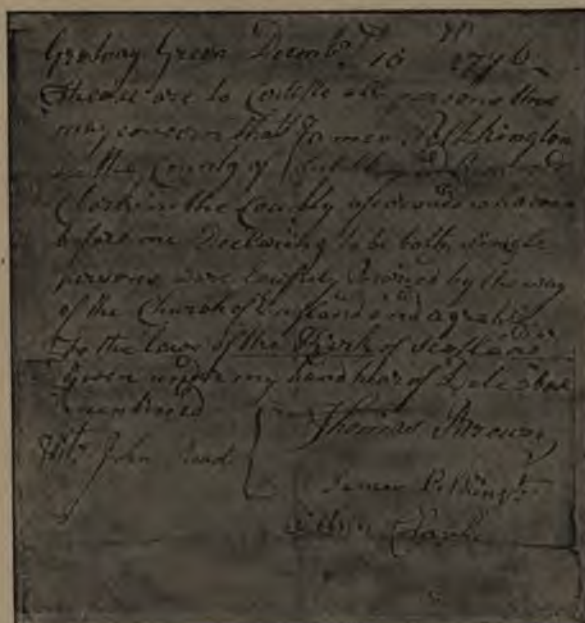
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GRETNA GREEN AND ITS TRADITIONS. By "Claverhouse." With twenty-two illustrations. Paisley: *Alexander Gardner*, 1905. 8vo., pp. 78. Price 1s. net.

"Claverhouse" has written an interesting booklet which its publisher has issued in comely form. After

a description of Grately parish as it was at the time of the famous marriages, and a brief sketch of the Fleet Marriages, and their connection with Gretna Green, the author brings together particulars regarding the early "priests" who performed the wedding ceremony, such as it was, some of the Gretna post-boys, and concerning also some of those who were married at Gretna Green. Two chapters on the parish as it is at the present time conclude a handy little book, which sets forth in convenient form much matter not otherwise easily accessible. The illustrations are much to be commended. They show the parish and its buildings, Gretna Hall (with some charming views of the interior), the Marriage House, and include portraits of Robert Elliot, David, Simon,

mournful unrest is an undoubted reflection of the Celtic spirit, and an undeniable characteristic of the Celtic genius. To all these we commend Mr. Smart's admirably written monograph. He reviews the whole controversy quite dispassionately; describes the literary and other circumstances of the time when Macpherson astonished not only Great Britain but all Europe; discusses with thorough knowledge the undisputed relics of Gaelic literature; tells the story of Macpherson's life and of the controversy which raged around his publications; and proves irresistibly that Macpherson, while using sundry Gaelic ballads and fragments of undoubted antiquity as a basis, borrowing names and phrases and suggestions, was yet himself the author of practically the whole of the



THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF "TWO WHO WERE MARRIED AT GRETN."

and William Lang, who were famous "priests." For the loan of the illustration reproduced on this page, we are indebted to the courtesy of the publisher.

* * *

JAMES MACPHERSON: AN EPISODE IN LITERATURE.

By J. S. Smart. London: David Nutt, 1905.
8vo., pp. x, 224. Price 3s. 6d.

There are probably few persons who now hold to the belief, held by the original admirers of Macpherson's "Ossianic" poems, that "Fingal" and "Temora," and the rest are faithful translations of Gaelic originals; but there may be many who still think, with Matthew Arnold and John Campbell Shairp, that the sadness of *Ossian* is the surest proof of its antiquity, that its atmosphere of gloom and

"Ossianic" poems which he put forward wrapped up in all kinds of unreal pretensions. Mr. Smart admits, of course, what every candid reader must admit, the beauty of many passages, the genuine poetry of some parts of Macpherson's work; but he altogether pulverizes the contention that his poems are in any way a genuine rendering, or really representative, of either the letter or the spirit of Celtic originals. Macpherson, in fact, with misdirected pains and ingenuity, "constructed a mystification, an elaborate system of make-believe." Dr. Johnson hit the nail on the head at the time in his usual forcible and direct way. When a Gaelic poem on Ossian's courtship was repeated to Boswell, and he was told that it resembled a passage in Macpherson, he hastened to inform his companion the Doctor, who

replied, "Well, sir, this is just what I always maintained. He has found names, and stories, and phrases, nay, passages, in old songs, and with them has blended his own compositions, and so made what he gives to the world as the translation of an ancient poem."

Mr. Smart's book is the last word of competent scholarship on the once famous controversy; but apart from its value from this point of view, it is an excellent and very readable account of a remarkable episode in our literary history, and in the history of European literary taste.

* * *

Among the pamphlets on our table are *Tideswell and Tideslow*, by Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., reprinted from the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's *Journal*, in which the author discusses the origin of the name of the Peakland town, and supports the traditional association of the name with an intermittent spring, termed an ebbing and flowing well; *Mediomannum*, by the Rev. Thomas Barns, M.A., who argues for the insertion of Mediomannum as a lost station on the second *Iter*, in Staffordshire between Mediolanum (Chester) and Uriconium (Wroxeter); and *Faversham Household Inventory*, 1609, and *Visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury*, two useful contributions reprinted from *Archæologia Cantiana*, both by Mr. Arthur Hussey. We have also received a list of the Vicars of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, compiled by the present Vicar, the Rev. T. P. Brocklehurst, showing in tabular form the names of the incumbents since the twelfth century, with the contemporary patrons, Kings, Archbishops (York), and Bishops (Durham), with the cause of each vacation of the living.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, September, contains Mr. L. Weaver's second article on "English Lead Pipe-Heads," with many excellent illustrations; the third part of Mr. Champneys' "Sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," dealing with vaults, arches, and chancels, with illustrations from Kells, Glendalough, and elsewhere; and a paper by Mr. L. Ingleby Wood on "The Researches of Mr. W. H. Goodyear"—the curator of the Institute of Fine Arts, Brooklyn, U.S.A.—who has shown that the builders of ancient Rome, of Byzantium, of the Middle Ages, and even of the early Renaissance, employed in their finest buildings devices similar to the well known Greek curves and other architectural refinements "which are to be found in ancient Greek buildings, the discovery of which has gone far to revolutionize the study and practice of classic architecture." An exhibition of Mr. Goodyear's collection of photographic enlargements and surveys is being held in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. It will close about the middle of November.

* * *

The second part of *Northampton Notes and Queries*, dated June, is a little belated. It contains several interesting inventories, notes on Peterborough Pumps, the Washington Brasses in Brington Church, St. Mary's Chapel, Rothwell, and other topics, besides the first part of a useful list of Acts of Parliament relating to the County and Borough of Northampton,

and the Soke of Peterborough. We have also received the *East Anglian*, May and June, containing much valuable documentary matter; *American Antiquarian*, July and August; *Sale Prices*, August 31; and a catalogue of second-hand books (general) from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Cross Street, Manchester.



Correspondence.

THE MUTATIONS OF A TITLE.

TO THE EDITOR.

A MENTION in the *Antiquary* for August of "two standing cups and covers" dated 1604, 1619, points to a curious mutation of titles well worth discussion. Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, known as the friend and patron of Shakespeare, left an only surviving son, the fourth earl, whose daughters were secured as brides by some of our highest nobility, and have left countless descendants. Among these co-heiresses we find the Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, who married twice. By her first husband, Jocelyn, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, she left an only child, the Lady Elizabeth Percy, who married the proud Duke of Somerset. By her second husband, Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who died in 1709, this lady became grandmother of Mary Montagu, whose husband, George Brudenel, became Duke of Montagu, leaving an only daughter and heiress, the Lady Elizabeth, who married Henry, third Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, she being the reputed owner of these "cups." Their son Henry, Baron Montagu, died in 1845, *s.p.m.* Now here we have the baptismal name of Elizabeth repeated, and the title of Montagu pervades the descents. It seems probable that this *old silver* came from the Wriothesley family, and has since followed the mutations of the title, for this lady's descendant, the present Baron Montagu of Beaulieu had the "silver" for disposal.

A. HALL.

Highbury.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE discovery of a hitherto unknown fortified British village has, according to the *Daily Graphic*, been made near Carshalton. Some months ago, while the foundations of a new hospital for convalescents, to be erected by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, were being dug at Carshalton-on-the-Hill, several objects of early British manufacture were found, which led to the discovery of an earthwork, which had been entirely levelled at some unknown date and the ground converted into arable land. Recently a portion of the site was excavated for the purpose of ascertaining the history of the settlement, which there is little doubt was the original site of Wallington, the "Waleton," or "walled town," as Wallington is described in Domesday. The area of the "oppidum" appears to have been about 4 acres, and from the evidence obtained by Messrs. Collyer and Robarts, who undertook the investigation, it appears that the settlement was occupied until about 50 B.C., when it was abandoned, probably owing to the Roman invasion. A large number of objects of the Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been discovered, together with interments, both cremated and uncremated. The pottery found is reported to include some very interesting four-handled vessels, and some perforated tiles, hitherto unknown to collectors here. These are believed to have been used for placing cooking-pots upon, thus allowing the heat from the fire to have access. A number of loom weights with spindle whorls were dis-

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covered, showing that weaving was carried on, while an amber bead, Gaulish pottery, and a foreign stone implement, indicate trade with the Continent.

We note with much regret the death of George William Marshall, I.L.D., F.S.A., York Herald, which took place on September 12. His *Genealogist's Guide*, which was first published in 1879, is well known to all antiquaries.

The Antiquarian Committee, in their twentieth annual report to the Senate of Cambridge University, state that the growth of the Museum of Archæology and of Ethnology has been satisfactory, and is well maintained. The increase of the collections has, in fact, been such that the Newnham Warehouse is rapidly filling up, and the drawers of the antiquarian cabinets and ethnological show-cases have to be largely utilized for the storage of specimens, instead of for their proper exhibition. This condition of things is becoming a more and more serious evil, and one which acts detrimentally on the management as well as on the growth of the museum. These and other pressing needs have been so repeatedly brought before the notice of the Senate in various reports issued by the Committee that they require no further comment. But, as an instance of the kind of loss to which the museum is thereby exposed, it may be mentioned that large and most valuable collections formed in various parts of the world by a Cambridge graduate have been presented to Oxford, because the Pitt-Rivers Museum afforded fitting accommodation for their display. A list of recent accessions is given.

Last June a preliminary exploration was carried out near the Grenville Monument, Lansdown, Bath, when Roman coins, bronze and iron relics, and a considerable quantity of pottery and bones, were unearthed. On September 8 a further and more exhaustive exploration on the same site was commenced, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas S. Bush, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, and Mr. Gerald Grey. The first few days' work gave results similar to those of the first digging. Then, when cutting a trench across the field,

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the corner of a big stone was met with, this proving to be the lid of a coffin. On being opened, it was found to contain a skeleton. Outside the coffin were three skulls, with bones. Continuing the trench, another stone was found at about 2 yards from the former. This also proved to be a coffin, with the skeleton of a female. Then followed the discovery of the foundations of a building, which is being followed out.



Mr. E. S. Mostyn Pryce writes to the *Times*: "It would appear that over £28,000 is now wisely being spent by the London County Council in restoring that most interesting relic of King Charles I., the Duchy House, No. 17, Fleet Street, once one of the London palaces of the Martyr King, and subsequently of the Merry Monarch. It may thus be of some general antiquarian interest to state that among my muniments at Gunley I have before me a mid-seventeenth-century parchment still preserved, dated February 5, 1656, which recites that Richard Pryce, of Gunley, a Cromwellian leader of that period and a member of the Barebones Parliament, had in that year, subsequently to the execution of the King, 'lately purchased of the Protector under an Acte for selling the houses manors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King Queene & Prince all that House & Stables commonly knowne as The Dutchy House & Stables situat lyeing & being in the Citie and Countie of Middlesex.' From the fact that the last will of Richard Pryce, of Gunley, of the date of February 20, 1674, contains no mention of 'The Dutchy House,' it may be inferred that at the Restoration he 'restored' this valuable edifice, and we further know that the ancient palace was Royal property again in the reign of James II. Of the subsequent history of this palace of respectable antiquity, for many years the barber's shop standing nearly opposite the Griffin which marks the former Temple Bar, I can trace but little. Some antiquarian reader of the *Times* will be found to enlighten us as to this antique and interesting tenement, now fortunately secured as a freehold by London."



The Treasury has consented, we are glad to hear, to propose to Parliament a grant of

£500 to the British School in Rome, thus putting it on the same footing as the British School in Athens, which has for ten years received national support to this extent. The committee of the School hope that this recognition on the part of His Majesty's Government of the School's usefulness and efficiency will be taken as ground for increasing rather than diminishing the voluntary support hitherto generously accorded the School.



The *Builder* of October 7 contained an interesting description, with two illustrations, of the parish church of Watford, which was of old appropriated to the Abbey of St. Albans, the vicar being appointed by the Abbot and convent down to the time of their suppression. The fabric, as the writer showed, contains not a few features of considerable interest, despite the drastic "restorations" which it has undergone. There is also much to attract the ecclesiologist within the building besides its structural details. In the spacious Essex Chapel, which is of Elizabethan date, there are the stately Morrison monuments, and a noteworthy series of memorials to Earls and Countesses of Essex. "There is no other memorial chapel in England," says the writer in the *Builder*, "containing such a remarkable collection of excellent monuments of the opening years of the seventeenth century. The collection is invaluable as a study of the art and costume of those days." The church also contains no less than four Jacobean chests, and a fine *armorium*, or vestment cupboard.

We would also note that the issues of our contemporary for September 23 and 30 contained four sheets of drawings of details of panelling, etc., from an old Clifford's Inn house, by Mr. John Barbour.



While taking sand from a sand-bed at Boness, close to the Firth of Forth, on September 29, a workman came across a sandstone-built grave, containing a human skeleton of full size. Resting on the breast was a basin-shaped urn of dark-coloured pottery, bearing some ornamentations. The urn and skull, which were both in a good state of preservation, were handed to Mr. Cadell, the local

archæologist. The grave was 3 feet 5 inches long, and belongs to the Stone Age.

It is reported that among a bundle of old deeds in a country house in Monmouthshire Mr. Hobson Matthews has discovered an Elizabethan copy of a long-lost charter granted to the borough by Henry, Duke of Buckingham, in 1477.

Interesting archæological discoveries have lately been made in Berkshire. Near the little village of Watchfield, at the Little Wellington Wood, recent excavations have revealed an old Roman village. The foundations of good-sized dwellings have been found, and 50 yards away a well, in a perfect state of preservation, was uncovered, measuring 15 feet in depth, 2 feet 6 inches in width at the top, 3 feet below the surface of the meadow, widening to 3 feet near the bottom. Three feet from the top of the well is a drain made of stones, which leads from the higher adjoining land. The drain is 6 inches square, covered with good-sized stones at the sides and on top. This drain runs from the well into the wood, 25 yards away, and probably served as a supply and overflow. Pieces of pottery, jugs, and bottles, some almost complete, have been found. In one water-jug were two dozen coins, mostly of the Emperor Allectus. These had been hidden since about the end of the third century, and are in a wonderful state of preservation. The foundations and portions of the walls of dwellings, and many pieces of pottery, bricks, nails, and other interesting objects, have also been found.

A Kiel newspaper correspondent says that Dr. Knorr, the Keeper of the Kiel Museum of National Antiquities, is conducting a series of scientific explorations near the old frontier rampart of Danewerk. He has brought to light recently an extremely interesting example of prehistoric work in the shape of a large piece of timber-work, which seems to have been used in making some kind of quay or river frontage. The timber-work consists of two parallel beams, which are connected by short, strong balks of wood. Near Oldenburg there was formerly the "Hethaby," a staple or place for the exchange of goods

in former times; and the timber now discovered is taken to have been used in making a river-front of such an old Norse town as "Hethaby" was.

One unexpected result of the recent deplorable collapse of the sea-front at Southwold has been the discovery of an ancient cannon, which was washed out of one of the damaged cliffs. The old weapon is supposed to have been used in the Sole Bay fight.

The old London water-pipes continue to come to light. Holborn provides the latest example. In the course of excavating a cross trench in connection with the work of the electrification of the tram-lines in Theobald's Road, the workmen, on October 9, cut across an ancient wooden water conduit, in excellent preservation. Immediately opposite No. 26, Theobald's Road, a length of about a dozen feet of the conduit has been removed, and its continuation east and west appears to be as sound as when first laid down. It is probable that this is part of the conduit which, according to Strype, was constructed by William Lamb, who was one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Henry VIII., to whom we are also indebted for the name of the adjacent Lamb's Conduit Street.

A number of antique memorial brasses have been brought to light at Lancaster Parish Church, where, for more than a century, they have lain, dust-covered and unseen, in a corner of the church. They have now been lacquered and polished, and placed on an oak screen which stands at one end of the building. The brasses are about thirty in number, and include a large engraved portrait of Thomas Covell, a Lancaster worthy who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century. He acted as coroner for the borough, and was the keeper of the castle for fifty years. He was six times elected as Mayor of the town.

The *Athenæum* of October 14 says that Señor Enrique Salas, of Archena in Murcia, has recently made some remarkable discoveries during excavations which he has conducted in that district. Numerous ob-

jects, principally jugs and vessels of the Celtiberian era, in red and black clay, have been found, one of which—apparently a cinerary urn—bears a representation of three warriors, of whom one, a footman, carries a shield and spear; a second, a horseman, bears a dart; and the third is lying on the ground, wounded by a spear. This scene, both in drawing and technique, recalls the archaic styles of the Cypriote and other ancient Greek ceramics; and the general characteristics of the newly-found *ficilia* establish their close connection with similar relics found much further to the east.



The new *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. xiv., issued by the Hull Museum, and sold at the price of one penny, contains a variety of interesting notes by the Curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. Descriptions are given of several of the fonts, with illustrations of two, of which water-colour drawings were shown at the Exhibition, to which we referred in our September "Notes." We extract the description of the font at North Grimston:

"This is a tub-shaped font of very large size, measuring 38 inches in diameter, and



NORTH GRIMSTON FONT.

. . . contains sculptured figures. Nearly three-quarters of the surface is occupied by a representation of the Lord's Supper. Our

Lord is seated at the table, having six Apostles standing on either side of Him. He has a nimbus round His head, and one hand is raised in prayer, the other in bless-



ROMAN FIBULA.

ing. Each alternate Apostle holds a knife in his right hand, and the right hands of all are resting on the table, with the exception of one, who places his left hand on the table. In all probability this figure represents Judas. Before the Saviour are placed a fish, a cup, a flat cake, a knife, and a wine-flask. On another panel is depicted the Descent from the Cross, a rather unique feature on fonts. Nicodemus is seen holding the right hand of the Saviour, which is detached from the cross, and Joseph of Arimathea is holding the body until the nail in the left palm is drawn out. Above the head of the Lord is a cross-shaped nimbus, as in the preceding panel. The figure on the third panel is that of an ecclesiastic, vested and wearing a stole. The right hand is raised in blessing, the left holds a pastoral staff. It is supposed to represent the patron saint St. Nicholas."

Among other acquisitions mentioned by the Curator is an exceptionally fine and massive Roman fibula, figured above. Mr. Sheppard says that it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and was ploughed up in a field four and a quarter miles from Doncaster. It is of the ordinary type of fibula, but is in an unusual state of preservation, and the pin, or *acus*, is of bronze, and still in position and in working order. Fibulæ are generally found minus the pins. As will be seen from the figure, the fibula is not lacking in ornamentation. At the shoulder and at the bottom are two discs, in the centre of each of which has originally been a piece of enamel, that on the shoulder evidently being blue in colour, whilst the other one appears to have been

red. For the loan of both blocks we are indebted to the courtesy of the Curator of the Museum.



In addition to the items mentioned in this *Quarterly Record*, we hear that the Municipal Museum at Hull has recently made an extensive and valuable addition to its collection of local Roman and other relics. This consists of the life-work of a somewhat eccentric character, Tom Smith of South Ferriby, locally known as "Coin Tommy." The specimens are principally of Roman date, and include over 2,000 coins, nearly 100 fibulæ of a great variety of patterns, several dozen buckles, pins, dress-fasteners, ornaments, strap-ends, bosses, spindle-whorls, armlets, spoons, beads, objects of lead, etc. Amongst the fibulæ are two of altogether exceptional interest, as they bear the maker's name upon them (AVCISSA). Only two examples of brooches marked in this way have previously been found in Britain (in Somerset), though they are recorded in France, Germany, Italy, etc. (see Mr. F. Haverfield's paper on the Avcissa fibulæ in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lx., 1903, pp. 236-246).

There is also an extensive collection of pottery, including many vases, strainers, dishes, etc., in grey ware, as well as many fine pieces of Samian ware, several of which bear the potters' marks. In all (in addition to the coins) there are several hundred specimens, and as they were all found within a mile or so of each other at South Ferriby, they represent a very valuable series. Most of them were collected many years ago, when a Roman cemetery, in the cliffs at that point, was being washed away by the Humber. Nowadays very few specimens, excepting a few pieces of pottery, are to be found in the vicinity.



Commendatore Boni, the Director of the Excavations in the Forum, has drawn up another appeal on behalf of the museum which he has been arranging for some time past in the old convent of Santa Francesca Romana. He wishes the museum to contain a reference library of the best editions of the classics and the most important modern works on Roman history, mythology, topo-

graphy, numismatics, and art, together with a collection of maps and plans illustrative of the extension of the Roman Empire, its roads, and its colonies. Besides these books and maps, he desires to have facsimiles of all those Roman coins which are explanatory of Roman commercial relations, or were specially struck to commemorate the inauguration or dedication of important monuments. A collection of photographs of Roman monuments, not only in Rome itself, but in Asia Minor, North Africa, and all over Europe, forms another part of the scheme, together with a collection of designs and architectural reliefs by the great masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries referring to the Roman buildings. Finally, Signor Boni wishes the museum to contain a series of photographs and engravings of the chief works of art inspired by Roman history in general, and by the events which took place in the Forum in particular. Previous appeals have produced satisfactory results. Many photographs have been sent from different parts of Europe; Messrs. Macmillan have despatched a number of books published by them on Roman subjects; the Italian firm of Roux and Viarengo has done the same. But much more remains to be accomplished before Signor Boni's great idea is completely carried out.



Referring to the excavations at the Roman camp at Newstead, near Melrose, which have been proceeding under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the *Times* reports that at a depth of 12 feet a perfectly preserved Roman altar, 4 feet in height and of square formation, was found. The altar is made of stone, and on the top is a small circular ridged indenture. One side is covered by accurately chiselled Roman characters, which are interpreted thus: "To the great and mighty Jupiter, Carolus, Centurion of the 20th Legion, the valiant and victorious, cheerfully, willingly, and deservedly paid his vow." Proceeding with the sinking, the workmen, on getting to a depth of about 30 feet, struck the top of a stone, which, when removed, revealed the top of a well. A little to the south of the well two walls of mason
laid bare. These walls, runni

4 feet high and 2 feet apart, and it is assumed that they enclosed a drain or water pipe.



During September an interesting exhibition was held in the Dover Institute Hall of prints and paintings illustrating the Dover of bygone days.



A very satisfactory account is given in the report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, issued at the end of September, concerning the work done under the supervision of the architect, Mr. F. W. Waller, in the preservation of Tintern Abbey, more particularly so far as the great east window is concerned. The portion of the report relating to the window is as follows: "The most important work carried out during the past year has been that connected with the great east window. A scaffold was erected from the ground to the apex of the eastern gable, and a most careful examination was made therefrom of the remains of the stonework of the window and of the gable above, and parts adjoining. It was found that the walls and buttresses, the jambs and arch of the window, and the gable over, though much affected by weather, were on the whole fairly substantial, and not much out of perpendicular, but the large centre mullion and the remains of the tracery in the head of the window were in a very dangerous state. The large mullion was built in two sections, the outer half being of hard stone, and the inner half of stone of a much softer character, and these were bonded at long intervals by a few narrow through stones. The mullion was much out of upright, and had been supported by an iron stay. The large stones forming the main outlines of the tracery above had sunk and twisted out of place, and the joints had opened to such a degree as to occasion surprise that the stonework still remained in position," and especially so looking to the weak and unreliable state of the mullion beneath, which constituted the sole support. The utmost care and consideration were bestowed upon the problem of how best to deal with the stonework with a view to its permanent preservation, without alteration or addition; a number of different schemes were drawn out and discussed, and ultimately what appeared to be the only

thoroughly satisfactory solution of the difficulty was adopted—viz., the stonework was reset. Most fortunately, some pieces of the main tracery which had fallen were found; thus it was possible to complete the large ring in the head of the window as formerly existing, and at the same time add to the stability of the whole. The gable above and window therein and the walls adjoining have been protected and pointed to exclude wet, and the whole work has been effected without any structural change or alteration in appearance." After referring to repairs in the transepts and north and south aisles, the report continues: "Much-needed works have also been carried out in connection with the preservation and repair of the refectory and the reader's pulpit therein, the lavatory and the walls adjoining, as also of the kitchen and other offices. The important work to the sacristy begun in 1904 has been safely and satisfactorily completed, as also that to what now forms the public entrance to the building. Several interesting discoveries have been made, part of the foundations of the original buildings have been laid bare, and the dwarf wall of the cloisters and the drains from the lavatory—the foundations of what was apparently a small chapel at the western end of the south aisle and of a Galilee at the west entrance. A large amount of very important work still remains to be done, and perhaps the most pressing is that in connection with the eastern arch of the tower. This arch is much crippled and out of place, and its fall might be productive of almost irreparable damage."



One or two discoveries are reported from Cambridgeshire. During the excavations in Ely Cathedral for Bishop Macrorie's grave, an old sarcophagus, 4 feet long, containing a quantity of bones, was brought to light. It is roughly hewed from barnack ragstone. At Thorney Farm a labourer unearthed two urns of Roman-British type, 5 inches high, filled with ashes, and traced with rough Vandike decoration round the top. Thorney is in close proximity to the old Roman Causeway.



Recent newspaper antiquarian articles worth noting are an account of Reading Abbey, by

Dr. Hurry, with many illustrations, in the *Reading Standard*, October 7; a delightful paper entitled, "A Roman's Home," describing the remains of the Roman villa at Bignor, by Mr. W. J. Ferrar, in the *Guardian*, October 4; and "The Dene-Holes of Essex," in the *Times*, September 30. The *Illustrated London News* of October 14 contained a page of illustrations from photographs of the remains of Romano-British houses excavated at Caerwent.



In September an ordinance of the Governor-General of the Soudan was promulgated at Khartoum and in Cairo, dealing with the subject of archæological remains and antiquities discovered in the Soudan. It is gratifying to gather from this important measure (says a well-informed writer in the *Globe*), that the Soudan Administration intends asserting its rights over whatever memorials of the past may, as the country becomes better known and investigated, come to light. To sum up the provisions in a few words, the Soudan Administration reserves to itself the possession of "buildings, monuments, remains, or objects of whatever age or people, which are illustrative of arts and sciences, industries, religion, history, letters, and customs, and that were built, made, or produced in the Soudan, or brought thereinto, prior to the year 1873 of the Gregorian calendar." This comprehensive definition covers an immense cycle of history, from the Ethiopian Kings to the period when Juvenal vented in satire the bitterness of his spleen during his Soudan exile with the Roman Legion; and thence again on to the latter days of the Christian kingdom of Dongola, whose monasteries and churches are now in ruins. The Soudan was never, of course, the seat of any great civilization; but various figures and events, now more or less in obscurity, need elucidation by contemporary records, whether in papyrus, sculpture, architecture, or numismatic remains. Such was Tirhakah, who withstood the advance of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon; Sabaco again, who overran the Delta, as well as the dynasty of the Napata rulers, and the kingdom in Merol, whose Ethiopian annals have still to be deciphered. The edict being limited to 1873, there might be apprehension

that memorials of the Soudan wars and the Mahdist rising would run the risk of destruction. The Governor-General, however, is invested with powers to declare any object whatsoever in or attached to the soil, posterior to 1873, an antiquity in the sense of the decree. The "faker" of coins, papyri, the sacred scarab and cartouche, or of images of the Pharaohs and Egyptian deities, flourishes in Egypt proper, particularly Cairo, during the winter tourist season, as he is here sheltered by the capitulations, and that no doubt accounts for his effrontery on the balconies of Shepherd's Hotel and the Savoy, or at the foot of the Pyramids, his wares surrounded by a circle of wealthy travellers. Happily, the *coup de grâce* has now been delivered against his disreputable livelihood from Assouan to Khartoum.



At a county gathering held at Warwick on October 13 it was resolved, on the motion of the Earl of Warwick, to hold a grand historic pageant in the grounds of Warwick Castle to represent scenes in the history of the town during the past thousand years. Mr. Louis Parker, who directed the Sherborne pageant, was appointed master of the pageant. The pageant will be held next July, and there will be a thousand performers.



Dr. W. de Gray Birch has just completed the catalogue of Margam and Penrice manuscripts belonging to Miss Talbot, of Margam, a work on which he has been engaged for several years. Miss Talbot possesses upwards of ten thousand charters and other documents, dating from the twelfth century to the nineteenth, and descriptions of all prior to 1750 are given in Dr. Birch's six volumes. The deeds are invaluable for the history of Glamorgan and the principal old families of the county, and the work contains much information not accessible elsewhere.



At Bradwell Church, Essex, some interesting discoveries of church decoration in the fourteenth century have been made. On the splay of an early Decorated window north of the chancel two paintings have been revealed, the one on the left being a

female figure, and the one on the right the figure of an angel holding a crucifix. On the lintel are two angels with faces turned towards the seated figure of our Lord, whose left hand is raised in blessing. In addition to the above, some fifteenth-century paintings, the drawing and colouring of which are of a more perfect character, have been found, comprising the figure of an angel with outstretched wings on the east wall of the chancel, and the face of an angel on the north wall of the nave.



The subject of the famous galleys of Tiberius and Caligula, sunk beneath the waters of Lake Nemi, has cropped up again. It was in the fifteenth century—the so-called Golden Age, when the veneration for classical learning and classical art, with the love of all that was antique, was at its height—writes Professor Nispi-Landi in the *Westminster Gazette*, that Cardinal Prospero Colonna, then owner of the Nemi district, employed Leone Battista Alberti, the greatest architect of the period, to try to recover the two vessels which tradition said were sunk in the lake. Several historical writers (beginning with the contemporary Chancellor Flavio Biondo, of Forli, and ending with Mancini, whose *Life of Alberti* was published in Florence in 1881) have described that enterprising work, which took place in 1446; but the attempt was not wholly successful, the mechanical appliances for such work being then wholly inadequate. Nevertheless, Alberti, by means of pontoon bridges and windlasses, contrived to bring to light the stem of one galley, which, although only a broken fragment, was sufficient to astonish the savants of Roman society, who hastened to Lake Nemi to see it. In 1535 a celebrated architect, Francesco da Marchi, of Bologna (inventor of the modern system of fortification), tried to pull out the galley, which, by the way, Alberti had attributed to the time of Trajan. Francesco, by the help of a diving-bell invented by a certain Master Guglielmo da Lorena, his colleague in the enterprise, was enabled to descend into the lake, and to remain long enough to measure the galley, of which he gave as full a description as the imperfection of the diving apparatus permitted. The account of the

enterprise is given by Da Marchi himself in his work called *Military Architecture*, which was reprinted in Rome by Marini in 1810. Other attempts, nearly all of them doing injury to the galley, were made in 1827, under the direction of the engineer Fusconi, who for the purpose perfected the diving apparatus invented by Dr. Halley. It should be observed that the twin vessel, the second galley, was never mentioned until recent years. In 1895 Signor Borghi, a learned antiquary, obtained permission from the Orsini family, who were aware of the treasures hidden in their lake, to attempt once more to bring them to light. The diver, unimpeded in his movements, brought up several objects in richly-wrought bronze, amongst them several wonderfully beautiful heads of animals holding in their mouths the rings for anchoring the vessels. Soon afterwards H. E. Guido Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, stopped the piecemeal destruction of the galleys (for now, at last, the twin sister had also been found), and, supported by the Naval Department, instituted regular researches to procure their recovery in as complete a condition as might be possible. Signor Malfatti wrote an official report of the result of the work, and this report states that the two galleys, which were found lying about 200 metres distant from each other, had both sunk in the north-west part of the lake—the one 20 metres from the bank, with an inclination of 5 to 12 metres in depth, and the other 50 metres further off, with an inclination of 16 to 25 metres in depth. One measures 64 metres in length and 20 in width; the other is 71 metres long and 24 wide. The construction of the sides is of an irregular shape, purposely made so as to prevent any loosening of the boards, and they are covered with cloth, kept adherent by a coating of pitch. Upon the cloth are many folds of thin sheet-lead, so doubled over as to be of great thickness, and fastened with copper nails. The decks of the vessels are paved with mosaic work of porphyry and serpentine, intermixed with coloured glass. With the exception of injuries caused by various trials for recovering them, the two ships are entire, and can, therefore, be dragged to land. With the kind permission of the owner of the lake,

Prince Orsini, a syndicate is being organized to raise a fund of £20,000, which is considered sufficient for the work. Professor Emilio Giuria, who for many years has studied the topography of the lake with the view of recovering the two vessels and all archæological objects to be found in them, has been put in charge of the undertaking.

Professor Nispi-Landi's interesting paper was illustrated by several photographic reproductions of objects recovered from the lake, and the *Illustrated London News* of October 7 contained a page of drawings of like relics, including bronze work of several kinds, with a reconstruction of one of the galleys by Signor Arcaini.

On p. 362, col. 2, of last month's "Notes," "South Brent, Devonshire," should have been "South Brent, Somersetshire." The parish of South Brent is more generally known as Brent Knoll.



The Mediæval Name of Old Carlisle.

BY THE REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A.

ANTIQUARIES are not quite agreed on the identification of the Roman stations mentioned in Notitia or Iter so far as they are supposed to relate to the North-Western counties of England. The names that Roman sites originally bore were lost before chronicle or charter can give us guidance. It may be taken, however, that many of the more important towns or camps received new names from their subsequent owners, by which they continued to be known for long periods. Some of these have survived, others have fallen into oblivion. It is difficult to lay down a rule to account for the survival or loss of early English or mediæval names attached to Roman sites. The available evidence seems to suggest that tradition, and in some instances continuous habitation, had much to do with their preservation. With the advent of the perambulating antiquary in

the sixteenth century, and the multiplication of topographical descriptions, territorial nomenclature was in less danger of change or variation. Names for interesting sites had to be found, and the slightest clue, with or without reasonable foundation, was sufficient to designate certain places.

To Camden may be traced the parentage of the greater portion of the nomenclature for Roman stations in the vicinity of the western limb of the Great Wall. He seems to have been the first writer who gave currency to the name of Old Carlisle. At the head of the river Wiza, near Wigton, in central Cumberland, he says, "lie the very bones and pitifull reliques of an ancient citie, which sheweth unto us that there is nothing upon earth but the same is subject to mortality. The neighbours call it at this day Old Carlisle. What name it had in old time I know not, unlesse it were *Castra Exploratorum*, that is, *The Espialls or Discoverers Castle*."* It is clear that the usage of the people of the district was the great antiquary's authority for the name. For another Roman station in the same county he has handed down the popular nomenclature of his time. Of the camp at Plumpton, near Penrith, he says: "Just by this place I saw many remaines of a decayed towne, which they there for the vicinity thereof doe now call Old Perith; I for my part would deeme it to bee Petrianæ."† Around both stations popular tradition had woven the legend that the extensive remains of ancient buildings at these places had been once the sites of the towns in their immediate neighbourhood.‡ It was only, apparently, in this way that the popular imagination could account for buildings of such magnitude in isolated and deserted districts. The late Chancellor Ferguson practically adopted the popular tradition when he wrote "that in the earlier Roman days in Britain, when a legion lay in garrison in Chester, Old Carlisle, and not Carlisle (Luguvallum), was the Roman headquarters in Cumberland, which would be only transferred to Luguvallum or Carlisle when York became the capital of Roman

* *Britannia* (ed. Holland), p. 773.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 776, 777.

‡ Compare *Old Orwestry*, *Old Sarum*, *Old Winchester*, and, perhaps, *Old Durham*.

Britain, when the great road from York to Carlisle (the second Iter of Antoninus) was opened, and when military connection with Chester was done away with. And in the names of Carlisle and Old Carlisle there appears to be some traditional confirmation of this theory."*

The theory is much discounted by the occurrence of a similar vagary in local nomenclature at Old Penrith, for there can be no suggestion that the present town of Penrith occupies a Roman site. If any probability can be allowed to Mr. Ferguson's theory, we might have expected to find the name of Old Carlisle attached to the place from an early period; in fact, the wonder is that it could have survived at all. But that is not the case. The name cannot be traced beyond the sixteenth century. Camden found it in use among the country people, and gave it currency. Since his day the station has been called Old Carlisle by all the writers who have alluded to the place.

It will be of interest if we can get behind Camden and offer reasons which make another name probable, if not conclusive. I hope to show that the mediæval name of the Roman camp on the Wiza was not Old Carlisle, but one of much greater significance. Palmcastre would suit the *locus in quo*, if we may judge by the analogy of many Cumbrian place-names. It is not necessary to give a list of names with "castle" or "castre" as the suffix or prefix. In most instances the "castre" marks the presence of mound, fortification, building, earthwork, or camp. In Papcastle, or Papcastre, a name which has not varied since the twelfth century, we have a notable example of an allusion to the Roman site embodied in the name of the manor or vill. It is with good reason presumed that the Roman camp had some influence in determining the name of the place. On similar grounds I venture to suggest that the Roman site on the Wiza was the origin of Palmcastre, the name of the district in which it was situated. Palmcastre brings us back many centuries. The name survived long after its connection with the camp had been forgotten.

Let us look at the evidence for the identi-

fication of Palmcastre with the vicinity of the Roman town now called Old Carlisle. So far as I have ascertained, the first mention of the name occurs in 1305, when by inquest* at Rose Castle a Cumberland jury made return of certain inclosures in the King's forest. It is stated that, among other places, Rethwaites with Heselspring contained 107 acres, Quynnythwaite 40 acres, Palmcastre 150 acres, Merton, or Morton, 54 acres, and Crossethwait 18 acres. These names have been selected from the record of the inquest in order to fix the precise locality of Palmcastre. All of them are situated in the same region; they lie on the western side of the present parish of Westward. That there may be no mistake in the identification we may produce the evidence of another inquest† in 1317, which localizes these places in the wastes of Allerdale, the parish now known as Westward—viz., Great Rosseley, Palmcastre, Redethwaites, Brockholebank, Little Rosseley, Crosthwait, Merton, and Esklakes. With the exception of Palmcastre, these hamlets or districts are sufficiently identified.

If we turn to a survey of the Percy estates‡ made by Royal Commissioners in 1578, we shall have no difficulty in fixing the locality of Palmcastre as the region of Old Carlisle. The headings of some parcels in which that portion of Westward was divided may be given as guides in our search: (1) "Strete in Wysay," (2) "Stayne Raies," (3) "Wilthrom Mire, Cwine Garth, Old Carliell at Palmcastre," (4) "At Tiffiethwate, Street-yete cum Syke," the names of places lying around the Roman site. From these rubrics or headings of distinct parcels, each of which contained several tenements, we see that Palmcastle was the name of the inclosure in the forest which contained Wilthrom Mire, Cunninggarth, and Old Carlisle. At that date one John Pearson held "one tenement of Old Carliell with a barne and one close adjoining containing 1 acre and $\frac{1}{2}$ rood." The name of Old Carlisle in this rental confirms the statement of Camden that it was in common use in his time.

We may now pass from historical evidence for the purpose of indulging in reasonable

* Inquisition post mortem, 33 Edward I., No. 247.

† Harleian MS., 3891, ff. 6, 7.

‡ Muniments of Lord Leconfield.

* *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, iii., 88.

conjecture. It cannot be disputed that Palmcastre was the name of an inclosure in Westward, containing an area of at least 150 acres, within which the Roman station was situated. I have already suggested its analogy with Papcastre, which has survived, not in connection with the camp there, but as the name of the manor or township. There is this difference, however: that the name of Palmcastre has disappeared from local usage. In this there is nothing remarkable. Papcastre passed at an early date into the name of a territorial unit protected by feudal law; Palmcastre hung about the site of the Roman camp, and was also transferred to the district around it, but it was eventually superseded by the popular name of Old Carlisle soon after the chase of Westward was broken up into tenancies and incorporated as a fiscal area of the county. There was no parish of that name till the sixteenth century.

There is one other consideration of genuine interest which supports the conjecture that Palmcastre was a very early name for the Roman station. Nennius had a theory of his own about the foundation of the city on the Wiza. It had not occurred to him that the extensive buildings at that place were of Roman origin. A founder it must have had as well as a name, and he was able to give both. "(Guorthigirnus)," he says, "Guasmoric juxta Lugubaliam ibi ædificavit, urbem scilicet quæ Anglice Palmcastre dicitur."* It was Vortigern, then, according to this account, who built the city of Guasmoric nigh unto Carlisle, and it was the English, according to their custom, who changed the original name to that of Palmcastre. With the existence or the accuracy of Nennius we have here no concern, nor does it matter if this statement be an interpolation in the text, as many scholars believe. On the other hand, the weight of evidence from extant manuscripts prevailed with the editors who prepared the *Historia Britonum* for the Record Commission,† and induced them to adopt the doubtful passage in the text. Our present interest in the statement is that, at what time or by what person the words were written, it was believed that Palmcastre was the name of the city near Lugubalia which

has been known in later centuries as Old Carlisle. The antiquity of the usage will depend on the credit we are inclined to give to the text of Nennius.



Excavations in Castle Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale.

BY HERBERT M. WHITE, B.A., AUTHOR OF
"OLD INGLEBOROUGH," ETC.



THE earthwork at Burton-in-Lonsdale is a specimen of a type well represented in the basin of the Lune.

It belongs to that well-defined class of fortifications whose characteristics comprise a lofty mound, defended by a dry moat with an outer embankment, and supported by a fortified base-court. The other instances in the neighbourhood of this class of earthwork which the writer has verified by personal inspection occur at Halton, near Lancaster, at Gressingham Bridge, near Hornby, at Melling, at Arkholme, at Sedbergh, and at Kirkby Lonsdale. The camp called Yarl'sber, at Ingleton, is not unlike those just named, but it cannot as yet with confidence be altogether associated with them. Suffice it at present to remark that it suggests an earlier or original form of "motte."

In company with so many of this type of earthwork, the mound at Burton-in-Lonsdale has borne from time immemorial the name of Castle Hill (*cf.* Castlesteads, at Gressingham Bridge, and Castlehaw, at Sedbergh). As in so many other instances, it stands in command of a ford of the neighbouring river, Greta. With its numerous relatives in the district, it is to be numbered among that class of fortification which Mrs. E. S. Armitage has conclusively proved to present the early form of the many castles erected in this country by the Normans.

The first mention of this castle occurs in the Pipe Rolls of Henry I., in an entry of payment to the porter and guards of the castles of Matessart (Kirkby Malzeard), Tresc (Thirsk), Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Brichelaw (Brinklow, Warwickshire). These are all Mowbray castles, and must have been

* *Historia Britonum*, cap. xlv.

† *Monumenta Hist. Brit.*, p. 68.

forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of Robert Mowbray in William Rufus's reign.

The site of the mound is perfect for military purposes, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—the striking headland of Ingleborough towers seven miles away on the east, while the Lake Mountains can be seen on the northern horizon. About a mile and a half from it runs the old Roman road called the Maiden Way. It has doubt-

can unhesitatingly vouch. He has been personally known to the writer for something like twenty years. Possessed as we are by a sincere reverence for these memorials of a long-vanished life, it was not without a real sense of responsibility that we cut the first sod, and it may be added that we have been at great pains to invite the advice and cooperation of distinguished archaeologists; and a word of thanks is due to many leading

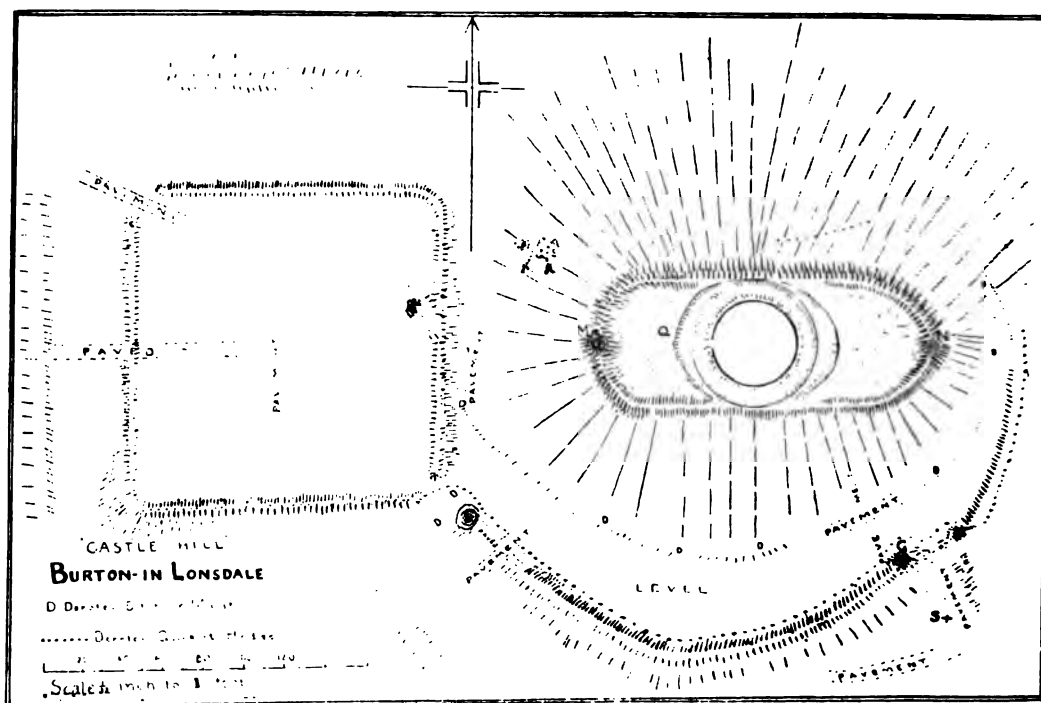


FIG. I.

(This illustration is one-third the size of the original drawing.)

less been a favourite site for strongholds from prehistoric times.

Mr. J. C. Walker, C.C., of Glenholme, Ingleton, and the writer spent some months upon a careful investigation of this well-preserved earthwork, and more especially upon the high mound, or "motte." We have been fortunate in securing for the actual digging that most necessary requirement in work of this character, a thoroughly reliable man, for whose trustworthiness we

experts for their real interest and ready assistance in our efforts. Not a few have been at the pains to pay personal visits to the scene of operations and render the help of their valuable suggestions.

At the outset several pans were placed alongside the trenches to receive anything of interest that might be unearthed, each pan representing a particular depth of soil. A few days' excavation, however, showed this precaution to be unnecessary, owing to

the fact that everything of a hard nature had silted down through the soft soil to a uniform level.

The first proceeding was to cut two diameters at right angles to each other (AB, CD, Fig. 2), each 2 feet wide, as a preliminary experiment. The result of this initial excavation proved so encouraging that it was eventually decided to examine the whole area of the basin at the summit of the mound. The digging was pursued in the order indicated by the Roman numerals in Fig. 2, the dotted lines representing the trenches, which, after the first two diameters, were each 3 feet wide. For the purposes of this article it is not needful to give a detailed description of the excavations, but merely a brief summary of the discoveries made in the course of the digging.

The first interesting fact laid bare was the prevalence everywhere, at the depth of a little over 4 feet, of a pavement composed of rough pebbles varying in size up to that of an ostrich's egg. These pebbles were firmly bedded in a basis of stiff clay, and presented a moderately even surface. The pavement tended to an incline from the centre of the circle to the circumference, forming altogether a shallow, saucer-like concavity. At the edges the pavement sloped rapidly up, and was found to be bordered by a low parapet, HG, composed of stones of a considerable size. In the trenches IX. and X., and along the segment BD, the stones rose to a weight of 3 cwt. or more, and were embedded in a stiff clay, which gave the greatest trouble in the digging. In these trenches the material proved exceptionally troublesome towards B, and gave signs of a series of surfaces each in turn trodden hard and solid, it would appear by successive generations, perhaps successive races, of occupiers.

Imposed everywhere upon the pavement was discovered a thin layer of black ash in which pieces of charred wood were visible. Those that were at all recognisable were evidently twigs and boughs of trees. No trace of dressed wood was discernible in the charred remains. On the pavement, also, were found a great quantity of fragments of bones, including the bones and teeth of the deer, boar, ox, etc. Deer antlers and boar

tusks were common. A portion of a human skull, identified by two independent experts as half of the upper jaw, with well-preserved teeth, was among the bones.

At E, Fig. 2, occurred a cavity, sunk 2 feet below the pavement, filled with a peculiar and striking substance, difficult to characterize. It was composed of a light gray, friable matter, possessing almost the consistency of burned limestone, and not unlike it in appearance. In this substance minute fragments of bone were visible. An interesting feature was that it turned a dull red colour immediately on exposure to the atmosphere. The cavity E was 8 feet by 2½ feet. A second mass of the same sort of matter in a similar cavity was also laid bare in trenches VI. and VII. These cavities gave the impression of graves filled with burnt matter—bodies (?), lime, wood-ash, etc. In E were found five segments of a circular stone some 2 feet in diameter. The stone was flat and extremely rough.

While referring to the pavement, it may be noted that in any part of the earthwork digging invariably disclosed a paved surface, both in the base-court, upon the embankments, under the sod, as well as upon the breast-works of the "motte," and in the bottom of the moats. A face of stones appears to have coated the whole of the fortification, which must, before the growth of the turf, have presented a powerful and striking appearance. (See dotted lines, Fig. 1.)

At S, Fig. 1, a large pear-shaped stone was unearthed, weighing upwards of half a ton. It showed signs of having been rudely chipped and shaped with a hammer. By the side of the stone was rooted up about a foot of a stake that had been evidently driven into the pavement, and perhaps had served as a post for an old gateway.

At F, Fig. 2, a square shaft was sunk to the depth of 12 feet, but nothing was met with except sand of a kind which prevails throughout the village at the depth of a few feet. It would seem that the whole mound is composed of a huge heap of sand encased with a crust of clay protected by a shell of pavement. Between B and D occurred a substratum which might suggest an original deposit of glacial clay mixed with boulders. It might be that here was an original and

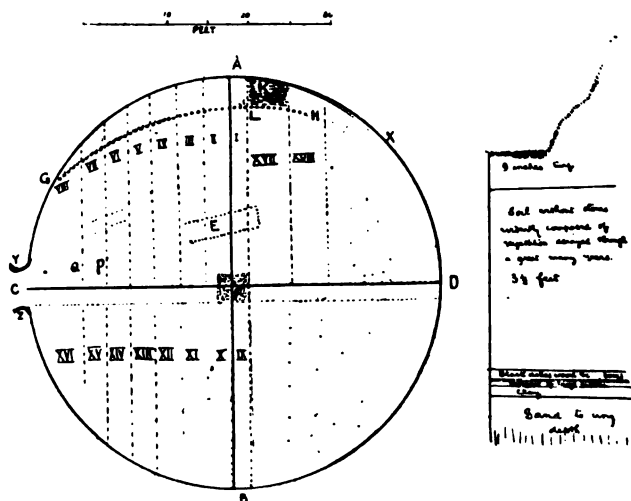
natural nucleus of the whole system of earth-works.

M, in Fig. 1, represents a high mound some 20 feet above the centre of the basin O. Here the sod and pavement were removed, and a shaft sunk to a depth of 20 feet. Soft sand was the only substance met with throughout. From Q to M digging disclosed the usual pavement beneath the sod.

A second striking general feature disclosed by the excavations was an unsuspected wall at A, Fig. 2, which subsequently proved

Between Y and Z the pavement continued at a rapid incline, but, like the wall, quickly ran out in the soil above. The whole wall was proved to serve no other purpose than that of a retaining wall. It was everywhere well mortared. The portion at A was in a state of most excellent preservation, and appeared as if it might have been completed only a few months before in point of smoothness, strength, and general appearance.

A striking peculiarity of the wall was the fact that its lowest foundation was invariably several inches above the highest level of the



Circular Basin at summit of "Mote Hill" Burton-in-Lonsdale
showing excavations—1904
Scale one-eighth of an inch to a foot.

FIG. 2.

(This illustration is one-third the size of the original drawing.)

to circle round towards C. It was eventually found that the wall continued completely round the basin, describing approximately an accurate circle. The wall was built of stones varying in size from a few inches up to 2 feet in length. They had been rudely dressed by a hammer, but betrayed no evidences of a chisel. A carefully-wrought stone, splayed and square-cornered, occurred at A, and bore some resemblance to a window-sill. At C was discovered a gap, 5 feet wide. Here the walls rounded at Y and Z, but speedily ran out into the rising ground.

pavement, and at A, Fig. 1, between 4 and 5 feet distant from its outermost edge. The edge of the pavement, however, consisting of large stones, approached the wall toward G, disappearing beneath it. At K a large cave-like hole was excavated, reaching several feet under the foundation of the wall, when another pavement was discovered at a depth of 4 feet from the lowest stone of the wall. Like the pavement elsewhere, this was covered by a black ash, and the stones invariably showed marks of fire. Fragments of bone were also brought out. In the process of

digging this hole it was found that the large stones or boulders edging the larger pavement, HL, were the summit of a rude wall, sloping toward the centre F, but with a rapid and steep slope toward the newly-found pavement at K under the wall. This discovery endorsed what had been suspected for some time—that the pavement of the cavity with its edging of large stones, HG, represented an original earthwork forming the core of the

of a bone needle in "perfect going order," and at Q was picked up from the bared pavement a small arrow-head of yellow flint. In trench II. was found a prettily-shaped stone of soft substance. It was 2 inches in length, flat on either side, rounded at the bottom and notched at the top, of the exact shape of a lengthwise slice of a pear. Perforated at the smaller end, well smoothed and finished, it might have served the purpose



CASTLE HILL, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

Old burial wall bared in excavations on the summit of "motte."

(Block lent by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society.)

larger mound at present visible. It is also likely that the builders of the wall had no notion of the pavement pre-existing a few inches below their foundations. It is allowable, therefore, to believe that in this "motte" we have specimens of more than one type of earthwork, the handiwork of races divided by the space of a great many years.

The finds bear out this view. At P, in trench VII., was found an excellent specimen

of a charm, or, likely enough, of an ear-
pendant. A stone boss also suggested the sling-stones of the ancient British. But the bone needle, the flint arrow-head, and perhaps the burial (?) cavities, carry the mind back into very distant times—at least, far beyond the period represented by the hill-structure as it presents itself to us at the present day.

In corroboration of the theory that the present form of the fortifications is of



FIRST "FINDS" IN EXCAVATIONS ON "MOTTE," BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

A, iron key (rust removed); B, iron axe (decayed haft was found in socket); C, knife corroded into stone; D, whetstone of soft stone; E and P, iron tips, with sockets for insertion of wooden shafts; F, knife-haft of bone; G and L, deer antlers; K, unglazed pottery.

(Block lent by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society.)

Norman workmanship, two unmistakable evidences were unearthed. In trench I. were found between the nicks of the pavement two silver coins which, when carefully cleaned, showed a crowned head with the letters "BIREX AN." These coins Mr. F. Ll. Griffiths, lately Assistant Keeper of Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum, pronounces to be of Henry II.'s "first" coinage—"HENRI REX ANG." A great many implements and weapons of iron, chiefly arrow-heads and knives, were found, mostly within a few feet of the wall, XAG. A well-preserved axe (? battle) and a large key were also unearthed. In the light of recent discussions it may be useful to draw attention to several clay tobacco-pipes of an antiquated pattern, with small bowls and thick stems.

In the vicinity there were great stirrings in the times of the Civil War, the neighbouring Thurland Castle being twice besieged by the Parliamentarians. It is not unlikely that a party of Cromwell's men spent some time, perhaps a night or two, upon the mound, for in trench IX. was found a small silver coin which Mr. Griffiths has identified as a Charles I. halfpenny. Several hundreds of fragments of pottery found in different parts of the basin, in so far as they have been classed, are to be assigned to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (See *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 1905, pp. 284, 309.)

Perhaps the most curious find of all was a copper coin found in the soil that had been excavated from trench IX. towards B, and was being replaced. Of this coin Mr. Griffiths writes: "The copper coin is no doubt a 'second brass' of one of the Cæsars, perhaps Tiberius. The bust is still faintly visible on one side. I suppose that it has been used as a button or something by Saxons or Normans after being hammered out flat. I see no reason to suppose it to be a modern halfpenny—e.g., William III."

On the whole, there is every reason to believe that the site of the Burton Mound has been occupied by different races, ranging from prehistoric times to the present. The flint arrow-head and bone needle were found upon the pavement, and it is not at all likely that they had been thrown in during the erection of the mound. They have evidently

been lost among the bones which have been thrown aside after a feast. The prevalence of the black ash and of the fragmentary bones of wild animals, all lying upon the pavement, which itself generally shows marks of fire, suggests the cooking-fires of a rude race of men. The soil above the pavement is doubtless the accumulation of decayed vegetation, consisting of a fine rich loam free from stones. As the only vegetation likely to grow upon this eminence would be grass or herbaceous plants, the accumulation would take many years, probably many centuries, to deepen to the extent of more than a yard. The base-court and the outer embankments appear to have the character of this older portion of the mound, and suggest the same builders. Indeed, if it were not for the strong bias which has been created in the writer's mind by the recent arguments in favour of the general plan being attributable to the early Norman genius, he would be strongly tempted to assign even the outer earthworks themselves to the date of much more ancient settlers. The "camp" called Yarlshber at Ingleton bears out this view, so far as it has been examined. The Yarlshber earthwork and this at Burton-in-Lonsdale have much in common, and may conceivably have been erected at the same period. At Yarlshber the few finds unearthed—e.g., flint chips, fragments of a black, glass-like substance, etc.—show traces only of a very primitive race.

That the Normans used the mound at Burton-in-Lonsdale is put beyond question by the excavations as well as by the entry in the Pipe Rolls. That they adapted the "motte" or citadel is most probable, but that they planned and built the outer fortifications is not yet altogether assured.

As for the wall, from the position of different finds, one is inclined to date it as late as the fourteenth century, but this is no more than a suggestion.

It is interesting to note that in our excavations on the neighbouring and similar mound at Arkholme we found, at the depth of 9 feet, an older pavement, showing marks of fire, and covered with charred fragments of bone, bits of iron, etc. As in the instance at Burton, these point to an original mound within the "motte" as it now stands.

An Ancient Seacoast Village in Sussex.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.



F you stand facing "Where Grisnez winks at Dungeness across the strip of salt," behind you will lie a remote, solitary, gray little village, picturesque in a fashion of its own, characteristic in a fashion of its own, with a special personal note of its own, which somehow arrests the passer-by who sees it for the first time as he walks through its street on his way from New Romney to Sandwich. Such a passer-by was I one afternoon in early summer last year.

The impression it made upon me was ineffaceable, and quickly achieved. I could not have been, I should think, more than seven minutes, perhaps not that, passing through the little village; but as I gazed at the quaint old houses, the old church, with its gloomy setting outside and in, the deep, broad-roofed timber cottages, I felt instinctively that it had a story to tell, a story of many a generation back, and of people who had long since slipped the cable, bound for the far voyage to the Unknown Port. That my intuition had been a right one, that it had a story, and one worth listening to, I proved later, when I had looked up its old records and stayed some weeks within its borders.

At Dymchurch, or Dimchurch, not very long ago, discoveries were made which proved it to have been a Roman settlement at some distant period. Quantities of the same kind of gray ware were found in digging some portions of the sea-wall, and some foundations on the outskirts of the village, as were found at Upchurch on the Medway, when some Roman pottery was discovered. There were not many coins there, but some sepulchral deposits were unearthed, showing the existence in former days of a settlement in this place. Beneath the pottery, bones of the mammoth and the whale came to light, while immediately above it there were scattered Saxon and mediæval relics. There were also some remains of the red glazed Samian ware of unusual beauty.

The present Vicar of Dymchurch says that in the first half of the last century some men digging in the marshes near-by came upon the remains of a vessel, and, after prolonged efforts to unearth it, discovered a perfect example of a Roman ship, containing bones of cattle and sheep. It is, however, matter for great regret that, no one versed in the unique value and importance of such a find being present at the time, the villagers proceeded to break up the old ship for firewood. "A little" lack of "knowledge is a dangerous thing" when the interests of the antiquary and the by-gones of a country are at stake.

According to the Vicar, there is at the present day no building in the village of greater age than the Elizabethan period. And it was then that almost all the documents, charters, and records relating to Dymchurch were burnt, unfortunately.

The sea has made, from time to time, great encroachments on the land in the immediate neighbourhood; in fact, had it not been for the protection afforded by the sea-wall, the village would not have a tale to tell at all, for there are many proofs of how much land the sea has appropriated in days gone by. It naturally follows that the oldest cottages in the village are those on rising ground. Orgarswick (in Dymchurch parish), a mile away, was given in 870 by King Offa, the last King of Kent, to Orgar, the deed of gift being at Canterbury at the present day. It was the hard fate of the church at Dymchurch to be "restored" and enlarged in 1821, when the feeling for church architecture and church concerns generally was at its lowest ebb; consequently Puritanism rode its high horse into Dymchurch, and left the marks of its hoofs in nave and chancel. I think I have never been in a church of more depressing gloomy aspect. The only symbols to be seen at all are the lion and the unicorn. It is not clear what spiritual significance the unicorn possesses, but perhaps the Puritans of the period, when they introduced it into the churches, were on the horns of a dilemma as to what furniture should fill their religious buildings, and in that case the unicorn perhaps supplied the necessary suggestion. There are two fine arches, which would well repay restoration. For these being in evidence at all we are in-

debted to a former Vicar of Dymchurch, who, fifty or sixty years ago, read an interesting paper at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, stating that when he first came to the parish they were blocked up and the whole building shamefully misused and knocked to pieces. He had the arches and the old font restored (this last had been banished and degraded), for, feeling sure that there were Early English and Norman remains in the church, he set in hand investigations, which effectually revealed their presence.

At the west door are two beautiful Early English archways in the stone, flanked by two massive buttresses. I thought I could distinguish some half-effaced sculptures upon the lowest one, but could not be sure.

The spire is tiled, and also the roof of the chancel, but that of the nave is of slate. The churchyard is in a wretched state, graves and tombstones falling to pieces in all directions. If I remember right, I believe this former Vicar of Dymchurch mentioned that there used to be an underground passage between the church and the manor-house opposite.

The manor-house is a beautiful old building with deep roof and porch, and between it and the village is another charming old bit of masonry—the Ship Hotel. This last has a magnificent slant of tiled roof. It stands a little back from the sea, and in other and more adventurous and stirring years must have seen many an exciting event. It is in all probability one of the oldest houses in the place.

There is another roof of the kind a stone's-throw across the fields, a roof that is full of suggestiveness. As one's eye rests upon its red and gray tiles, patterned cunningly into curious designs, toned by many a summer and many a winter to a deep rust red, there rises in one's mind the infinite satisfaction that a gracious breadth of line and contour always conveys. Insensibly as one gazes, one gains something of that rare gift, a generous breadth of view and judgment. In spite of the innumerable gnat-bites of trivial worries and concerns born of the day, and probably dying with the day, one feels one's mind steadying with the calm that comes with a generous breadth of thought

due to the suggestion conveyed through the medium of the eyes. Man is largely as his surroundings make him.

Nearer to the village is another old cottage with two tiled gables, and in a niche over the door these letters and date :

R. I.
1749

The garden was one of those *multum in parvo* squares which seem to contain within their crowded span of room all the colours in the rainbow, flung lavishly, generously, into one glance of the eye—a satisfying eye-full of heaped-up colour. At the side of the cottage an old man, shabbily dressed and bent with age, was sitting in a shady corner chopping sticks for fuel. In order to make one short stick he had to belabour it twenty times, so infirm was his hatchet arm; and beside him was still waiting a heap of unchopped wood. In front of him clothes flapped lazily to and fro on a line. Beyond them was a long stretch of tawny meadow, bordered at intervals by the fringe of waving rushes and sedges growing by the river's brink. Here and there gleamed a flash of turquoise from some tiny meadow-flower. Against the vivid deep blue of the sky stood outlined a yellow cluster of pods in striking contrast against the deep, soft browns of the slanting cottage roof. Along the street came the picturesque figure of the dredger in yellow tarpaulins, a rough tweed coat, more or less ragged, a basket slung over one shoulder, and over the other the oddly-shaped cage of his dredge. In a neighbouring garden an old fisherman was bending low over his potato patch. As he dug at the plants with his long spade, his figure stood out sharply against the blue. Hardly any sounds were in the air but the dull thud, thud of the potatoes as, one by one, they fell into the empty wooden pot which stood ready for their reception at the old man's right hand, the querulous chopping of the infirm hand over the heap of fuel, and the occasional cry of a distant curlew, sounding like the echo of a burst of laughter.

The shore in this neighbourhood is haunted—not by any spectral visitant from an unknown existence, but by the ghosts of old scare. All along the coast at reg

intervals stand, like someone whose day has never arrived, the menacing sentinels of a hundred years ago—the martello towers, witnesses of the panic that possessed Englishmen in the days of the great Napoleon.

I remember being told by someone that she had in her childhood days a vivid memory of lying in her little bed in the corner of a dark nursery while she listened, in panic-stricken terror, to the nurses in an outer room discussing, in that very audible tone affected by them as a rule, the likelihood of a French invasion, and of what fate their soldiers would serve out to the dwellers in quiet homes, among other folk. There is no terror like that which stalks on nursery floors before the eyes of some little figure, trembling under its bed-clothes in the dark or half-twilight.

In one of these martello towers, just above Dymchurch beach, lived a very characteristic personality aged over ninety, whose father had fought at Waterloo. One morning he invited me to go over the tower, and I did so, finishing up with a long talk with the old man himself. There were but two dark rooms, and on the roof the old cannon lying, discoloured and weather-beaten, a sheer hulk, on its side. In the entrance to the tower was a sort of altar with two sacred pictures over it.

"It was the wife's fancy to live heere. Then, when we got heere, A found it was all a mistake. We'd but just got her in, and then she died! I'll never get over it. I had so thought o' seeing her sit theere in that armchair; and now it's all a mistake," he added, shaking his head. He was a great talker and great reader, and before I went had given me his views on many subjects. "Queen Elizabeth, she were a rough un! I've read all Walter Scott's books, all Grant's, Cobbett's 'Reformation,' Freeman's 'Norman Conquest'; and when they arst me to belong to a library when I were at Gateshead, I says, 'I've *got* all these,' and when I found they hadn't, why, I kept me ten and saxpence, and I says to 'em: 'You go and clean your byres!'" This was his method of intimating that the makers of that library were unfit for their task and had mistaken their vocation.

Memories of Old Phyllis Court, Henley.

BY ERNEST W. DORMER.



NCE in each year, when everything conducive to pleasure on the River Thames is at its best, the old-world town of Henley awakens from its usual lethargy, and revels in the joys of its world-famed regatta. Opposite the goal of ambition, the winning-post, a gay and numerous concourse of society gathers yearly in the grounds of Phyllis Court to view the varied scene.

Phyllis Court is the present successor of a once historic manor-house, silvered over with many faded memories of Old England. The ancient fabric, which has long disappeared, is now but a dim recollection of sun-browned walls, mullioned windows, and trailing roses, red-tiled roof, and terraced walks.

The Manor of Fillets—it was not called Phyllis until the sixteenth century—dated from a very early period. It was included in the Honour of Wallingford, and held by the tenure of a red rose given yearly to the Crown on the Feast of Pentecost. In 1347, in the reign of Edward III., the Manor of Fillets was granted to John de Molyns, son of John, and for want of heirs it went to William, son of John. In 1423 a William Wyott was lord of the manor, and he made exchange with William Molyns, Lord of the Manor of Henley. After this the estate was held by a family called the Marmyons, who were supposed to have been of Spanish origin, as there is a record of "a chantry chapel to Ferand de Marmyon, a Speynyard," being held in Henley Church.

In 1492 William Marmyon sold the estate to Thomas Hales, subject to the life interest of Amy Mantell, late widow Marmyon. The Hales family, after an intermarriage of cousins, passed it after one or two assignees to William Masham in 1593. In 1601 we find it in the possession of Sir John Swinnerton, whose daughter by marriage took it to Sir Robert Mellor. In 1638 Sir John Mellor, son of Sir Robert, in co-operation with his wife and son, assigned

the remainder of term to Bulstrode Whitelock, whose father had purchased a moiety of lands at Fillets Court from Sir William Alford in 1622. It will now be necessary to explain how Sir William Alford became at all interested in the estate.

When the Hales family were in difficulties during their holding of the Court a portion of Fillets was conveyed to Thomas Hawten; he in turn conveyed to Robert Rooke, whose daughter by his first marriage—Phyllis—married one of the Lovelace family of Hurley, Berks. Rooke, to dower Phyllis (whose name henceforth becomes that of the Court), conveyed a portion to trustees. When Rooke died his widow married John Alford of Fawley Court. By her first husband she had a daughter called Elizabeth, born in 1571, who married Sir William Alford, a relation of her mother's second husband. In 1638, therefore, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock united both portions of the Court, and so became the sole proprietor.

The name of Whitelock is familiar in the history of this country during the Civil War. After a few years of peace in the home at Henley, we find Phyllis Court, as was the case with many other country seats standing in those days, playing a prominent part in the struggle between the King and Parliament, and being turned into a fort.

There are some interesting records of Phyllis Court, both during its occupation as a Parliamentary fortress and after it was dismantled and occupied by the Whitelocks.

"On 4th March, 1643, by the direction of Major-General Skippon, Fillets Court House was made a strong and regular fort, and the Thames brought into the grafts round about it. Cannon and a considerable garrison of about 300 foot, and a troop of horse in it, and this was the rather done to watch the garrison of Greenlands which for a little fort was made very strong for the king, and between the garrisons stood Fawley Court miserably torn and plundered by each of them."

"1644. The Lord General was at Greenland House to view it, and his forces quartered at Henley, where they did much mischief to me in my woods and house, tho' I was a Parliamentary man, and the general

himself and most of the officers my friends and acquaintances, yet the unruly soldiers were not restrained."

After a time, the country round these parts being all in the interests of the Parliament, Sir Bulstrode was no doubt anxious to resume the quiet possession of Fawley Court and Phyllis Court, and so on June 3, 1646, the Parliament ordered "that Mr. Whitelock do go down into the country to take care of the 'slighting' of the garrison of Henley and Phyllis Court."

Upon receipt of this information, the Committee of the Council of Oxfordshire prepared to give effect to the decision of Parliament, and we read again in the *Memorials* the following:

"15 Aug. 1646. I went out of town to Phyllis Court, where I sent out acceptable warrants to the country adjoining to send in workmen with spades, pick-axes, etc., and carts to be employed about the demolishing of the fort."

Whitelock goes on to say how great a number of workmen came in response to his invitation to help in the "slighting" of the Court. The soldiers also helped, and they were encouraged in their work by the additional remuneration of 6d. per day, which persuaded them all to work and kept them from idleness. The bulwarks and lines were dug down, the grafts filled, and the drawbridge filled up and all levelled; the breastworks were thrown in, and even side-walks made to the Thames; the guns, granadoes, fireworks, and ammunition were all sent away. Thus was the garrison of Phyllis Court dismantled, or "slighted," and the townspeople resumed their former quiet pursuits, relieved from the presence of an unruly soldiery, a quarterly assessment, and many other inconveniences of a post-town lying in so important a position.

At the Restoration Whitelock's name was with great difficulty included among the pardoned; but he paid Charles II. for this much-coveted object the very large sum of £50,000, out of (it is said) the £90,000 demanded, mortgaging Fawley Court, which was badly damaged, and selling Greenlands to raise the money. After this he returned to Chilton Park, Hungerford, where the remainder of his days were spent in compiling

most of those records we have to-day of the Whitelock family. Especially for his royal master's use he wrote a history of the Parliaments, a portion of which MS. is still preserved in the British Museum.

Amidst his onerous duties Whitelock never forgot his children. At Chilton he wrote an address to them in the form of his *Annals*, of which the extant *Memorials*, copious as they are, represent only a small portion. The notes jotted down by Whitelock during the Protectorate were destroyed by his wife at the Restoration, lest they should contain matter instrumental in endangering the life of her husband. Some say he was buried at Chilton, and some at Fawley. Be this as it may, he went the way of all flesh, and his private burial—although he deserved a noble interment—was doubtless chosen in consequence of the indignities frequently bestowed upon the remains of some of the greatest figures in the Commonwealth.

Whitelock is described as shrewd, learned, patriotic, devout, tolerant, and humane, and a type of man England has every reason to be proud of. He was chairman of the committee that conducted the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, but was more moderate and conservative than most of the leaders of the popular party. He declined to take any part in the trial of Charles I., which he described as a "bad business"; but he accepted office under Cromwell, who is said to have had a very high opinion of his integrity. Some think he was feared more than loved by the Protector, who sent him on an embassy to Sweden to be rid of his shrewd calculations on a troublous occasion.

In the Earl of Clarendon's diary it is stated that: "On December 13, in 1688, King William, then Prince of Orange, as guest of Mr. William Whitelock (son of Sir Bulstrode, who had made over the manor to his son in 1672), slept at Phyllis Court on his way from Torbay to London, and received a deputation from the House of Peers, Bishops, and Aldermen of the City of London, headed by Sir Richard Clayton. Lord Lovelace of Hurley (not far from Henley), with seventy followers, gentry and others, had ridden to welcome the king, but were stopped at Cirencester, where Lovelace was taken prisoner and young Bulstrode

Whitelock, son of Mr. William Whitelock, was shot through the head and died the next day, Nov. 14, 1688." It is needless to say that this great blow cast a gloom not only over the house of the bereaved father, but also over the King's stay and reception, and at a time when public enthusiasm and joy were essential to the party. The King, in all the glory of his new estate, issued his first order from Phyllis Court, which reads "from his court at Henley."

The manor continued in the hands of the Whitelock family until about the year 1724, when it passed by sale to Gislingham Cooper, Esq., who had married the great-grand-daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitelock. Mr. Cooper died in 1768, and his widow and only son, the Rev. Edward Cooper, who held the living of Sonning at one time, sold Phyllis Court to Sambrook Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court.

On a plaster wall in a chamber in the northern part of the building there was at one time a print drawn which showed the moat and the drawbridge in their original state. This print has been lost, and other views of the Court in its old state are very scarce. The moat and drawbridge enhanced the ease of getting ready the fortifications during the Civil War, but they were destroyed at the dismantling. An archway in the old wall by the edge of the river was the means of flooding the moat, and still serves that purpose for the portion of the old waterway remaining, on whose banks the sylvan beauty of the spot lends itself to the joy of the picnic-parties who camp here by permission in the summer months.

In the autumn of 1784, George Whitelock, Esq., a descendant of the family, visited Phyllis Court. He says: "The house was then standing, and in the windows of the dining parlour I saw first the painted glass of the Whitelock, Bulstrode, and other arms of our house. The next year, on my return to England, passing through Henley, I was sorry to find the old mansion of Fillets Court had been pulled down and the materials advertised for sale. I wrote to Mr. Freeman to request that he would sell me at his own price the painted glass, but he, with very much civility, insisted on my taking it and a picture of Queen Christina given by

her to Sir Bulstrode Whitelock at the time of his embassy to Sweden (1653)."

About 1788 the greater part of the edifice underwent demolition, and the remaining portion suffered the same fate (with the exception, some say, of the ancient kitchen) in or about the year 1830, to make room for a modern building. In pulling down an old summer-house in the grounds of the Court in 1830, the following lines were found:

Ah! much-loved banks, my infancy's delight,
How changed, how fall'n ye meet my mournful sight!
May this lone relic of the beauteous scene
Long stand to show what Phyllis Court has been!
S. GRANDISON, 1794.

Such eloquent lines, seemingly from one who had Phyllis Court and its old associations and traditions deep in his heart, need no comment. But the writer of the poem would seem to be a descendant of a Lord Grandison who commanded one of the King's regiments in the time of the Civil War. In a letter "sent from Captain Samuel Turner to his brother in London, on the great defeat given to the Reading Cavaliers, lately assailing the town of Henley," published June 26, 1643, occurs the following passage with reference to the capture by the Parliamentary forces of some of their enemy:

"One of these four men, as our soldiers were stripping of them, spoke a word or two and so died, that he was first Captain of the Lord Grandison's regiment, and desired to be remembered to his Colonel."



The Wynne Brasses, Llanrwst.

(See *Antiquary*, vol. xl., pp. 274, 337.)

By GEORGE BAILEY.



THE interesting portrait (Fig. 1) of Katharine Lewis, taken from a rubbing kindly forwarded to us by Mr. H. R. Hughes of Kinnel, needs no further description than that already given in the *Antiquary* (vol. xl., p. 337), except that the way in which she is figured, as standing in what looks like a large leaden

bath filled with water, is curious and unaccountable. It may have been intended to convey some hint or indication of the way in which death came to her—while she was in full health and vigour, to judge by the picture on the brass. Be this as it may, a pathetic interest is attached to it, because of the premature decease of one so young, and whose portrait it no doubt faithfully depicts. This, the sixth brass, completes the series—size $14\frac{3}{8} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$. Mr. Hughes has also favoured us with some interesting particulars respecting the genealogy and heraldry which otherwise we could not have explained, and his notes will be found embodied in what follows, as nearly as possible. Mr. Hughes says: "The mother of Katharine Lewis was Catrin Wen, eighth daughter of Maredudd ab Jevan by his first wife, Alice, daughter of William ab Gruffydd ab Robin of Cochwillan. Catrin's husband was Lewis ab Jevan ab David of Festiniog, who was a descendant of Osburn Wyddel, and bore the arms "Ermine, a saltier gules; crest, a boar statant," as seen on this brass. Maredudd ab Jevan was the purchaser of Gwydir, and we ascertain from Burke that he had five wives and twenty-six children, and died in 1525.

It may have been noticed that, when describing the arms on the brass of Dame Sarah Wynne, nothing very definite was advanced respecting the third and fourth quarterings. It now turns out that the former is erroneous, and does not properly belong to the achievement. The reason for this will be seen in the following quotation from Mr. Hughes' notes. He says: "I have referred to Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, and there I find that, when he visited Llanrwst in 1781, he found "*trampled under feet*" several brass-plates admirably engraven with

* In the Rev. W. Bingley's *Tour round North Wales*, vol. i., p. 338, occurs the following description of the Llanrwst brasses: "*Against the wall, at west end of the chapel, are five brasses, chiefly remarkable for the excellence of their execution. . . . One of these, which is by far the best done, is a whole-length figure of Sarah Wynne, the wife of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1671. The engraver's name to this is William Vaughan; the person who did the others was Sylvanus Crue.*" No doubt what Mr. Pennant had said caused the owners to have them more safely placed where they are now found.

the heads of several of the family at rest beneath"; and he describes that of Dame Sarah Wynne "as by far the most beautiful piece of engraving I ever saw." It appears that there is an inscription in the Gwydir chapel, attached to the church, stating by whom it was restored to order, as

heads the restorer substituted *dogs' heads*. Attached to a letter at Brongyntyn, dated July 21, 1684, is the seal of Sir John Wynn of Watstay, with these quarterings: (1) Owen Gwynedd; (2) Gruffydd ab Cynan; (3) Moreiddig ab Warwyn—sable, three boys' heads couped at the shoulders ppr., having snakes



FIG. 1.

follows: "Pet: Rob: Drummond Willoughby, Dom: de Eresby of Gwydir, Restituit A.D. M^oCCCCXXV." "That was fifty years after Pennant's visit. There can, therefore, be no doubt that during that long interval the surface of the third quarter of the shield was partially effaced, and that for the *boys'*

wreathed about their necks vert; (4) Collwyn ab Tangno—sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent; (5) Llewarch ab Bran; (6) Sabesbury." The following extract from the *History of the Gwydir Family* shows how the third and fourth quarterings were introduced into the achievements:

David ab Gruffydd=Eva, daughter and sole heiress of Gruffydd Vaughan ab Gr. ab Moreiddig of Penyfed in Evioneth. She was heiress of Keselgyfarch, and bore the arms of Moreiddig Warwyn, namely, Sable, three boys' heads couped at the shoulders ppr., having snakes wreathed about their necks vert.

Howel ab David=Eva (or Myfanwy), daughter and coheir of Jevan ab Howel ab Maredudd of Evioneth, descended from Colwyn ab Tangno, head of the V Noble Tribe, who bore, Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent. By this marriage Howel ab David acquired the houses called Y Llys yn Cefn y Vau and Ystymcegid, and other great possessions in Evioneth.

To show the arms, as they no doubt were, on the brass before it was recut, we give in Fig. 2 a corrected drawing which may be blazoned as follows: (1) Owen Gwynedd—vert, three eagles displayed in fess or; (2) Gruffydd ab Cynan—gu., three lions pass. in pale, arg., armed az.; (3) Moreiddig ab Warwyn—sa., three boys' heads ppr., having snakes enwreathed about their necks vert; (4) Collwyn ab Tangno—sa., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis arg. The shield is charged on the fess point with the badge of Ulster. From this it will be understood how the third and fourth quarterings were introduced.

It was through the important alliances with these two heiresses that the Wynn family acquired the extensive estates which they possessed previous to the purchase of Gwydir by Maredudd ab Jevan ab Robert. This and the above-mentioned seal are conclusive as to the talbots' heads being an error either of the engraver who recut portions of the plates or of his instructor's.* In this connection Mr. Hughes of Kinmel

* In Bangor Cathedral there is a tombstone to Bishop Humphreys, who died 1712. His mother was the heiress of Cesailgyfarch, a branch of Gwydir. Consequently on his tombstone, and also on his book-plate, are quartered with his paternal coat: (2) Owen Gwynedd; (3) Gruffydd ab Cynan; (4) the three boys' heads with snakes round their necks; so that here we have the correctness of the above fully confirmed.

points out that the device of the head of a dog, or of any other animal, issuing out of a coronet, although suitable for a crest, would be quite irregular as a charge upon a shield.



FIG. 2.

And it occurs to him that in this instance it may have been suggested by the Drummond crest of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, which is a sleuth-hound standing on a ducal coronet.

In conclusion we desire to correct the following: At p. 337, vol. xl., for "Werg" read "Wig," which is a small place on the sea-coast in the parish of Aber, now the property of Lord Penrhyn.



Henry IV. and Archbishop Scrope.

BY THE REV. A. N. COOPER, M.A.



IGH up on walls of York Minster, so high as to be beyond reach of the snap-shotter, is a curious story in stone. Only those who know the grotesque license which fourteenth-century sculptors allowed themselves can understand how it ever came to be perm within the walls of a place of worshi

represents a boy having stolen a bag of fruit, and being discovered and flogged in veritable schoolboy fashion. The boy is King Henry IV.; the fruit he stole is the crown and kingdom of his cousin Richard II.; while his flagellation is carried out by the Earl of Northumberland, father of Hotspur, and the occasion was the rising of the northern nobility under Scrope, Archbishop of York. A passing interest may be revived in the sculpture, as last June saw the quincentenary of the Archbishop's execution, which took place on June 8, 1905.

The subject is lifted out of mere local and antiquarian interest by the introduction of Scrope's rising into Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, when the King says :

Percy, Northumberland,
The Archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us and are up.

The Archbishop he refers to is Richard Scrope. He was a member of one of the oldest families in England—the Scropes of Danby. His father was Chancellor to Richard II., and did his best to curb the extravagance of that King by refusing to affix the Great Seal to his monarch's reckless grants of land to his favourites. Scrope was a stout old soldier who had fought at Crecy, and he declared he would rather give up the Great Seal than misuse it, and this accordingly he did. His son Richard had just the career we might expect of a high-born ecclesiastic, and was made Bishop of Lichfield as soon as he was thirty, and advanced to the primacy on the first vacancy. Apparently Bishops must have had ample leisure in those days, for he added to his duties the work of Lord Chancellor.

To this hour it is a mystery what became of Richard II. Though the balance of evidence is with the theory that he was starved to death at Pontefract, yet this is not certain. There must have been something to be loved in the peevish, tyrannous lad who came to regal power so young, and brought it to an end so wretched, else how could it have happened that the house of Scrope would cling so warmly to his cause when it had no other reward than the block to offer? At first that wise old Richard Scrope, the Chancellor, carried over his

prudent head and his great influence to the camp of Henry and the cause of good government; and the whole Scrope family appear to have trusted the assurances that no harm should happen to the person of the rightful monarch. Satisfied with this, Archbishop Scrope consented to the deposition and assisted at Henry's coronation, and might have been a loyal subject had Henry acted with any kind of faith towards his prisoner.

For six years rumours ran to and fro in the Yorkshire moors and dales as to the fate of the unhappy son of the Black Prince. The Franciscans have the credit of having inflamed the minds of Yorkshiremen on the subject, but at all events Henry IV. took no pains to clear himself of the charge of having slain the rightful King, and one day in 1405 Archbishop Scrope preached a fiery sermon in York Minster against a King whose honour was stained with perjury and murder. There must have been something exciting in going to church in those days, when it was possible to hear the preacher appeal to the populace that such deeds should not be wrought in England. But when once the words were spoken there was no retreat. Twenty thousand men crowded to the Archbishop's banner; Henry Percy brought his tenantry from Topcliffe and Leconfield, and Thomas Mowbray, the Earl Marshal, was there with the men of the Hambleton Hills. The whole host lay in the Forest of Galtres not far from York. The same thing happened as in another Yorkshire rising 130 years later, when at the Pilgrimage of Grace the popular leaders consented to treat with the King's envoys. Under a promise of pardon the insurgents were disbanded and the leaders put to death. The Archbishop was bidden to meet the King at His Grace's own palace of Bishopthorpe. The great Yorkshire judge, Sir William Gascoigne, gave proof of his integrity and independence in refusing to condemn the prisoner, and this had to be done by one Sir William Fulthorpe, a knight but not a judge. The same day at noon, on a horse worth only forty pence (note the Yorkshire chronicler's eye for horseflesh), the Archbishop was taken to an adjacent field where a scaffold had been erected. He first forgave his executioner, then begged him to

sever his head by five strokes of the sword (in allusion to the five wounds of our Lord), and then kissed him three times. At the fifth stroke the head was severed from the body, which was subsequently buried in the Minster with the head placed between the left arm and the body. This was actually seen by the late Archdeacon Creyke, when the coffins in the Lady Chapel were broken by the falling timbers in the fire of 1829, and were subsequently repaired.

This was the first time a prelate had suffered capital punishment in England. Bishops had been imprisoned and punished by forfeiture and banishment, but no English King had dared to put a Bishop to death, and it is no wonder that the Pope excommunicated all concerned in the trial and execution of Scrope, though without specially naming the King. In a tablet which the present Archbishop has placed on the wall of the room where his predecessor was condemned, he speaks of him as *iniquissime damnatus* (most unjustly condemned). If this refers to the fact that, as Judge Gascoigne contended, an Archbishop could only be tried and condemned by his peers, the superlative Latin adverb may not be out of place. If it refers to the more general question as to whether Scrope had done anything worthy of death, it is fair to Henry IV. to remember that there were at least two counterfeits of King Richard alive. One was his former chaplain, Maudelin, said to be a natural son of one of the Plantagenets, and bearing the strongest resemblance to Richard; and another was Thomas Ward, a man of weak intellect, who for seventeen years was maintained at the Scottish Court as the veritable English King who had escaped from Pontefract. Sober historians say that had Scrope's action been conducted with more wisdom he might have shaken the usurper's throne. From the sculpture on the choir of York Minster it is easy to see the sort of treatment Churchmen would have meted out to Henry IV. if they had been able, so it is not so wonderful that he did not show the mercy he did not expect.

Enough has been said to raise the question whether the adverb *iniquissime* is quite the one an impartial historian would have chosen to characterize the sentence.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN ILLITERATE BOOK-FANCIER OF THE SECOND CENTURY.

LET me tell you, that you are choosing the worst way to attain your object. You think that by buying up all the best books you can lay your hands on, you will pass for a man of literary tastes: not a bit of it; you are merely exposing thereby your own ignorance of literature. Why, you cannot even buy the right things: any casual recommendation is enough to guide your choice; you are as clay in the hands of the unscrupulous amateur, and as good as cash down to any dealer. How are you to know the difference between genuine old books that are worth money, and trash whose only merit is that it is falling to pieces? You are reduced to taking the worms and moths into your confidence; their activity is your sole clue to the value of a book; as to the accuracy and fidelity of the copyist, that is quite beyond you. And supposing even that you had managed to pick out such veritable treasures as the exquisite editions of Callinus, or those of the far-famed Atticus, most conscientious of publishers,—what does it profit you? Their beauty means nothing to you, my poor friend; you will get precisely as much enjoyment out of them as a blind love, would derive from the possession of a handsome mistress. . . . You may get together the works of Demosthenes, and his eight beautiful copies of Thucydides, all in the orator's own handwriting, and all the manuscripts that Sulla sent away from Athens to Italy,—and you will be no nearer to culture at the end of it, though you should sleep with them under your pillow, or paste them together and wear them as a garment; an ape is still an ape, says the proverb, though his trappings be of gold. So it is with you: you have always a book in your hand, you are always reading; but what it is all about, you have not an idea; you do but prick up asinine ears at the lyre's sound. Books would be precious things indeed, if the mere possession of them guaranteed culture to their owner. You rich men would have it all

your own way then ; we paupers could not stand against you, if learning were a marketable commodity ; and as for the dealers, no one would presume to contest the point of culture with men who have whole shopfuls of books at their disposal. . . . What is your idea, now, in all this rolling and unrolling of scrolls ? To what end the gluing and the trimming, the cedar-oil and saffron, the leather cases and the bosses ? . . . You are determined not to be cured. Very well : buy book upon book, shut them safely up, and reap the glory that comes of possession : only, let that be enough ; presume not to touch nor read ; pollute not with that tongue the poetry and eloquence of the ancients ; what harm have they ever done to you ?"—From *The Works of Lucian of Samosata*, translated by H. W. and F. G. Fowler, and issued by the Clarendon Press in four volumes, 1905.



At the Sign of the Owl.



A VOLUME of lectures by Mr. J. G. Frazer, the author of that remarkable book *The Golden Bough*, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. They deal with the *Early History of the Kingship* as an institution, and they sketch a general theory of its evolution. They were delivered this year at Trinity College, Cambridge. They have a relationship to *The Golden Bough*, for they will be included in a new edition of it now preparing, which will contain fuller information on many topics treated of in these lectures. Another anthropological book announced by the Macmillans is *Tribes of the Malay Peninsula*, in two volumes, with illustrations, by Mr. W. W. Skeat. The same firm promise for immediate publication the fifth volume of Dr. W. J. Courthope's *History of English Poetry*, dealing with the period between the Revolution of 1688 and the eve of the French Revolution. One more volume will complete the work.

I have received a circular from Rome announcing the establishment of a "Bureau Bibliographique" in that city—Via Ennio Quirino Visconti, 49—under the direction of Professor Henri Celani. Full particulars can be obtained from the director at the address given.

Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a work on *The Manors of Suffolk*, by Dr. W. A. Copinger, F.S.A. Their history and devolution are traced, in some cases down to the present day, practically without a break, from the Domesday entry. Views of some of the old manor-houses will be given. Dr. Copinger's name is a guarantee of sound work.

Miss Willis-Swan is compiling a history of the quaint parish church of Chaldon, Surrey, with chapters on the families and rectors that have been connected with it from its foundation, about the year 800 A.D. The volume contains illustrations, and a description of the curious wall-picture called "The Ladder of the Salvation of the Human Soul and the Road to Heaven." This picture was painted in *tempera*, and was discovered in 1870 during the execution of some repairs. As an appendix, complete copies of the registers of Chaldon, copies of the clerks' accounts, and a valuable map of the parish will be given.

At the Congress of Librarians recently held at Liège a great deal of attention was given to the important question of the preservation of records of unique documents, the recent fire at Turin, in which perished the famous manuscripts illuminated by the brothers Van Eyck, supplying the text. Professor Gayley, of the University of California, read a paper advocating the establishment of museums of reproductions, to include photographs of manuscripts, casts of seals, etc., the negatives and moulds to be at the disposal of anyone who desired to publish them. This excellent project was enthusiastically received ; but it is much easier to outline such a scheme than to organize the laborious and systematic operations required to render it effective. Individual effort, however excellent and to be

encouraged, is too often wasteful for want of proper direction and correlation. The work could be done, as far as this country is concerned, by a small annual grant such as is often given for scientific research.

The Cambridge University Press is about to publish a book entitled *The Care of Ancient Monuments*, by Professor G. Baldwin Brown, which treats of the various measures, legislative and other, which have been taken in different European countries for the preservation of ancient monuments, the aspect of historical cities, and objects and scenes of natural beauty.

Mr. George East will bring out the second year's issue of *The Collectors' Annual* through Mr. Elliot Stock immediately. It will contain, as did the former volume, a record for the year of the chief sales of china, pictures, engravings, antique furniture, old silver and plate, and other objects of art.

The famous municipal library of Strasburg is threatened with extinction, says the *Athenæum*, for a project for its suppression is before the Municipal Council. Founded in the eighteenth century, it possessed in 1870 over 400,000 volumes, which were destroyed during the terrible night of August 24 to 25. Thanks to generous gifts from various parts of the world and to the efforts of M. Reuss, the librarian, the library was reconstituted in 1872, and contained over 100,000 volumes by 1895, in addition to a superb collection *d'alsatiques*. It is now proposed to add the *alsatiques* to the municipal archives, to transfer the scientific books to the Imperial Library at the University, and the "recreative books" to the Public Library, and to sell the books *de valeur moindre*. It is contended that the public utility of the library does not correspond to the cost of its maintenance, and that its organization leaves much to be desired. Whatever its defects may be, it is not conceivable that such a drastic change will be effected without a loud protest. It may be questioned, indeed, whether the Municipal Council has the legal right to hypothecate in the manner indicated the many handsome donations which the library

has received at various times from private benefactors.

A once famous but now little known book by Erasmus has just been re-issued by Messrs. Methuen. It is a book called in Latin *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*, and in English the *Manual of the Christian Knight*, replenished with most wholesome precepts, made by the famous clerk Erasmus of Rotterdam, to the which is added a new and marvellous profitable preface. It is printed from the edition printed by Wynken de Worde, for John Byddell, 1533, but the old English has been discreetly modernized. In its new dress it should have a new vogue, for it is a beautiful book, full of good sense and the deepest spirituality. It was written to instruct a somewhat lax liver in the principles of Christ's faith.

On December 1 will be published the first number of *Northern Notes and Queries*, a quarterly which, besides affording a means of intercommunication of the usual kind, will deal with the antiquities of the four northern counties. Many original articles on archaeological, genealogical, heraldic, and allied topics are promised. A special feature will be a supplement consisting of some relative work, separately paged, which may be bound as an entire volume when completed. The publisher is Mr. M. S. Dodds, 61, Quayside Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum is just now engaged upon a volume which will possess a certain historic interest. In the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, the late Sir Henry Rawlinson took "squeezes" on paper of the great Darius inscriptions at Behistun, in Persia, and, with their aid, laid the foundations of modern Assyriology. During the past season, says the *Birmingham Post* of October 4, Mr. Leonard King and Mr. Campbell Thompson have revisited this monument on behalf of the British Museum, and have worked over the characters one by one, with the result that they have secured a large number of interesting variants upon Rawlinson text. They have also secured the first photograph taken at close quarters

the sculptured figures of Darius and his captives. In order to perform this task the explorers were slung in cradles alongside the vertical face of the inscribed rock, and Mr. Thompson in taking the negatives, had to push himself outwards with his feet while using the hands for the camera. The exciting conditions under which the photographs were taken, therefore, should impart to the forthcoming volume an interest of its own.

In these pages I have nothing to do with political matters, but it may at least be pointed out that recent events in the Far East, and the making of the new treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, whatever their political results may be, will certainly increase the demand in the Eastern Island Empire for the literature of the West. Japan, indeed, is likely to become one of the best of our foreign customers so far as books are concerned. It is interesting to note that the report of the Imperial Library in Tokio for the year 1904-1905 shows that of the 226,581 books on the shelves, 45,276 are European. Of 9,415 volumes added during the year, 1,109 were in Western languages.

The new section of the *Oxford Dictionary*, Pennage—Pfennig, published on October 1, completes the first half of volume vii. (title-pages for half volumes are now procurable), and the second half will be Ph.—Pz. It may be mentioned that Pennage—Pfennig contains 3,247 words, 2,609 words illustrated by quotations, and 11,806 illustrative quotations. No other English dictionary within the same limits contains more than 1,943 words, or 550 words illustrated by quotations, or 1,232 illustrative quotations. The only word in the section which has any claim to be original English (having been at least West German from the dawn of history) is "Penny," which makes one of the most entertaining articles in the dictionary.

It appears evident that the later parts of the *Oxford Dictionary* have not circulated so widely in China as they ought, for a Chinaman in Singapore, in opening a school for his countrymen, announces that he is prepared, among other things, to teach English "up to the letter G."

The great companion work on English dialects, by Professor Joseph Wright, is completed by the publication of the *English Dialect Grammar*. The first portion of the *English Dialect Dictionary* was issued in July, 1896. The index to the Grammar alone contains 2,431 words, 15,924 dialect forms, and upwards of 90,000 references to counties or parts of counties.

The Hull Museum authorities have issued, at the price of one penny, an excellent little pamphlet, written by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the Curator, on *The Hull Museum and Education*. The writer alludes to the history of the museum, and shows the educational value of such institutions if properly arranged. The old conception of a museum as a mere collection of curiosities is now dead, and Mr. Sheppard, by reference to particular cases in the collection under his charge, shows how by scientific classification and arrangement all the exhibits in any one class exhibit ordered progress and development, so that any addition to the collection has its own proper place in the general series, and does not fulfil its proper mission unless it is in its place. A syllabus of lectures on the contents of the museum as given to the school children of the borough—not at their schools, but to parties of them at the museum, where they can examine and study specimens—may well serve as a model for other authorities.

There has recently been brought to light a hitherto unpublished MS. by Boissard, whose long life of antiquarian research covered the period between 1528 and 1612. The document was believed to have perished long ago, but by a series of lucky circumstances it has at length reached the safe keeping of the French National Library. The chief importance of the MS. lies in the fact that it describes with precision a large number of monuments of ancient interest, even three centuries ago, existing in Rome, in Roman Gaul, in Switzerland, and in the Danubian provinces.

I have received a charmingly produced pamphlet descriptive of the Portico Library, Manchester, which was established in 1806,

and is still flourishing. With the pamphlet is issued a beautifully printed list of works in the library on or relating to Architecture. The list is useful, and contains not a few rare and valuable books, including eight folio Architectural Scrap Books, which were compiled in the early part of the last century. The contents are systematically arranged, and include drawings, engravings, etchings, and coloured prints of English and foreign churches, cathedrals, and public buildings.

Mr. H. Forbes Witherby has written a work entitled the *Story of the Chair of St. Peter in the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome*. It traces the record of the chair from the earliest times, and gives much interesting information concerning its history, and compares it with other ancient surviving seats in Rome and elsewhere. Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher.

Mr. Henry Frowde is adding to the "Oxford Poets' Series" a new large-type *Shakespeare*, and an illustrated edition, containing thirty-one pictures from the Boydell Gallery, is announced for immediate publication. Many people will be glad to see again these famous illustrations, so familiar to them in their youth. The illustration of Shakespeare should doubtless be traditional, just as his place in English literature is not only historical (as the Germans would have it), but central and permanent.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

HAMPTON AND SONS, of Cockspur Street, recently sold the historical residence, Shaw House, Newbury, and last week they disposed of the remaining portion of the furniture and effects, including many pieces of antique furniture, armour, and weapons (the latter found on the spot upon which the Battle of Newbury was fought), and, judging by the prices obtained, there is no doubt that the public, led by the surroundings, appreciated the fact that the statement was correct. Amongst other things, a trophy, consisting of helmet, two clubs, pair of gauntlets, and

a shield, realized 52 guineas; a somewhat similar trophy realized 72 guineas; a battleaxe, 8 guineas; a shield and two swords, with dagger, 40 guineas; and a smaller shield at the same price. Some old screens and mirrors realized very high prices.—*Standard*, October 3.

Yesterday Messrs. Hodgson and Company concluded at their rooms, Chancery Lane, the sale of books, including some from the libraries of the late Colonel Moore, C.B., and Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P. Among the most important items were: Curtis's Botanical Magazine; or, Flower Garden Displayed, £5 5s.; Harleian Society's Publications, £7 15s.; Planché's Cyclopædia of Costume, £5 7s. 6d.; Baker's History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, £5 10s.; Henry Bradshaw Society's Publications from the commencement in 1891 to 1904, £14; Harleian Society's Publications (the Register Section), £10 5s.; Dodsley's Annual Register from commencement in 1758 to 1880, £9; State Papers, British and foreign, a good set in fine and clean condition, £26 10s.; Hertslet's Collection of Treaties and Conventions between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, £6 15s.; Eden's The State of the Poor, 1799, £5 15s.; Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, with eleven supplementary volumes, £13 5s.—*Globe*, October 14.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received the Birmingham Archæological Society's *Transactions* for 1904 (vol. xxx.). Besides interesting accounts of the Society's various excursions, written by Mr. J. A. Cossins, with sundry illustrations, including several of Huddington Church before its restoration and repair, there are three papers. The longest is "The Wyntours of Huddington and the Gunpowder Plot," by Mr. J. Humphreys, with several illustrations. The article contains a full account of the Plot, with especial reference to the part taken in it by Thomas and Robert Wyntour of Huddington Court, an old moated manor-house in the heart of Worcestershire, of which a charming view is given. The most important paper in the volume is the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom's "Two Warwickshire Muniment Rooms," in which the Rector of Whitchurch tells how he was permitted to investigate, first, the muniment room of the late Lord Willoughby de Broke at Compton Verney, which resulted in a calendar of nearly 4,000 items, some of the chief of which Mr. Bloom enumerates; and second, the muniment room of Warwick Castle, which resulted in a calendar of 9,438 items. The Compton Verney room is fire and burglar proof, while the room in Warwick Castle, though vaulted in stone, has a wooden floor and fittings. Mr. Bloom's all too brief indication of the nature of the contents of these rooms shows what a valuable mass of material they contain. He appends lists of the manor rolls, and a description of the armorial seals prior to 1549. The third paper, on "Birmingham Trades and Industries during the Last Century," by Mr. C. J. Woodward, represents much solid hard work on the part of its writer, and is a valuable

contribution not only to the history of the midland metropolis, but to the history of trade. Mr. Woodward at the close of his paper pleads forcibly for the establishment of an Industrial and Trade Museum for Birmingham. It is an excellent idea.

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The Transactions of the Thoroton Society, vol. viii., 1904, have reached us. The volume opens with reports of the Nottinghamshire society's excursions, and of the papers read on those occasions. Among the many excellent illustrations to these reports we note especially three of the south doorway to Teversal Church, the stones of which are carved with such an extraordinarily composite collection of symbols. There is also a capital sketch of a canopied pew (late seventeenth century) in the same church, with elaborately panelled tester resting on twisted shafts, having beautifully carved capitals. The papers which follow the reports, statement of accounts, and other business items, are five in number. Mr. R. A. Wilde writes on "Ancient Nottingham Pottery," with four plates. The "Discovery of a Saxon Grave Cover"—fragments found among some farm buildings at Coates, Notts, of which a plate is given—is described by Mr. W. H. Mason; and Mrs. Chaworth Musters sends the second part of her account of the "Chaworth Family," with two plates. The other papers are "Commissions of Escheat," by Mr. F. A. Wadsworth, and "Chantries at Edwinstowe," by the Rev. Atwell M. Y. Baylay. With this volume of *Transactions* are issued the last two sheets, with title-page and contents, of *The Domesday of Inclosures for Nottinghamshire*, edited by Mr. I. S. Leadam, M.A.

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The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society, July, 1905 (vol. ii., No. 3), like its predecessors, brings together a great variety of notes and documentary extracts illustrating the early history of the Society of Friends in this country. An interesting plate is a reproduction of the Discharge given in 1655 to Edmund Peckover, who, after serving in Cromwell's army for nine years, became a Quaker, and ceased to bear arms. He and his wife, like the rest of their co-religionists, had to suffer persecution:—"Fines of 5s. or 10s. were frequently levied on Edmund Peckover and his family for attendance at meetings. One of these meetings consisted of four Friends talking together in the roadway to Thurning. Two informers saw another man near by, and swore it a meeting!" Among many notes of interest we notice an instalment of lists of sea-stores which Friends bound for the other side of the Atlantic took on board with them in 1756. It is comforting to see that the austere Friends had a "very pretty idea" (as Sam Weller would have said) of creature comforts, not forgetting a supply of tobacco. The Friends' Historical Society is doing excellent work.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ON September 30 the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND visited Corbridge, Aydon Halton, and Dilston. Aydon Castle

is a thirteenth-century building, and one of the best examples of a fortified manor-house in Northumberland. Mr. C. C. Hodges, who throughout the day acted as cicerone, and gave many interesting details of the various places visited, said Aydon Castle was particularly fortunate in having escaped destruction when the Scotch came over here under King David and did a considerable amount of destruction to Hexham and Corbridge, passing south, to be defeated at the Battle of Neville's Cross, Durham. At that time Aydon Castle capitulated, and the people walked out with their lives, and so the building had been handed down. The earliest known owner of the place was Emma de Aydon, who in 1207-1208 paid to King John a fine of 200 marks and two palfreys for liberty to marry whom she pleased. She married Peter de Vallibus, and in after times the place was owned by the Raymese family, and by Sir William Carnaby. It is now in possession of Sir Edward Blackett of Matfen. The site of the building is one strongly defended by nature. On the east and south sides it is encircled by the heavily-wooded and almost inaccessible banks of the Aydon Burn. On the western side there is also a steep declivity, but it could be approached by an assailing party, and therefore the postern at that point was defended. On the north side it was protected by a moat and drawbridge. The ancient part of the house was one of the most interesting in England. The first alteration to it was when they got the license to crenellate it, as they could see on the walls of the inner court, with its embrasures and loopholes, in the days of the cross-bow. The party then went inside and saw the old hall, with its thirteenth-century windows, and below some fireplaces of the same date. Mr. Hodges gave a lucid description of life in a mediæval house, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, and illustrated by the architectural surroundings in considerable and well-preserved detail. At Corbridge Mr. Hodges gave a historical description of the town and church. Corbridge, he said, was a town of the highest antiquity, being a place chosen for residence by the earliest inhabitants of these islands. Situated on the banks of a magnificent stream, and in a finely-wooded country, where there was any amount of game of all kinds, a large supply of fish in the river, and good arable land along its banks, there was everything to induce any tribe of people coming over the country to select it as a place of occupation. As a place of Roman occupation it was more than a station or a camp—it was a city, being the largest Roman place north of York. York at that time being the Roman capital of Britain, when London was a comparatively small place. The Romans took it because it was an ancient British city before they came, and when they laid out their Watling Street they diverted its direct course on purpose to pass through such an important place. The area of it was about 22 acres, or more than four times the area of the largest of the stations on the line of the Roman wall itself. The Romans built a bridge across the Tyne there, considerable remains of which are still to be seen. A piece of silver plate of the Roman era was found in the river in 1734, which is known all over the antiquarian world as the Corbridge lanx. It weighs 148 ounces,

and is supposed to have been used in some sacrificial ordinances. It is now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, who had two replicas made, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Museum. Coming to the church, Mr. Hodges believed there was strong evidence that it was founded under St. Wilfrid. He then pointed out its many archaeological features, with the alterations that had been made at different periods, and referred to the large number of mediæval grave-covers of great interest and beauty in the church; while amongst other fragments preserved were a Saxon gable cross, portion of a Roman altar, and a boss from the vaulting under the tower of the old All Saints' Church in Newcastle, which was put in by Robert de Rhodes, the builder of the steeple of St. Nicholas' Cathedral. He also described the two pele towers, one of which is in the churchyard, and was probably the parsonage house.

The ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on September 30, explored the neighbourhood of Ilford and Barking. At Uphall the mound and earthworks were inspected, and were briefly described by Mr. W. Crouch, who gave his opinion that they were either of Danish or prehistoric origin. From Uphall the party proceeded to the Friends' Meeting House at Barking, where a fine panelled room, with one original doorway of Tudor date, was inspected, and a visit was also paid to the graveyard opposite, where the remains of Elizabeth Fry lie buried. At Barking Mr. F. Chancellor gave a brief history of the parish church, which is chiefly of the Perpendicular style, with some Norman and Early English features. The alterations in the church, however, made from time to time, have been so extensive that it was difficult to say much about the edifice with any degree of accuracy. The registers, which date from 1558, contain the entry of the marriage of Captain Cook, the famous navigator, with Elizabeth Butts, on December 21, 1762. Close by the church is the old Court-house, a curious Elizabethan building of timber and plaster, with projecting upper storey. Eastbury House, about a mile away, was next visited, and a short account of this Elizabethan mansion was given by Mr. Bamford. It was erected in 1572 by Clement Aysley, but some of the stories usually associated with it, notably one connecting it with the Gunpowder Plot, were declared to have no foundation in fact. Another old residence—Paraloes, or Passelowses—was also visited, and a collection of interesting facts concerning it was given by Mr. Walter Crouch. This house was said to be one of the ancient possessions of Barking Abbey, but very little is known about it until the days of Queen Elizabeth, when Martin Bowes, a London merchant, and at one time Lord Mayor of London, sold the estate. In 1519 it was purchased by William Fanshawe, and it has remained in the hands of the Fanshawe family.

A general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Dublin on October 3, when the following papers were read: "The Dublin Gild of Carpenters, Millers, Masons, and

Heliers in the Sixteenth Century," by Mr. H. F. Berry; "Notes on Antiquities in the Termon of St. Colman and St. Cronan, co. Clare," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Notes on the Jacobite Tract—A Light to the Blind," Part II., by Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy; "A Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin" (illustrated by lantern slides), by Dr. E. MacDowel Cosgrave.

The SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on September 16, visited Stoke d'Abernon Church and the old manor house. Mr. P. M. Johnston said that, in pre-Conquest days Stoke was simply Stoke, meaning a stockaded settlement, but, according to the Domesday Book, the knight D'Abernon, who came over with the Conqueror, owned Stoke, and mention is made of a church and mill, the latter remaining until recently. As to the church, although there was little in the interior to remind us of Saxon work, there were several features in the building which were characteristically Saxon. These were the old sundial, and the thinness of the walls—never more than 2 feet, although the splays in the windows make them seem thicker. The Normans always went in for massiveness, but the Saxons were better builders, one proof being that the walls needed no buttresses. Then there had recently been found a plain, square-headed door high up in the south wall, which was no doubt originally the entrance to a priest's room, it being very necessary to have some custodian of the church on the spot in those unsettled times. The core of the present walls also was of Roman bricks, which in many places were built in herring-bone fashion, and could at some places outside be distinctly traced. He put the Saxon date at about A.D. 900. One peculiar feature in the church was the twist in the chancel. This was common to many churches, but no reason satisfactory to archaeologists had yet been given. In 1866 the church was restored, and he felt it to be a duty they owed to the public as a society to bear a protest against the mischief done by the mis-restorationists who, although they may have acted with good intention, had destroyed so much valuable original work. The Saxon church consisted of nave and chancel only. The aisle might be put down to the twelfth century, and the chantry to the fifteenth century. The chancel had some fine Norman vaulting, and it would be interesting to students to notice the delicate shafts which conveyed the idea of lightness and strength at the same time. The Norbury chantry was mentioned in the will of Sir John Norbury, 1524, and had then been recently built. There was also a very fine chest, dating from the thirteenth century, but there was no reason for the popular idea which accredited it with being a Crusader's chest. In Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book mention was made of a poor man's chest. There was usually a small slit in the lid to receive the offerings, and this was to be seen in the chest here. It had also a peculiar hinge, which helped them to determine the date. The knot was of no great interest, but, by its excessive plainness, was evidently very ancient, probably dating to the latter end of the eleventh century. In the chancel were two which were the oldest in England, and part

oldest in the world. One was to Sir John D'Abernon, who died in 1279, and who was tenant of the De Clares. He no doubt took part in the Barons' Wars, in the time of Henry III., fighting at the Battle of Lewes. In 1264 he was made Custodian of Guildford Castle. The inscription was: "Sir John D'Abernon lieth here. God have mercy on his soul." Another brass had the effigy of his grandson, and was dated 1327.

On September 26 the members of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY spent a day in the Basingstoke district. After visiting the Holy Ghost Church, Basingstoke, and the brickfield at Chatham, where Mr. Dale made some remarks on the geology of the district, the party proceeded to Sherborne St. John Church, where they were welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. D. Chute. There are here an interesting font, of the period of the church itself, and a fine Tudor porch, over which is the inscription: "Of your charity pray for the soules of James Shayer and Joan his wife, who caused this porch to be made at their cost. 1533." The leading feature of the interior is the chapel of the Brocas family, which has some fine effigies and brasses. The family, concerning whom some details were given by Mr. Dale, formerly resided at Beaurepaire, not far away. The chapel has a window containing some very good stained glass of Old Testament subjects. There are hung there two visors, believed to be original, and of one of these the story is told that a clergyman who attended to conduct a funeral, out of curiosity (the funeral being late), put it on, but could not get it off. The funeral in due course arrived, and he was sent for, but in the end his plight was discovered, and he was released. The church possesses some chained books—Fox's *Book of Martyrs*—and Mr. Dale said he believed this church and St. Michael's, Southampton, were the only churches in Hampshire where chained books were to be found. The pulpit has the inscription: "Mad by Henri Sly, 1634 W.M. I.B." The vicar, who made some interesting remarks concerning the interior, said the four last initials were probably those of the churchwardens of the day. He called attention to a slab at the foot of the chancel steps, marking the burial-place of Johannes Fielding, who died "Ætatis Suxæ plus minus 65"—more or less of that age. The altar-piece, the Last Supper, is of Powell's mosaic glass, practically indestructible. Outside the church is a gravestone marking the burial-place of George Hickson, a whipper-in, who "continued after he died in the family as coachman"—a remarkable instance of ambiguous churchyard literature. After luncheon Monk Sherborne Church and Winklebury Camp were visited.

The DORSET FIELD CLUB held its last summer meeting on September 14, when Fleet and Langton Herring were visited. Starting from Weymouth, the party drove to Langton Cross, where a short paper was read by Mr. Alfred Pope, and thence to Langton Church, which has been very much "restored." On the way to the Fleet the geology and botany of the district occupied the visitors' attention, and papers

were given by Mr. Hudleston and Mr. Bowles Barrett. Later, Mr. C. E. George gave an account of the narrow inlet known as the Fleet, and of its tides. The day concluded with a reception by the President at his home, Montevideo, where his valuable collections were viewed with great interest.

On September 16 the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Newton Kyme and Tadcaster. At the Rectory at Newton Kyme the Rev. E. de Villars Bryans showed Queen Elizabeth's signature, and some valuable plate and old books. The plate was given by various members of the Fairfax family in 1704. By permission of the Misses Bethell, the Hall was inspected, also the ruins of the ancient castle and the church, with its Fairfax chapel. Thence the visitors walked along the banks of the Wharfe to Tadcaster, where Mr. Clapham pointed out the positions held by the Earl of Newcastle, when, with 8,000 troops and seven guns, he tried to drive Fairfax out of Tadcaster. Fairfax, with 800 soldiers, kept the bridge for a whole day, and after darkness came on retreated to Selby, ultimately joining the armies under Cromwell that fought at Marston Moor and defeated the Cavaliers. Here Mr. William Callum, the master of the Grammar School, met the party, and gave a history of Tadcaster from the earliest period to the present time. In the church the Rev. J. Rowland Jones, B.A., pointed out the remains of a Norman door, and the east window, the stained glass of which is the work of Burne-Jones. After tea at the Londesborough Hotel, brief addresses were given by Mr. Callum and Mr. Ross on the Roman roads in the neighbourhood, and both expressed the opinion that the disputed point whether the Roman Calcaria was Newton Kyme or Tadcaster should be settled in favour of the latter.

On September 22 the members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY went to Wakefield, visiting the Cathedral, St. Mary's Chapel on the Bridge, Sandal Magna Church, and Sandal Castle. The Cathedral Church of All Saints has grown out of a simple Norman cross church. In 1150 and about 1220 additions were made. Early in the fourteenth century the central tower fell, and this caused much rebuilding. The reconstructed edifice was consecrated in 1329. In 1409 the tower and spire were erected, and in the middle of the fifteenth century a clerestory was added to the nave, and other alterations and additions made. Passing over Wakefield Bridge, a stranger, after a brief glance at the west front of St. Mary's Chapel, would doubtless be surprised to hear that the present building only dates from 1847. Its dilapidated and worn appearance surrounds it with a thirteenth or fourteenth century atmosphere. Unfortunately, the Caen stone which was used is decaying rapidly, and the original west front, which is preserved at Kettlethorpe Hall, is in a better state of preservation than the present one. What may be called the first St. Mary's Chapel was built at the same time as the bridge, for the construction of which Edward III. granted three years' tollage in 1342. The chapel in those days was visited by travellers, who

sought its quietude to offer up prayers for a journey safely accomplished, and by merchants, who asked for Divine protection for their wares. It served also as a resort for those suffering from sickness and infectious diseases, so that they might be kept apart from the other parishioners. Early in the nineteenth century the building fell upon evil days, and was used as a cheese-cake shop, as a corn-factor's office, and by a rag merchant, who hung his dirty wares on various sacred figures in the edifice. The present building is badly in need of funds for its preservation. Sandal Magna Church having been visited, the party proceeded to Sandal Castle. But very few stones remain of what was at one time a fine example of an old English fortified retreat. The castle was rebuilt about 1330. It consisted of a large outer ward or courtyard and the keep. Along the outer edge of the courtyard ran a great battlemented curtain wall from 7 to 10 feet thick, against which the domestic buildings were placed. It covered 6 acres of ground, and was two storeys in height.



A visit to Fulham Palace was paid on September 23 by the members of the **BALHAM ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**, when the President, Sir Edward W. Brabrook, F.S.A., in the course of a short address, explained that the manor had been in the possession of the Bishops of London since the year 691 A.D., with only a short interregnum in the seventeenth century, this constituting, he believed, the longest-known tenure in the country. It originally contained 40 hides of land, now reduced to 36 acres. The present house dated only from the reign of Henry VII., to whose time the picturesque red-brick courtyard and entrance-tower belonged, with its beautiful terracotta corbel table of Flemish design. The hall was built in 1595, and the present kitchen, once the dining or banquetting room, has a rich rococo plaster ceiling, of apparently the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century. The moat, little more than a ditch, a mile in circumference, still contains running water. On leaving the Palace the adjoining parish church was inspected, rebuilt by Sir A. Blomfield in 1881. It still, however, contains a considerable number of Jacobean monuments, though none are of any remarkable interest or beauty.



At the monthly meeting of the **SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE** on September 27, Mr. R. Welford presiding, Mr. Edward Wooler read a paper on "Market Crosses." He said there seemed good reason to believe that the market cross as an institution had its beginning in the cross ecclesiastical, originally the sign of the consecration of special districts in the early days of the Christian missionaries, who, in token of their message to the pagan people, erected in their midst the visible sign of the Christian faith. Probably the earliest crosses were of wood, a material at once more easily manipulated and more portable than stone. Indeed, the Cistercians were by the rules of their Order precluded from erecting other crosses than of wood, and doubtless the fact that the original cross of the crucifixion was of wood had some influence in determining the material in the reproduction of the Christian school. Subsequently the new

doctrines took stronger hold, and the missionaries felt their position in the country more assured, and erected crosses of stone, which at first resembled in shape the wooden crosses. In tracing the genius of the market cross it was essential to remark that while crosses of wood or stone were being erected the pioneers of Christianity were sometimes content with inscribing the sign of the cross in simple or more elaborate form on existing pillar-stones, the rude monuments of pagan times. The practice of making asseveration and taking vows at a particular stone was of great antiquity, and was probably widely used amongst ancient peoples. The Bible supplied much interesting evidence of the practice in Eastern lands, and even of the erection of stone monuments in token of oath-taking the bargain. In the course of time the mark of consecration and religious influence became by degrees the centre of civil life, and in this way the municipal cross doubtless had its origin. There was something unusually remarkable about the popularity of the cross, and it was impossible to point either to a time when, or a part of the world where, it had not been in favour. Though many people cherished the belief that the cross was a purely Christian symbol, that was clearly a mistake, for it was evidently as common in pagan as in more advanced times.—Mr. R. C. Clephan read a paper entitled "An Outline of the History and Development of the Hand-gun from the Earliest Period to about the End of the Fifteenth Century."



The thirteenth annual meeting of the **EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY** was held at Scarborough on October 9 and 10, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury. On the first day the members met at the Parish Church in the afternoon, where the history of the edifice was explained by Alderman W. Hastings Fowler (churchwarden), and the new vicar (the Rev. T. E. Lindsey) read the notes and lecture written by the Bishop of Hull. The historic castle was afterwards visited, and explanatory remarks were made by Mr. Joshua Rowntree, J.P. (Scarborough), and Mr. W. Stephenson (of Hull), who seventeen years ago carried out extensive excavations at the castle. The history of the castle was traced from its erection in 1136 to its destruction during the Parliamentary Wars. Incidentally, Mr. Rowntree made an interesting statement when he said that the Icelandic fishing-ground was discovered by Scarborough fishermen. In the evening the annual dinner and meeting were held, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury.—The Rev. A. N. Cooper, Honorary Secretary, gave a resumé of the year's work. He said it had been decided to make the Hull Museum the home of such antiquities and books as the Society possessed. In consequence of this decision he had tried to obtain from York Museum the Marton vases, which had been, it was supposed, only temporarily deposited there. The York Council had taken a different view of the matter, and they declined to give them up.—On the second day Scambridge Dykes and the moraine at Wykeham were visited.



The members of the **GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY** had an excursion on October 7 from Helens-

burgh, through Glenfruin, to the ruined chapel of Faslane, on Garelochside. Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., was leader of the party, and author of an interestingly written and illustrated itinerary specially prepared for the occasion. Mr. Bruce states that the meaning of Glenfruin has been variously rendered, the one which commends itself to the local antiquary being "the valley of the sheltered places—Glen-fraoin." The Fruin rises on the slopes of Maol na Fheidh, and runs a course of twelve and a half miles into Loch Lomond. Early last century some forty-five families inhabited the glen, and traces of the crooked furrows of the old crofts can still be traced on both sides of the valley. The writer also notes that the Jardines have been on the Luss lands for a considerable period, tenants of that name being mentioned in the Luss rental rolls as early as the year 1564. The present representative of this race of farmers is Mr. Andrew Jardine, tenant of Balley-menoch.



The annual meeting of the BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB was held on October 12. Among the papers read was one by Captain Norman on "The Recent Discovery of Human Remains on Halidon Hill." On September 30, said the writer, the ploughmen on Mr. Renton's, the Corporation tenant's, land on Halidon Hill, Berwick, noticed that their plough grated against some stony obstruction below the surface. An examination revealed a number of "land-stones"—viz., glacial drift stuff, lying on the top of and concealing a flat sandstone slab, which, on being lifted, proved to be the cover of an ancient British cist of usual type, 3 feet long, 3 feet deep, and 22 inches wide, unpaved, with built, but not slab, stone sides, in which were five skulls and a number of long bones, but no ribs or small bones, lying loosely. Only one of the skulls was reported as having been found entire, and that, unfortunately, had been battered to pieces in a spirit of wanton destruction by some young fellows before I arrived on the scene. There were no pottery, ornaments, or calcined bones, but there were a few teeth in good preservation. The situation of this find was on the very apex of Halidon, and nearer Brow o' the Hill than Camphill. Close over it, though unaware of its existence, the English host on July 19, 1333, must have paced. It is a British cist of the same type as those which are so constantly being unearthed in Borderland, of the Bronze Period, which probably began to prevail in this country about 1,000 B.C., and there is nothing remarkable about it except the presence of so many skulls together in one small grave. Probably there had been fighting, and the bodies of the slain were first burned—yet not so completely as to destroy the bones—for that was a common custom, and jars containing calcined ashes are often found along with skulls. When bodies were placed in the graves without being burned, they were generally in a crouching position. The practice of cremation instead of, or combined with, inhumation came in at the close of the Neolithic, and prevailed throughout the Bronze Age. There was lately an interesting exposure of a number of ancient British cists, called collectively a barrow (from the Anglo-Saxon "berg," a hill or hillock) laid bare at Riffington,

near Twizell, and a still more important one at North Sunderland, both of which I visited, and found similarly located on an apex. Members may remember that the last cist found at High Cocklaw, near Berwick, in 1900, contained an armlet, a large number of jet beads, and two flint heads, but no bones. One of the North Sunderland skulls had a hole in it, probably made by an instrument immediately after death, in accordance with the prevalent belief that thereby the passage of the spirit out of its bodily tenement would be facilitated. Finders of skulls should note these curious holes, which are about the size of a florin.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BLAKE FAMILY RECORDS, SECOND SERIES (1600-1700). By Martin J. Blake. Fifteen plates of seals, deeds, etc. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Medium octavo, pp. xii, 298, xviii. Price 18s. net.

A short time ago we had occasion, in these columns, to speak very favourably of the first series of *Blake Family Records* (1315-1600), pointing out that their publication would prove of genuine value to many an antiquary and genealogist outside the immediate circle of the particular family. That opinion was echoed in many of our leading literary journals, such as the *Athenaeum* and *Guardian*. Similar remarks may be applied with equal justice to the second series, though dealing with a much later period. The documents abstracted or transcribed in this volume—208 in number—pertain exclusively to the seventeenth century, and are chiefly from originals preserved in the private Blake collection. They throw light on local history, and supply much information as to the topography of the town and district of Galway during that period.

Two of the younger sons of John Blake, who was ejected from his ancestral property in Galway town in 1655, and transplanted to a distant part of the county, emigrated to Montserrat and Barbadoes. Several of their letters are included in the collection. John Blake, writing to his brother Thomas from Barbadoes in 1675, as to a wench of questionable character who had come over with his wife, says:

"If I would dismiss her, another servant I must have, which may prove ten times worse than her; for, until a negro wench I have been brought to knowledge, I cannot be without a white maid."

The next year, Henry Blake, at Montserrat, wrote to his brother at Barbadoes:

"I have this day delivered possession unto my cousin, Edward Bodkine, of the plantation and negroes for your account, who confessed judgment in your name for 106,889 lbs. sugar. . . . I pray God send you much joy of it."

Certain extraneous documents have found their way into this family collection. One of the most curious and interesting is a copy of articles presented to the corporation of Norwich, in 1642, for the regulation of strangers of the Dutch and Walloon congregations in that city. The citizens of Norwich of that day had a stringent protectionist fiscal tariff. None of these strangers were to buy any butter or cheese, nor buy corn, nor charcoal, in the market before one o'clock. No stranger was at any time to buy any kind of yarn to work, or sell to work outside of their own houses. The whole of the twenty-nine articles are of a like stringent nature.

This volume concludes with a good index to the valuable series of records in the first volume.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book G, circa A.D. 1352-1374. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1905. 8vo., pp. xxx, 392.

The earlier part of this new volume of a most praiseworthy undertaking is full of echoes of the intermittent warfare with France—the short truces, renewed fighting, Battle of Poitiers, the capture of King John of France, truce again, King Edward's invasion of France in 1359, and lastly the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360. Then, in an interval of peace, the contents of the Letter-Book reflect the efforts to regulate prices and wages by civic proclamation. In 1362 the Mayor makes proclamation fixing in detail the rates of pay for the various classes of artisans and labourers (pp. 148-150). The price of a pair of shoes of "cordwan" was fixed at 6d., and of a pair of spurs at the same amount. A cook might charge no more than 1d. for putting a capon or a rabbit into a pasty, and a gallon of the best ale was to be sold for 2d. at the most, and so on with other utilities. A little later a series of favours by the King to the City Guilds—the Drapers, the Fishmongers, the Vintners, the Weavers, and others—finds record, and also various petitions and ordinances relating to the franchise of the City. In 1369 war broke out again, and the City, apparently finding it easier to supply money than men, raised a sum of £2,000 for the King in place of furnishing him with fighting men. Similar transactions followed, including loans and repayments, as the war dragged along. Among these various financial dealings it is interesting to find (p. 282) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty raising the sum of £1,000 to be granted to the King for safeguarding their ships at sea.

Matters of more domestic interest find abundant illustration in these pages. We note especially the record of the lease of a "mansion over Algate" to Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, in 1374 (p. 327), a translation of which was printed in Riley's *Memorials* in 1868; and sundry references to the form and nature of the maces carried by the City Serjeants. Sidelights on manners and customs are plentiful. They had an effective method in those days of dealing with folk who sold bad food. In 1370 a poulterer who had exposed for sale certain birds unfit for food had to stand in the pillory and have the birds burnt beneath

him (p. 259). A cornmonger whose sack had good, clean corn at the top, but inferior grain beneath, was also pilloried. A servant convicted of spreading false reports had to stand in the pillory with a whetstone—the token of a liar—hung from his neck (p. 283).

This volume, like its predecessors, is furnished with a luminous introduction by Dr. Sharpe, and a comprehensive index.

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HIDDEN TREASURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.
By E. T. Cook. Illustrations. London: "Pall Mall" Press, Holborn, 1905. 4to, pp. 96.
Price 5s. net.

Good service is done to the cause of art, and a pious tribute paid to the memory of the Shakespeare of landscape painting by this outcome of Mr. E. T. Cook's research in the basement of the National Portrait Gallery. For this interesting volume he has enlarged an article which recently appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, pointing out the "hidden treasures" which have lain in tin boxes for fifty years since Turner's death. They consist of a multitude of finished and unfinished drawings and sketches, and, although Ruskin was allowed to select the best for the wonderful exhibition, to see which one has to descend into cellars off Trafalgar Square, and although a few others have been taken from time to time for provincial galleries, the majority of these precious fragments still lie "higgledy - piggledy" among "broken pieces of old sealing-wax, tattered fragments of string and dusty brown paper." Verily the sting seems hardly yet to have gone from Ruskin's grim remark that a grateful nation "buried with threefold honour Turner's body in St. Paul's, his pictures at Charing Cross, and his purposes in Chancery."

To enforce his fervent plea, not merely for the rescue of these sketches from their eleven tin tombs, but for "a complete Turner gallery" in London, where the great artist's whole works might be gathered together, Mr. Cook has been lucky to obtain permission to reproduce some seventy of the sketches in question. They support his plea with eloquence and scarcely needed the addition of the not very satisfactory reproductions of some twenty of his finished paintings. Especially interesting are the delicate pencil sketches like "Fountains Abbey" and "Hurstmonceux Castle," the latter intended for an unpublished and rare engraving in the "Sussex" series. The sketch of the "Library at Farnley Hall" recalls the great friendship which yielded some of the best of Turner's work. Several "Venetian Studies" show that the public is practically robbed of the delight, for the present, of having access to painted visions of a lovely and delicate beauty.

Needless to say, Mr. Cook's essay is as relevant as it is eloquent. A so-called "Character Sketch," with a bundle of anecdotes, subscribed with the initials "B. P.," strikes us as hardly appropriate to this volume, and it contains some inaccuracies. The painter's father died in 1830, not 1829, and "Sandycombe Lodge" was at Twickenham, and not on the Upper Mall at Hammersmith, where Turner had another home, long since destroyed.

The volume is well printed, and we heartily endorse the motive of its production.—W. H. D.

STUDHAM: THE STORY OF A SECLUDED PARISH.

By J. E. Brown, Vicar. Illustrations. London: Elliot Stock; Dunstable: Miles Taylor, 1905. 8vo., pp. 64. Price 2s. 6d. net.

In this neat little volume Mr. Brown sketches the uneventful history of a rural parish which lies partly in Bedfordshire and partly in Hertfordshire. Its known history begins with a certain Ulf, Lord of the Manor of Studham, who died about 1064. The history of the manor and parish is traced along the line of its connection with St. Albans' Abbey, and, later, from the thirteenth century, with Dunstable Priory, down to the time of the Reformation; and then the writer, having shown how the monastic lands

whole thing collapse! The font, shown on this page, is a good example of late Norman work. The chapter on the registers and vestry-book contains a variety of interesting extracts. This little book is so good that we wish its author could have extended his researches, for he cannot have exhausted the subject.

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SMALLEY. By the Rev. Charles Kerry. 14 illustrations. London: Benrose and Sons, Ltd., 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 148. Price 4s. 6d. net.

In his preface Mr. Kerry tells us that this book has been written "in a sick room, chiefly from notes made years ago, when Smalley in many ways wore



THE FONT, STUDHAM CHURCH.

were divided at the Dissolution, takes a leap to the nineteenth century, with details of comparatively recent changes. Chapters on the church, the registers and vestry-book, and the family "de Stodham," with a list of the vicars from 1220 to the present day, conclude the volume. The church has various features of interest, and would have more, but for injudicious restoration. About ten years ago the ancient chancel arch, which was small and low, with two squints, was done away with, and in its place was erected a new "great yawning chancel arch, which the walls are not strong enough to bear." The thrust of this great arch has already pushed one window out of the square, and Mr. Brown thinks it probable that in course of time the south wall will give way, and the

an old-world aspect," but the practised pen of the ex-editor of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* shows no signs of weakness. Smalley is a Derbyshire village which has undergone much change for the worse in the last few decades, but Mr. Kerry knew it well before its decline, and here brings together a variety of notes illustrating its history and legends. There is no attempt at an ordered history of the parish, but a most readable collection of materials for parochial history. For instance, there is a capital description of the interior of the church as Mr. Kerry remembers it to have been in 1850. He recalls the high pews with rigidly perpendicular backs and forbidding doors, some of which were furnished with locks; the gallery at the west end,

where the "Nebuchadnezzar's Band" sat with the Sunday-school boys and girls; and the gallery stairs, which were "honeycombed on each side by old Jonathan Beniston's spiked crutches." The worthy Jonathan could not read, but "he considered himself a valuable addition to the choir, contributing a sort of drone bass accompaniment to the melodies, after the style of a bagpipe 'chanter.'" There is much matter of value regarding the local charities, and local worthies of high and low degree. Mr. Kerry has given us a pleasant book of more than local interest.

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LITERARY CELEBRITIES OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.
By Frederick Sessions. Many illustrations.
London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Crown 8vo.,
pp. viii, 238. Price 6s.

This is a pleasant, leisurely book, agreeably written, charmingly illustrated, and handsomely produced. Mr. Sessions has nothing new to tell us, but he knows his Lake District well, and is familiarly acquainted with the lives and writings of the men and women concerning whom he chats so pleasantly. The better-known, more outstanding names—such as those of Southey and Coleridge and Wordsworth, are not allowed to occupy excessive space, but some lesser-known folk, or, at least, folk whose connection with the Lake District is less often borne in mind provide many of Mr. Sessions's best chapters. Father Faber and James Spedding, F. W. H. Myers and his father, the Arnolds, Charles Lloyd, and William and Lucy Smith (whose beautiful lives are too little known) are among those whose lives and works here find record. In writing of Father Faber Mr. Sessions's Protestantism is a little obtrusive, but he shows a true and sympathetic appreciation of that beautiful soul. The last chapters of the book are among the most interesting. They treat of Ruskin's friends—to whom were written the letters of *Hortus Inclusus*; Elizabeth Smith, the author of *Caleb's in Search of a Wife*, who lived for some years at Conistone, and died there at the early age of twenty-nine; Dr. Alexander Craig Gibson, who had a wonderful mastery of the local dialect, and a great and most sympathetic knowledge of the character and humour of the country folk; and lastly, of Richard Braithwaite, of "Drunken Barnaby" fame. Concerning the lives and works of all these, and of others, Mr. Sessions talks pleasantly and well. The many illustrations include portraits of lake celebrities, and charming views of their homes and surroundings. The latter, in such cases as Elleray and Dove Cottage, are particularly to be commended as showing those famous dwellings as they were in the days of Wilson and Wordsworth.

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HISTORY OF THE LIBERTY OF PETERBOROUGH.
By Louis B. Gaches, LL.M., B.A. Three
plates. Peterborough: *G. C. Caster*, 1905.
8vo., pp. xvi, 71. Price 2s. 6d.

"The territorial criminal jurisdiction of a Saxon abbot which has survived the Conquest and the Reformation is worthy of the attention of the magistrate, the lawyer, and the layman," says Mr. Gaches in his preface to these chapters in the history of the Liberty of Peterborough and the jurisdiction of the

justices of gaol delivery for the Hundred of Nassa-burgh, which are here reprinted from *Fenland Notes and Queries*. The Liberty of Peterborough in this matter occupies a unique position. It is the only county franchise which excludes the authority of King Edward VII.'s justices of gaol delivery. Mr. Gaches traces the origin of the authority which the justices of the Liberty exercise to deliver the prisoners in its gaol, starting with King Edgar's Charter of A.D. 972, and outlining the history of the authority down to the present time. The gaol delivery of 1425 is given in detail, the enrolment of the proceedings in the case of each prisoner being quoted in the Latin of the original record, with a translation appended. Many curiosities of ecclesiastical and secular law find illustration in these pages, to which a sufficient index forms a useful key. Both author and publisher are to be thanked for a useful contribution to local history—legal, ecclesiastical, and social. The three illustrations are a map of the Hundreds within the jurisdiction of the Eight Hundreds, a sketch plan (enlarged from a map of 1675) to show the position of the old gallows at Peterborough, and a plate showing both obverse and reverse of the "Sigillum Commune de Burgo Sancti Petri," copied from the Deed of Acknowledgment of Supremacy, 1534.

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CHARLES, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK: A REMINISCENCE.
By W. Fitzburgh Whitehouse. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo. Price 2s.

The booklet, which the author dates from Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., tells the story of a compact made in 1845 between the deposed Duke of Brunswick, whose great monumental tomb now stands on the Place des Alpes at Geneva, and Louis Napoleon—the future Napoleon III.—who was then a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, whereby the latter was, if possible, to help the Duke to regain possession of his Duchy, and to make of Germany a united nation, while the Duke was to help the Prince with money, which led to the escape from Ham. The Prince when Emperor did nothing to fulfil his part of the compact, while later, by the irony of fate, Germany was united by his own defeat and downfall. The matter of Mr. Whitehouse's few pages is much too slight for the handsome form in which it is presented.

* * *

LEATHER FOR LIBRARIES. By E. W. Hulme, J. G. Parker, A. Seymour-Jones, C. Davenport, and F. J. Williamson. *Library Supply Company*, 1905. 8vo., pp. 57. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The contents of this little book will appeal to all librarians, and also to all booklovers who like to see their "Delilahs" not in the condition of Lamb's ragged regiment of volumes, but handsomely clothed. It is published for the Sound Leather Committee of the Library Association. Mr. Hulme treats of the history of sumach tanning in England, of the degradation of leather manufacture, and of the history of the reform movement. Mr. Parker discusses the causes of decay in bookbinding leather, due chiefly, no doubt, to the excessive attention paid to "finish," and the consequent use of mineral acids, which give brilliant shades of colour, and to the use of improperly or insufficiently cured skins. Mr. Seymour-

Jones writes on the provenance, characteristics, and values of modern bookbinding leathers; Mr. Cyril Davenport follows with excellent remarks on the repairing and binding of books for public libraries; and Mr. F. J. Williamson supplies a very practical conclusion by giving a specification for the fittings of a small bindery. The book is a much-needed plea for a return to sound methods of leather manufacture, and to honest description in the retail trades. Librarians should note that for a few shillings they can ascertain from the official analyst to the Library Association whether their leathers are genuine and free from acid. Six specimens of leathers are inset in the covers of this useful book.

* * *

QUAINT SAYINGS FROM THE WORKS OF SIR THOMAS BROWNE. Compiled by Mrs. M. H. Wilkin. Portrait. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 24mo., pp. xii, 95. Price 3s. 6d.

There could hardly be a pleasanter souvenir of the tercentenary of Sir Thomas Browne's birth, which was celebrated on October 19, than this charmingly-produced little book. The father of Mrs. Wilkin's husband was the Simon Wilkin, F.L.S., of Norwich, who is so well known to fame as the editor of Browne's works, and there is, therefore, a certain appropriateness in the association of her name with this collection. The selection has been made with judgment, and the little book is beautifully printed and handsomely bound. The dainty tome of pocket size will be welcome to all who love to taste the wisdom and humour of the Norwich philosopher.

* * *

Among the booklets on our table we must notice specially *The Ancient Crosses of Stortford*, by J. L. Glasscock (Bishop Stortford: *A. Boardman and Sons*), in which the author seeks to prove the existence of certain ancient crosses at Stortford by references from old documents, to identify the sites they occupied, and to suggest reasons for the names they bore. As there is only one fragment of masonry left out of six crosses which Mr. Glasscock identifies, there is room for some speculation. But the writer is no guesser; he gives his authorities, and makes out a good case for each identification. There are for illustration several plans, views of the fragment of the churchyard cross which remains, and a conjectural restoration of this cross.

* * *

The October issue of the *Essex Review* concludes the fourteenth volume of that well-conducted quarterly. It contains "The Foresters' Walks in Waltham Forest," by Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., with the reproduction of a plan or map, dated *circa* 1640, and some interesting extracts from ancient returns. Miss Fell Smith writes pleasantly of the revival of "Lace-making at Great Waltham," with several illustrations. Lace-making in Essex is no novelty; but this revival of an old village industry bids fair to meet with great success. Dr. Clark continues his extracts from "Dr. Plume's Note-book"; and Mr. Miller Christy discusses and answers in the affirmative the question, "East Tilbury Church: was it bombarded by the Dutch in 1667?" In *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October, there are good articles and notes on "Drainage of the Great Level," "Early Soham

Wills," "St. Neot's Body at Crowland," "Coveney," and a variety of other topics. There are two plates—views of Soham and Soham Church.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review*, October, the Rev. W. J. Loftie concludes his articles on "Brydon at Bath," illustrated by plans and views of excellent quality. The new instalment of Mr. A. C. Champneys' study of "Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture" deals with those Round Towers which have lately been the subject of discussion in the pages of the *Antiquary*. The other contents include a lavishly illustrated second paper on the "Cheap Cottages Exhibition at Letchworth." We have also received the *Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette*, September, with a pleasant account of "A Day with the Archaeological Cycling Club," and an illustrated, well-written paper by a member of the club on "Inns and Their Story"; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, October; *East Anglian*, July; and *Sale Prices*, September 30, with several illustrations of old pewter, and also of Dresden porcelain from the Von Pannwitz Collection, sold at Munich on October 24 and 25.



Correspondence.

CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM desirous of obtaining a list of the existing remains of entrenchments thrown up by either side during the progress of the Civil War in the seventeenth century. I have notes of various examples (with plans of some), but my list is probably far from complete, and I shall be glad to be favoured with reference to remains in any part of Britain. It is somewhere stated that the Royalist troops occupied the ancient earthworks on Borough Hill by Daventry; reference to the record of this, or similar occupations of already existing fortifications, will be esteemed.

I am acquainted with the paper by Colonel Ross on military engineering during the period under consideration, published in the papers of the Royal Engineers' Institute (1888), which refers mainly to greater works, such as those at Portsmouth, Bristol, Hull, etc., but does not indicate what traces are left to us of the fortifications constructed or used in the great struggle between King and Commons.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Loughton, Essex.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

A VERY interesting report on the work of the "sixth campaign" at the Knossos site in Crete, by Mr. Arthur Evans, appeared in the *Times* of October 31. The most important discovery which has resulted from the past year's work is due to the finding of a paved Minoan way, starting from the centre of the paved theatral area ("was it, indeed, the 'dancing-place of Ariadne?'" Mr. Evans asks) and running due west. A portion of this roadway was found to be bordered with magazines containing clay documents, in the prehistoric linear script, referring to the royal chariots, spears, and bows and arrows; and close at hand were found the actual remains of chests, sealed with official seals, containing stores of bronze arrow-heads, with the charred shafts of the arrows. The existence of this roadway suggested the existence of some important building on the hillside towards which it ran, and excavation there brought to light a building larger than any palace dependency yet discovered—a "little palace," reproducing in its general style and arrangement the larger one to the east, and curiously repeating its history. Only the eastern section of this building has been uncovered, but even here many interesting discoveries were made. Mr. Evans writes:

"A paved columnar court forms the approach to five spacious doorways of a large hall, divided by a second row of similar doorways—according to the Minoan system—into two sections. This hall was again

flanked on its eastern side by another portico with column bases, so that we have an arrangement very like the Hall of the Double Axes in the domestic quarter of the palace. The southern face of the building was formed by a wall of fine gypsum blocks, like the west palace wall, on a smaller scale; but, as it ran straight under the olive wood, it could not be followed out. On this side, flanking the columnar court, was a stone staircase, of which two flights and remains of a third were preserved."

In this building, as in the palace itself, were abundant signs of later occupation, during the more decadent period of Minoan civilization, and of the breaking up of the seigniorial halls into the dwellings of humbler denizens; and this later occupation has, in a curious way, been responsible for the preservation of an interesting relic of the original building. The breaking up of the apartments has been effected by blocking up doorways and open spaces with rubble masonry and plaster and clay.

"Separated from the hall of the many doorways by a passage-way was a small chamber recalling the bathrooms of the Cretan palaces, from the appearance of balustrades with column bases upon which wooden columns had originally stood. During the period of reoccupation, however, three of these, that rose on the side of the passage-way, had been backed, and half their diameter embedded in a clay or rubble walling. So it came about that when, later, the wooden shafts themselves were destroyed by fire, they left in the plaster of the wall behind them almost perfect casts of their embedded halves. A careful excavation of the chamber wall thus brought out sufficient remains of these moulds of columns to illustrate what for the Minoan and 'Mycenæan' architecture is a wholly new type. Columns of this period with the ordinary incave fluting—the prototype of the Doric—were already known, but in this case the fluting was in relief, a decoration obviously taken over from Egyptian columns, imitating clustered papyrus stems or sheafs of reeds."

In a small enclosure within these balustrades were found a number of fragmentary relics: part of an exquisite faience vase, with nautilus reliefs; convex crystal discs, like

those of the royal gaming-board ; and two or three corkscrew curls in bronze, like those inserted in the heads of the ivory figures found in the palace "treasury." Seal impressions were found produced by intaglios in the finer style of late Minoan art, and one of them—a ship, with a horse, its mane bound up into a series of tufts, superimposed—is supposed to be a contemporary record of the first importation of horses into Crete.

From the evidence supplied by the contents of this house Mr. Evans forms the opinion that the close of the palace period at Knossos was due, not to foreign invasion, but to some internal revolution.

"The standard of wealth and the standard of art fell. At Knossos itself clay largely replaced metal for domestic utensils. In every direction we begin to perceive decadence, but the decadence itself is simply the gradual falling away from the models of the latest palace style. There is no real break in continuity. In nothing is this more perceptible, so far as regards the present building, than in the heaps of more or less fragmentary clay sealings found on the later floors, attesting the survival of similar usages as regards securing documents and possessions, and presenting in a somewhat degraded style the same artistic types as those of the preceding age. But what is still more interesting is the evidence, now for the first time supplied by some fragmentary clay tablets found in connection with these sealings, that the fully-developed linear script of Minoan Crete continued to be at least partially in use during the later period. The fall of the palace did not bring with it the absolute extinction of letters, and the true dark ages of Crete were not yet. The Greek barbarian from the mainland had not yet done his work."

In the palace itself, what appeared to be an imminent disaster, a threatened collapse, caused by a very rainy season, resulted in the finding of another balustrade, with sockets for columns, and even the charred remains of the actual wooden shafts. This has been reconstituted—as the possibility of collapse made it practically necessary—with very happy results, and altogether the "sixth campaign" has been a highly successful one.

M. Victor Loret has written a preface for MM. Lortet and Gaillard's magnificent book on the mummified fauna of ancient Egypt, in which he draws attention, says the *Athenæum*, to the fact that the sacred animal of Anubis is now shown to be neither a jackal nor a fox, but simply a dog ; that that of Amon is not the African, but the Asiatic, sheep ; and that many of the mummified animals were embalmed, not from motives of adoration, but in order to provide the dead with food or sport in the next world. In addition, he returns to the question of the clans or tribes into which the prehistoric Egyptians are supposed to have been divided, and gives several new reasons for concluding that these tribes were each distinguished by the name of some animal. Altogether, the preface is not less interesting than the book.

Fears have recently been expressed respecting the safety of Cripplegate Church tower, which is nearly 800 years old, and expert opinion was taken on the subject. The report made shows that, while there is no reason for serious apprehension, the stonework, which is faced with what is known as "Kentish rag," is chipping away. When all the bells are chiming, so much vibration is caused that the churchwardens have decided to close the public pathway at the side during the ringing, as they wish to avoid the risk of any untoward accident. A scheme is about to be devised for refacing the tower of the church, which enjoys a world fame as the burial-place of John Milton, and more durable stone will be substituted for that now crumbling. By this means possible dangers will be averted, and a historical City monument preserved.

With regard to the article which appeared in the last number of the *Antiquary* on the subject of the "Wynne Brasses," the following errors are found to have crept in, and as they are of importance, corrections are here given : In describing the arms of *Noreiddig Warwyn* on p. 425, line 21, the *ab* should be omitted. "Warwyn" is an epithet, meaning *white-naped* ; "gwar" is the *nape of the neck*, and "gwyn" is *white*. Also in the note on the same page "Bangor" should read *Hereford*. Dr. Humphreys was Bishop

of Bangor in 1689 and of Hereford in 1701. He died there, and his tomb is in the Cathedral; and it is further interesting to note that Bingley visited Llanrwst in 1798, which was seventeen years after Pennant had been there. On p. 423, line 23, Osburn should be Osburn. We are much indebted to Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel, for calling our attention to these errors.



We record with much regret the deaths of two venerable antiquaries, well known in their respective ways. Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., who died on October 23, at the great age of ninety-two, was one of the founders of the British Archaeological Association in 1844, and also of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society in 1855. Between 1840 and 1864 he published in parts his well-known series of *Monumental Brasses*. Mr. William Phillips, F.S.A., F.L.S., who died at Shrewsbury on October 22, aged eighty-three, was a great authority on Shropshire families and places, and a prolific contributor to local records, besides being a botanist of European reputation. The Corporation of Shrewsbury recently recognised his valuable work by making him an honorary freeman of the borough.



It is announced that at St. Neots, a few miles from Elstow, Bunyan's birthplace, the famous tinker's anvil has been discovered, and it will forthwith be offered to collectors at Sotheby's. There seems to be no doubt about the genuineness of the find. It is in the shape of an inverted obelisk or cone, says the *Daily Telegraph* of November 10, weighing about 60 pounds, and is 2 feet in length. Stamped on its iron surface are the roughly seared words, "J. Bunyan, Hel'stow," and the date "1647." At that time Bunyan would be nineteen years of age, and would have returned home after seeing some months' active service with Fairfax. The relic was found in the following manner: An ironmonger at St. Neots, in succeeding to an old business of one Carrington, turned out and sold a large quantity of iron implements and tools as old scrap iron. A marine store dealer bought some of the rubbish, and the anvil was amongst it. When Bunyan was

dreaming dreams and claiming the rights and gifts of a seer, he was exhorted by one of his more lenient judges to stick to his trade of tinker, as his "real gift lay in ye repaying of olde kettles." Fortunately for English literature, Bunyan persisted in his mission. The anvil has endured, and probably will endure, much longer than the copies of the first edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, but what its value may be must be left to the arbitrament of auction. Four years ago one of the few copies extant of the earliest imprint of *The Pilgrim's Progress* fetched £1,475. A sketch of the anvil appeared in the *Daily News* of November 13.



In the course of a lecture descriptive of the dances of the natives of the islands of the Torres Straits, which he delivered before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on October 30, Dr. Haddon, who has visited the islands more than once, said that he had availed himself of the opportunity the cinematograph and the phonograph afford of recording sights and sounds to make savage customs which are practically extinct, though remembered, the permanent possession of the science of ethnology before they are completely beyond the reach of the investigator bent on the study of man. By means of the phonograph he has obtained records of some of the native music with which the inhabitants of the islands accompanied the dances he described. The dances were heathen institutions, which are no longer practised, and accordingly the particular music that accompanied them has also fallen into desuetude. With much difficulty he induced an old native, who remembered the customs of other days, to help him to obtain a record of the music. The interest and value of the fact can readily be judged when it is remembered that the time cannot be far distant when, the older generations of natives having died out, their successors will have no knowledge of the strange and unrecorded vocal compositions that have thus been saved from oblivion. Even within memory the music of the islanders has greatly changed. Dr. Myers, who assisted Dr. Haddon at the lecture and manipulated the phonograph, stated the music he reproduced was as different from that of the natives at the present

day as modern English music is from that of mediæval times. Another of his statements which was particularly interesting was that the audience were, except those who obtained the records, the first white people to hear the music. At one point of the lecture a phonograph record was played simultaneously with the exhibition of a dance by means of a cinematograph, and the result was a very successful and vivid representation of a custom of savagery. With lifelike fidelity three natives in palm-leaf costumes, and disguised with hideous masks, were seen gyrating amid a luxuriant tropical growth, the while the other machines supplied the rhythmic sinister sounds that seemed to be the fitting accompaniment of the menacing disguise with which the dancers had disfigured themselves. Dr. Haddon mentioned some interesting facts about the dances. They were, he said, of a very severe character, and were accordingly a very good training in athletics for the young men. Men and women never danced together. That, according to the etiquette of those regions, would be considered the height of indelicacy. The dancing, however, gave the young women an opportunity of considering who were eligible young men, to whom, after one of the secular dances, it was their custom to propose. Some of the equivalents to ballroom costumes on the islands, it appeared from the photographs exhibited, were very meagre, consisting in some cases of little more than a couple of shells, one of which was worn on the chest. This airy costume, however, was, by a curious perversity, not the one employed in a certain dance in which it might reasonably have been acceptable, a terpsichorean feat which began on Sunday evening and lasted until the following Thursday night. This dance, which was indulged in for the purpose of insuring, according to the native belief, good harvests or fishing, was undertaken in an elaborate and an apparently heavy dress. The doctor also described what are known as "death dances," in which the participators impersonated the dead for the purpose of inducing their surviving relatives to believe that the departed were not really dead. In order to complete the illusion, the dancers mimicked the walk and the other peculiarities of the dead persons they

represented. It was a sort of All Souls' festival, which took place annually. As the people had been Christian for a quarter of a century, they had given up this dance, and there were some who did not know what it was like. Dr. Haddon, however, induced some of the natives to reproduce it and others, as well as models of the masks and costumes worn on such occasions, photographs of which he exhibited. Another very interesting photograph was that which was shown, by means of the cinematograph, of two natives producing fire by means of friction.



Various discoveries are reported from different parts of the country. At the end of October, while a number of workmen were engaged trenching part of the Acharacle glebe, Argyleshire, they came upon what at first was thought to be the stump of an old tree, but which, on closer inspection, turned out to be a well-defined canoe, 7 feet 6 inches in length, formed from the solid trunk of an oak-tree, and still in a very fair state of preservation. The inside bottom of the canoe presents a charred and ragged appearance, while the marks of the stone axe are distinctly discernible, particularly on the bow and stern. It is at present in the custody of the Rev. Mr. Mackinnon, of Acharacle Manse. Another Scottish find was made in a field at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, where the plough turned up the lid of a stone cist, within which was a finely shaped and ornamented urn. The urn was quite empty, though there were some ashes in the cist. A peculiar thing about the discovery is that the top of the cist was not more than 10 or 11 inches from the surface, and though the field has been in cultivation for nearly sixty years, the presence of the "stone coffin" was undiscovered till now.



One or two finds of coins have been made. During recent excavations for a grave in the Winford parish churchyard a number of silver coins were unearthed, most of them being in good preservation. The Rector (the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson) has submitted them for examination to Mr. A. S. Grueber, F.S.A., assistant keeper at the British Museum, and they prove to be three silver pennies of Edward I., coined at London; two silver

pennies of Edward III., coined at York ; one silver penny of Edward III., coined at Berwick ; one silver penny of Edward III., coined at London ; and four groats of Edward III., coined at London. There was also a small silver coin of the German Empire, coined at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon which the name Ludovic is discernible. At Smalley Bight Farm, Stanley, near Wakefield, a ploughman at work in one of the fields turned up an earthenware vase, and exposed to view a large number of bronze coins. The vase, which was scarcely 2 feet below the surface of the ground, was, unfortunately, broken to pieces. The coins, of which there are some 6,000, all of bronze, date from the time of the Roman occupation of Great Britain, and many of them are in an excellent state of preservation. Most of them are about the size of a sixpence, and a little, if any, thicker, while the largest are no bigger than a shilling. Some of the best preserved bear the name of Constantine, with the word Constantinopolis, while others have on one side a head, with the inscription "Urbs Roma," and on the other a design depicting Romulus and Remus being suckled by the she-wolf. The vase was about 18 inches high, and of rough, unglazed earthenware. No similar discovery has been made in the district before.



Discoveries of another kind have been made further south. While excavating on an estate adjoining Lympne Castle, an old Roman military station near Hythe, the workmen unearthed a cinerary urn containing bones and ashes, while near it were a coin and the skeletons of a man and a child. The British Museum authorities, to whom the urn and coin have been submitted, state that the urn is 1,800 years old, and that the coin was in circulation during the period between 200 B.C. and A.D. 50. On one side of the coin is the head of Apollo, and on the other the head of a bull.



On the wall of a dwelling-house in Market Street, Rye, which has been undergoing renovation, a remarkable old fresco painting has been discovered. The house was formerly part of the Old Flushing Inn, a once notorious haunt of smugglers. The building is one of

the most ancient in Rye. Underground there is a most capacious cellar, with a 10-feet pitch ; the Flemish bricks, which were extensively used in the construction of the building, and the old solid oak panelling, with its frieze of Tudor roses, and the letters "Ry" plainly discernible—indicating that the name of the town was spelt differently in those days—all prove conclusively the age of the inn. On a morning in October one of the decorators, in sounding the "wall" of the front-room, ascertained that it was solid oak panelling, and a small piece of plaster dropped down, which, upon examination, was found to have an old English letter on the back. Then the panelling was removed, and behind it was seen a good specimen of old English fresco effectively displayed on the plaster. Whether the Old Flushing was at a more remote period the home of any Christian organization or not is not known, says the *Sussex Daily News*, but the subject-matter of the fresco is suggestive that such was the case. It is allegorical in style, and contains three inscriptions in old English lettering, one from the *Magnificat*, while the other two are not clearly discernible. That which can be read with comparative ease is :

"My soul magnifyeth ye Lord and my spirit rejoiceth in God my Saviour, for He hath regarded ye lowliness of His hand maiden ; for all generations shall call me blessed, for He that is mighty hath done to me great things, and blessed is His name."

The style of the work and the subjects depicted are strongly suggestive that it was done in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. For instance, there is plainly to be seen the English and French coat-of-arms—the lions and the fleur-de-lys, reminiscent of the period when England claimed sovereignty over France. The artistic element is represented by flowers, including the Tudor rose, which are intermingled with leaves, and there are clearly depicted weird, fantastic, and grotesque figures, including various types of animals, birds, etc. There are also three transverse bars, one with a red background, and the other two with green backgrounds, all bearing the words, "Soli deo honore" (for the honour of God alone). The fresco is in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

In Norfolk, while some workmen were engaged in deepening a ditch on the estate of East Winch Hall, they came upon some wrought stones and a perfect coped stone coffin lid. The latter was 6 feet 3 inches long and 8 inches deep at the centre, tapering from head to foot, and ornamented in a way that indicates thirteenth-century work.

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The *Western Morning News* of November 9 reports that an interesting discovery has been made in the parish church of St. Mary's, Brixham, which is undergoing repair. On taking up the flooring of the south transept there were found two lids of stone coffins. The smaller, and probably the more ancient, is 5 feet in length, tapering evenly from 1 foot at the foot to 1 foot 11 inches at the head, but unfortunately of this slab about 11 inches have been cut away when it was fitted as a paving-stone. It is slightly coped, and incised with a cross formed of foliated bars inserted in a circle, this again resting on a long, slender shaft, where it extends towards the foot, and terminates on a base of three steps. This ornamentation is but slightly worn, and the small size of the lid, together with the cross (which recalls the ancient wheel used for kindling a fire), betokens that the occupant of the coffin of which this was the cover was a woman. The material is Purbeck marble, that which is used for the pillars of Exeter Cathedral. The cross is almost identical with those on similar coffins at Eccleston Priory, Margans, and Bakewell, which belong to the Early English period of our architecture, from about 1154-1272. The same may be said of the larger coffin lid, which fortunately is quite perfect, and not worn as is the former. This splendid specimen probably covered the coffin of an ecclesiastic. It is of the largest size, measuring 7 feet in length, 1 foot 9 inches in breadth at the feet, spreading evenly to the head, where it is 2 feet 9 inches in breadth. It is 6 inches in thickness, the under edge standing out $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches beyond the upper, the space between being worked in bold mouldings, forming an elegant border to the cross. The latter ends in trefoils, and is adorned with a beautiful segmental nimbus. A long shaft adorned with one leaf on either side of foliage close up to the cross extends

to the foot, where it ends on a base of three steps. The decorations of this slab are almost identical with those of a coffin cover in the Guildhall Chapel, London, which has been identified with Early English work of the twelfth century, and with one preserved in the minster at Crediton.

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The Archæological Department at Rangoon has begun an investigation of the prehistoric civilization of Burma, and more particularly of the lake dwellings in Upper Burma, about which at present little is known.

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We have received a copy of the report of the Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-Rubbing Society for the year 1904-1905. Six meetings were held during the year, and papers were read on such diverse subjects as "Paving Tiles in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire"; "Innsbruck: its History and Monuments"; and "Some Ancient Temples and Buildings of India and Ceylon." The Society, of which Miss Swann is the president, satisfactorily maintains its membership and the interest of its meetings.

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It is reported that an archæological discovery of great importance to the history of the Greek period of Continental Sicily has just been made at Naples. Some work was being done under the foundations of the prison of Santa Maria Novella, when vestiges of a buried structure were struck. These were followed to a depth of 30 feet below the foundation, and were then found to be the ruins of a fine Greek villa. These ruins are of great interest, as they throw light on the ancient topography in the region.

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Some years ago traces of the foundations of the Carmelite Priory which formerly stood on a site a little to the south of the burgh of Linlithgow were discovered in the course of operations in the cutting of a drain. A few days ago, says the *Glasgow Herald* of October 19, steps were taken by the owner of the ground, Mr. J. G. B. Henderson, W.S., of Netherparkley, to have the foundations completely exposed, and it has been found that the main building was 120 feet long by

27 feet broad, with a wing to the south 56 feet long by 23 feet broad. The foundations were about 5 feet, and the walls, it is thought, must have been about 2 feet 9 inches in width. The eastern part of the main building was probably the chapel, as in the rubbish above a paved stone floor there have been found the remains of well-carved mullions and fragments of painted glass and lead. There appears to have been a small circular tower or buttress at the north-east corner of the chapel, and possibly another at the angle formed by the western wall of the wing and the main buildings. The only other object of interest found was a bronze ring of much earlier date than the building. It has been ascertained that a large number of interments had been made on the north and east sides of the buildings, but the bones have, as far as possible, been left undisturbed. The Priory was founded before 1290, and was no doubt destroyed about 1561, and thereafter used as a quarry by the inhabitants of the burgh and neighbourhood. The community cannot have been of much importance, and only a few writs in connection with it, and one impression of the conventual seal, have been preserved. Careful plans have now been made, and the foundations are to be shortly again covered up.

After many risks, consequent on improper and scattered receptacles, the Corporation of Winchester have had their valuable MSS. placed in a fireproof chamber, and within it, in a handsome oaken cabinet, their fine series of charters, two of which are lost. They are mentioned by *Inspeximus*—viz., one of Henry I., and another of John. The following is a summary of the charters and letters patent arranged in the cabinet by Alderman W. H. Jacob: Henry II., two; Richard I., one; Henry III., one; Edward I., one; Edward II., two; Edward III., three; Richard II., one; Henry IV. and Queen Joan, four; Henry VI., three; Edward IV., one; Henry VII., two; Henry VIII., four; Philip and Mary, one; Elizabeth, two; James I., one; Charles II., one; James II., two; George II., one; George III., one. Amongst the MSS. also is a fine counterpart of an indenture between Prior Valentine, of St. Swithin's, and the Mayor, Simon le

Draper, by which the convent binds him and the monks to keep in repair and defensive condition the King's and the South Gates. The Prior's seal attached has a good impression of the counter-seal (a copy of an ancient gem). The regnal year is not decipherable, but it is in the reign of Henry, the son of King John. It is noteworthy that Simon le Draper does not appear in the long and defective city table of Mayors. There are two curious rolls of customs "come down to us from our elderne," one possibly of the thirteenth century, and the other a copy of Henry VI.'s time, and the scribe, at the close of his labours, on a roll nearly 6 feet long, rejoices in a Latin rhyme, the purport of which is, "It is finished. For Christ's sake give me drink"—and he deserved it. It is worth record that the Guild of Merchants mentioned in the charters dates back to 856, founded by Alfred the Great's father, Ethelwulf. Moreover, Winchester had a corporate existence in 897, when Beornwulf was wicreeve. The charters include various privileges—mints, mills, exchange of moneys, fairs, markets, etc. There is a fine collection of City Chamberlain Rolls awaiting attention.

The *Builder* of Nov. 11 contained a very full and good account of the splendid and stately church at Blythburgh, a little Essex village. A feature of the interior is the old oak work. The old oak seats in the nave are coeval with the present church. Two illustrations were given of the carved bench-end finials, representing Sloth and Hypocrisy—part of a series depicting the seven deadly sins. The church is about to undergo much-needed repair on sound lines. The previous week's issue of our contemporary contained four drawings by Mr. Sidney Heath of the curious old font at Dolton Church, Devon, which is evidently made from portions of an ancient cross of Celtic character. The actual work, of elaborately interlacing pattern, "must date back to the seventh or eighth century, but as to its provenance, and when and how the fragments came to be put to their present purpose, it would be useless to speculate." This number of the *Builder* also contained some interesting historical and architectural "Notes at Bruges," illustrated by sketches drawn by Mr. E. Stanley Mitton.

Among recent periodical and newspaper articles of antiquarian interest have been the following: "Homeric Puzzles," by Andrew Lang, in the *Morning Post*, November 10; "The Ancient Parish of Kilcullen," by J. S. O'Grady, in the *Leinster Leader*, November 4; an account of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Gezer, by the Rev. A. W. Cooke, M.A., in the *Methodist Times*, November 2; "Roman Remains in Tynedale Churches," in the *Newcastle Journal*, October 28; "St. Wandrille"—a ruined abbey and cloisters in a Normandy byway—with some fine illustrations, by H. Wilmer, in *Country Life*, October 28; "Melandra Castle," in the *Sheffield Independent*, October 27; and "A Tomb at Ravenna," by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady), with two plates, in the *Monthly Review*, October. We may add that the *Illustrated London News* has had, in recent issues, a variety of pictures of interest to archæologists. The issue for October 28 contained two pages of drawings of discoveries in Mexico and Peru; that for November 4 had a photographic view of a Roman conduit lately discovered in Vienna; and that for November 11 nine photographic illustrations of recent finds in the Forum at Rome, including sepulchral vases and dishes, and a hut-urn, which contained cremated human bones.



Naseby Fight: An Historic Ride.

BY W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

I sometimes think that nowhere blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Cæsar bled.
OMAR KHAYYAM.

TWAS October, but the autumn sun was warm as I rode through the old town of Market Harborough, *en route* for the scene of Naseby Fight. I had long before decided that there was but one way to visit a Civil War battlefield—namely, on horseback. Everywhere in the avenues of the past there is heard the sound of horse-hoofs galloping, and from time immemorial the bravest deeds of men

have been associated with horses. Nowhere have their hoofs a more romantic ring than through the records of the Civil War, and never did horse and man strive more bravely together than at Naseby Fight. A day may come when men, still murdering each other in some holy cause, may fight battles from motor-chariots. And at a yet later day historical enthusiasts, discarding the then mode of locomotion, may drive out in motor-cars to visit, in the true old-world spirit thereof, the scene of the great Battle of —! But that day is not yet come, and there is still good horse-flesh in "the Shires"!

The road from Market Harborough rises steeply. As I rode through the villages of East Farndon and Clipston, ever gaining higher ground, mile upon mile of fertile country stretched out before me—a vista of loveliness. Little more than an hour's ride, and I had passed the obelisk which commemorates the battle, but does not mark the spot where it was fought, and had gained the village of Naseby, which, as Carlyle says, "stands yet, on its old hill-top, very much as it did in Saxon days."* And this "old hill-top," the centre of England, and the highest point in the Midlands, commands a view of almost unrivalled beauty.

In early life I had read *The Children of the New Forest*, a tale of Stuart England, by Captain Marryat. And the reading of that book (one of the happiest recollections of my childhood) had much to do with my boyish hatred for Roundheads, my enthusiasm "for Church and King." Prince Rupert, Falkland, Goring, Roundway Down, Marston Moor, *Naseby Fight*—these names still ring in my ear like a line from *Lycidas* or *Atalanta*, conjuring up as many romantic associations as a *fête champêtre* of Antoine Watteau, or the mention of Wilfred of Ivanhoe or the Comte de la Fère. And though my devotion to "the cause" had in no way been cooled by subsequent readings in Clarendon and Warburton, Carlyle and Gardiner, it was not so much these historical studies as the recollection of my childish enthusiasm which made me bend forward so longingly to the scene of

* *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, with elucidations by Thomas Carlyle, vol. i., p. 230 (second edition).

Naseby Fight. And as I cantered across the very ground where Astley drew up the Royalist foot on that memorable 14th of June, 1645, when, as Clarendon says, "The King and the kingdoms were lost,"* it was easy to turn back the clock some 200 years, and to repeople the ground with Cavaliers and Roundheads:

And the bray of Rupert's trumpets sounded louder in mine ear.

Apart from that primal importance attached to it by Clarendon, Naseby Fight has a peculiar significance in English history, for the result of the battle was largely due to the talents of Oliver Cromwell. After the Parliamentary victory at Newbury (October 27, 1644), Cromwell saw that, to carry through the war successfully, it was necessary to remodel the army. The other Puritan leaders—Manchester, Essex, Waller and Denbigh—would not take full advantage of their victories. They desired not to crush Charles, but to force him back to the position of a constitutional King.† Cromwell conceived the idea of the Self-Denying Ordinance, a measure which declared the tenure of military office incompatible with a seat in either House of Parliament. Zouch Tate, member for Northampton, introduced the Bill into the Long Parliament.‡ By its passage, Manchester, Essex, Waller, and Denbigh lost their commands.§ Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary army, while Cromwell, whose services were felt to be indispensable, received a dispensation from the Self-Denying Ordinance, and was appointed Lieutenant-General.|| He was virtually at the head of affairs, and under his direction the whole army was remodelled on the plan of the Ironsides.¶ Thus arose the new model army. It was despised, for some unaccount-

able reason, both by King Charles* and Prince Rupert.† The result of Naseby Fight showed that it deserved anything but contempt.

Local tradition asserts that King Charles spent the night prior to the Battle of Naseby at Market Harborough, and a house—now a boot-shop—is still pointed out as having sheltered royalty on this occasion. As a matter of fact, Charles had little or no rest that night. He intended sleeping at Lubenham, in Leicestershire, about two miles from Market Harborough. In the depth of the night he was roused, and told that the advance-guard of the enemy was near. He rode to Market Harborough, where he arrived, according to some authorities, at midnight;‡ according to others, early in the morning.§ He then sent for Prince Rupert, and while waiting for his nephew, spent the time, according to Heath, a contemporary historian, "resting himself in a chair in a low room"||—probably in the boot-shop. A council of war was held, and it was decided that "they should give the enemy battle."¶ So the Royalist army rode some two miles out of Market Harborough, and took up its position on a long ridge, near East Farndon, on the road to Naseby. "About eight of the clock in the morning," says Clarendon, "it began to be doubted whether the intelligence they had heard of the enemy was true."** Rupert, ever eager for the fray, sent forward Ruce the scoutmaster to make further discovery. Ruce lazily returned with a tale that Fairfax was nowhere to be seen. Rupert determined to seek for the enemy himself, and, taking a body of horse and musketeers with him, rode forward over the rolling ground on the road to Naseby. After passing through the village of Clipston, he mounted a rising ground, from which he descried the Parliamentary army, as he fancied, in full retreat. As a matter of fact,

* *History of the Rebellion*, by Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 48 (edition of 1799).

† *History of the English People*, by John Richard Green, vol. iii., pp. 238, 239 (four-volume edition).

‡ *Oliver Cromwell*, by Reinhold Pauli, p. 46.

§ *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written by his widow, Lucy, p. 225 (Dryden House Memoirs edition).

|| *Dictionary of National Biography*, art. Sir Thomas Fairfax.

¶ Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 7.

VOL. I.

* *History of the Great Civil War*, by Samuel Ranson Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 198 (first edition).

† *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, by Eva Scott, p. 172 (first edition).

‡ Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. iii., p. 474.

§ Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 207.

|| *A Chronicle of the late Intestine War in the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by James Heath, gent., p. 78 (second edition, folio, London, 1726).

¶ *Ibid.*

** Clarendon, vol. iv., pp. 44, 45.

Fairfax had ordered his army to rendezvous early in the morning on that spot north-east of Naseby which is now marked by the obelisk commemorating the battle. The position was a strong one, but Cromwell saw that the north-west side of the Naseby plateau would afford one even stronger, and begged Fairfax to fall back. Acting on his Lieutenant's advice, the General led his men through the village of Naseby.* Such was the explanation of the movement which Rupert took for a retreat. It lured him forwards. He led his men round the ground where the battle was eventually fought, and took up a position on an eminence known as Dust Hill, north of Naseby and the Parliamentary army. At the same time he sent a message to the King, telling him to advance as speedily as possible. Charles advanced, and his men, unfortunately, "made so much haste, that they left many of their ordnance behind them."† When Fairfax saw Rupert appear on Dust Hill, he again changed his position, retreating a hundred paces, "that the King's Army, marching upon plain ground, might not well discern in what form their Battel was drawn, nor see any confusion therein."‡ The Parliamentary army was now within a mile of the village of Naseby, and its position was a strong one. The troops were divided into three sections. "Lieutenant-General Cromwel commanded the right wing of Horse, wherein were five regiments, and the addition of Colonel Rossiter's troops, who were newly come when the fight began, and took his post there: Commissary-General Ireton commanded the left wing of Horse and Dragoons: and the General and Major-General Skippon the main Battel of Foot."§ The Royalist troops were drawn up in much the same manner. A body of horse, commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, stood on the left, facing Cromwell. Lord Astley drew up the foot in the centre. Behind them stood King Charles, surrounded by his life-guards—the "show troop." Rupert, with his brother Maurice, remained with the

cavalry on Dust Hill, and formed the right wing. This section included Sir Robert Byron, whose brother was a forefather of the poet.* The Byrons were all, as Mrs. Hutchinson relates, "passionately the King's."† The Royalist battle-word was "God and Queen Mary";‡ that of the Roundheads, "God our strength."§

Naseby Fight began about ten a.m., "And the first charge," says Clarendon, "was given by Prince Rupert; who, with his own and his brother Prince Maurice's troop, performed it with his usual vigour." Rupert had heard that Cromwell was on the field, and he sought to meet him, where he had previously found him, on the enemy's left wing. But he was disappointed. It was Ireton with whom he had to deal. The Roundheads had the advantage both of position and numbers,|| but the Cavaliers bore all before them.

For Rupert never comes but to conquer or to fall.

At Naseby he was fated to do neither. He won his part of the battle, as at Edgehill and Marston Moor; but, as on former occasions, displayed "the faults of his merits." With incorrigible impetuosity he made his old mistake. Pressing upon the enemy, he swept them off the field, and galloped into the village of Naseby.¶ There he had an adventure which is described in a Puritan letter of the time:

"A party of theirs that broke through the left wing of horse came quite behind the rear to our Train; the Leader of them, being a person somewhat in habit to the General (Fairfax), in a red montero, as the General had. He came as a friend; our Commander of the guard of the Train went with his hat in his hand and asked him, How the day went? thinking it had been the General. The Cavalier, who we since heard was Rupert, asked him and the rest

* Plan of Naseby Fight in Green's *History of the English People*, vol. iii., p. 242.

† Hutchinson's *Memoirs*, p. 122.

‡ *Memoirs and Correspondence of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by Eliot Warburton, vol. iii., p. 106.

§ *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 40. Sprigg does not allow that the Cavaliers put any faith in God, and states that their battle-word was merely "Queen Mary."

|| Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 212.

¶ *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, p. 173.

* Gardiner, vol. ii., pp. 208, 209.

† *Anglia Rediviva*, compiled for the public good by Joshua Sprigg, p. 39. Sprigg was chaplain to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

‡ Heath, p. 78.

§ *Ibid.*

if they would have quarter? They cried No; gave fire, and instantly beat them off. It was a happy deliverance."^{*}

Though Rupert and his Cavaliers were thus successful on the right, in other parts of the field the Royal cause was not prospering. Astley, it is true, was holding his own well in the centre, but Cromwell was "victorious and diligent on the Right."[†] He beat the Northern and Newark Horse, and then, with prompt decision, held back part of his force wherewith to master the Royalist foot. These "stood manfully to it,"[‡] but they were no match for the Ironsides. In a little they were thrown into confusion.

So when Prince Rupert, after finding himself unsupported at Naseby village, rode back to the main scene of action, he found the Cavaliers in such dire distress that he made straight for the side of the King. Charles had ridden forward into the mêlée, and was "now discharging the part of a souldier, animating his men to a second round charge upon the horse opposite to him."[§] He and Rupert, "with the manifest hazard of their own lives,"^{||} tried to rally the Royal forces.

Sabran, the then French resident, affirms that Charles twice rallied the infantry, but in vain.[¶] He besought the "show troop" to make another bid for victory. "One charge more, gentlemen!" cried the King, "one charge more, and the day is ours."^{**} But the quest was hopeless: the Royal guards broke and fled, and all was over. Charles was forced to leave the field. That he did so against his will is certain, for Clarendon writes:

"The King, as was said before, was even upon the point of charging the enemy in the head of his guards, when the Earl of Carnarworth, who rode next to him (a man never suspected for infidelity, nor one from whom

the King would have received counsel in such a case), on a sudden laid his hand on the bridle of the King's horse, and swearing two or three foul-mouthed Scottish oaths (for of that nation he was), said, 'Will you go upon your death in an instant?' and, before his Majesty understood what he would have, turned his horse round; upon which a word ran through the troops that they should march to the right hand, which was both from charging the enemy, or assisting their own men."^{***}

Many Cavaliers—about 5,000 in all—were made prisoners. The Royal Standard and the King's cabinet of letters fell into the hands of the enemy, who, according to Clarendon, "left no manner of barbarous cruelty unexercised that day; and in the pursuit killed above one hundred women, whereof some were officers' wives of quality."[†]

Here is the relation of a Puritan eyewitness after the fight:

"I saw the field so hestrewed with carcases of horse and man as was most sad to behold, because subjects under one government; but most happy in this because they were most of them professed enemies of God and of His Son."[‡]

Though the battlefield of Naseby, to one who is "passionately the King's," is a scene replete with sad memories, it has its amusing side too—the correspondence of Cromwell. "I confess," says Sir John Skelton in his monograph on Charles I., "that to my ear more than one of the despatches which after victory he (Cromwell) wrote from the battlefield, and which by Mr. Carlyle's magic have been translated into martial melodies, do not ring true."[§] "God made them as stubble to our swords,"^{||} writes Cromwell after Marston Moor, at which battle he had the assistance of David Lesley and the splendid army of the Scots. And that is ever his style. He is careful to show that no one except the Lord—no meaner ally—had any share in the victory of the Ironsides.

* Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 47. This story is accepted by both Gardiner and Warburton.

† Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 48.

‡ Warburton, vol. iii., p. 111, footnote.

§ *Charles I.*, by Sir John Skelton, p. 158 (Goupil and Co.'s Illustrated Historical Biographies).

|| Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. i., p. 207.

* Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. i., p. 232.

† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 475.

‡ Heath, p. 79.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 48.

¶ *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*, by Isaac Disraeli, vol. ii., p. 379.

** Warburton, vol. iii., p. 109. For other testimonies to the King's bravery, see *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 43; Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 214; and Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. iii., p. 475.

Describing the Battle of Naseby, Cromwell writes:

"I can say this of Naseby, that when I saw the enemy draw up and march in gallant order toward us, and we a company of poor ignorant men, to seek to order our battle, the General having commanded me to order all the horse, I could not, riding alone about my business, but smile out to God in praises, in assurance of victory, because God would by things that are not bring to nought things that are, of which I had great assurance, and God did it."*

Gardiner has made a careful calculation of the numbers on either side at Naseby, from which it appears that Fairfax had 14,000 men in the field as against Charles's 7,500.† In these circumstances, however, it had been made clear to Cromwell that God would by things that are not (Fairfax's 14,000) bring to nought things that are (Charles's 7,500) "If this," says Skelton, "is not cant, what is it?" And he adds: "No one now denies that Carlyle sometimes mistook a sham heroism, a sham godliness, for the genuine article."‡ Cromwell is not alone in this "sham godliness." Joshua Sprigg, Chaplain to General Fairfax, writes of Naseby fight as "being brought (through the goodness of God) to so hopeful an issue."§ Fairfax himself describes the battle as a "never-to-be-forgotten mercy," and desires only that the glory "may be given to God in an extraordinary day of thanksgiving."||

But, to do justice to Puritan recorders of the battle, it must be owned that they are unanimous in praising the bravery of the Cavaliers. Okey, who commanded the Parliamentary dragoons, describes "the Royalists moving in a very stately and gallant style."¶ The Parliamentary weekly account mentions Lord Northampton's troops as fighting "with such gallantry as few ever saw the like."** Joshua Sprigg relates

how "the enemy this while marched up in good order, a swift march, with a great deal of gallantry and resolution," owns that Astley's foot were "not wanting in courage," and describes the Royalist left wing as "standing with incredible courage and resolution, although we attempted them in the flanks, front and rear."* Another Puritan writer affirms that "nothing could equal the gallantry of the Cavaliers, except their want of discipline."†

Want of discipline! But for that defect Church and King might have triumphed. Yet this defect was but as a spot on the sun—the sun of bravery which even the Puritans could scarce forbear to praise. But not only on account of bravery are the Cavaliers of King Charles worthy of honour. Whereas the Roundheads fought for liberty and material advantage (so they thought), the Royalists took arms merely for an ideal. Whatever may be thought of this ideal, all must own that these were noble men, who, giving for its sake lands, health, life itself, looked upon giving as their greatest joy, and gave with enthusiasm. Their brilliant failure remains one of the brightest pages in England's story. The Cavaliers of King Charles should never be forgotten.

Bright were these as blossom of old.

"I would not seem overcurious in search of an apt or inapt quotation," but nothing can be fitter than a line of Swinburne to praise at once and to describe the men who fought in a cause, the essence of which was *enthusiasm*.



The Tower of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.



RAVELLERS by rail approaching Shrewsbury Station cannot fail being struck with the noble appearance of the ancient Abbey Church and its massive western tower. The Benedictine Abbey of Shrewsbury was founded

* See authority cited by Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 211. The letter is quoted by Green in *History of the English People*, vol. iii., p. 242, and by Skelton in *Charles I.*, p. 158.

† Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 211.

‡ Skelton, p. 39.

§ *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 44.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 50.

¶ Warburton, vol. iii., p. 106.

** *Ibid.*, footnote.

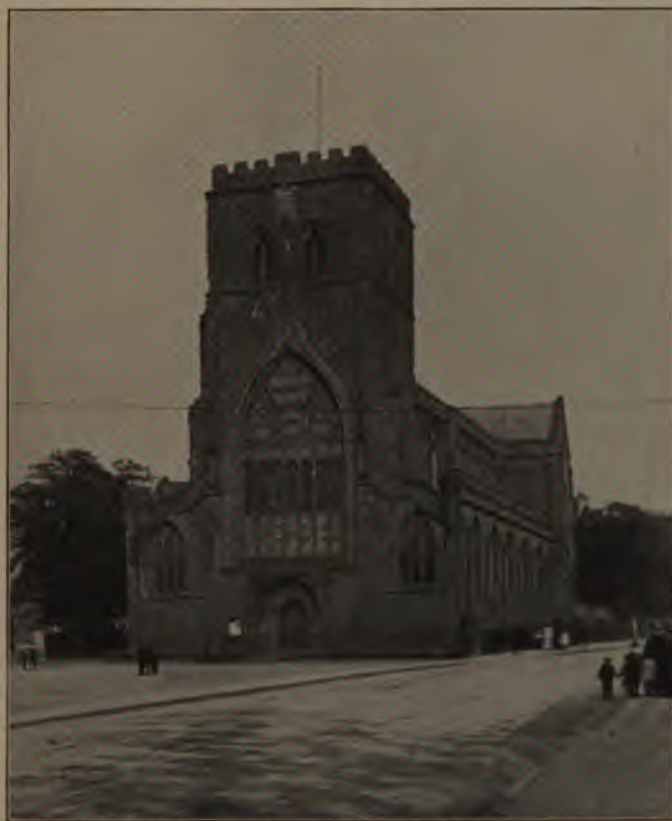
* *Anglia Rediviva*, pp. 39, 43, 45.

† Quoted by Warburton, vol. iii., p. 111.

about the year 1083 by Earl Roger de Montgomery, a companion of the Conqueror, to whom he gave nearly the whole county of Salop as a reward for his services. Earl Roger built Shrewsbury Castle and the Abbey Church and monastic buildings, and a few days before his death, in 1094, received the tonsure and became a monk of the Abbey, being shortly afterwards interred "in the

Dissolution, but the chancel and transepts were taken down. The vicarage of the Holy Cross was endowed at an early period, certainly early in the thirteenth century, as from that time a long list of vicars occurs.

The church was originally Norman, but in the fourteenth century the monks took down the westernmost part of the nave, and rebuilt it in the Perpendicular style then in vogue.



SHREWSBURY ABBEY CHURCH: WEST FRONT.

new church, between the two altars." The Abbey soon grew rich. At Domesday it possessed four manors and seven churches, besides the exclusive right of grinding the corn of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury. At its dissolution it possessed thirty-three manors; and its annual income was about £600. The nave of the Abbey church was parochial, and so escaped destruction at the

So that we have the curious spectacle of massive circular Norman pillars at the eastern end of the nave and fourteenth century pillars and arcading at the western end. On the site of the two westernmost bays of the Norman nave they built a broad and massive tower, of great dignity and beauty, and inserted on its west side a sumptuous Gothic window of seven lights. The church has

undergone several restorations—not always very happy ones—but in 1887, by the munificence of an anonymous donor, a splendid new chancel was erected from designs by Pearson, who has very successfully blended the Norman and the Perpendicular. At the east end, however, he designed a somewhat gaudy triptych, to serve for a reredos, which is not generally thought to harmonize with the surroundings. In 1894 the same generous benefactor gave the money to build a new roof and the clerestory of the nave. The church still lacks transepts, but except for this defect we have a singularly complete and handsome building.

The massive tower contains a peal of eight bells, which are supported upon a strong wooden frame, propped by great struts which rest against the walls. Owing to the faulty construction of the bell-frame, and the vibration from ringing the bells, alarming cracks have appeared in the south and north-east sides, which endanger the stability of the tower, and require almost immediate reparation. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and other experts have examined the fabric, and ultimately the Vicar and churchwardens decided to call in to their aid the well-known architect, Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. Mr. Brakspear most carefully inspected the tower and the damage already existing there, and sent in a detailed report of the works required to be done. His report expresses so lucidly the present condition of the Abbey tower that I have no hesitation in reproducing portions of it.

“The present tower of the Abbey church was built about 1360 upon the site of the two westernmost bays of the Norman nave. Out of the great number of our large churches which formerly had this added feature, Shrewsbury is one of the few that remains to the present day. This is doubtless due to the builders doing away with the old walls of the nave, and building the new walls of the tower from the foundation, although they left the lower part of the Norman west wall to carry the new work.

“The tower is roughly 25 feet square internally at its base, and 104 feet high. The front is divided into three stages of unequal heights, flanked by shallow buttresses to the two lower stages. The bottom

stage has in the middle a Norman doorway of two members, with a doorway of three members inserted for strength at the time the tower was added. The centre stage is occupied by a large window of seven lights divided by a transom, beneath which the lights are solid. Over the window is an ogee crocketed label, and flanking it on either side, at the springing level, are niches in the buttresses, containing figures of the patron saints of the church, St. Peter and St. Paul. The top or belfry stage has a canopied niche in the centre, supported by the window label, and retains the original figure of a knight in armour. On each side the niche are two light windows with traceried heads and labels over. The tower is capped by a simple moulded cornice with a battlemented parapet above, built in brick at the time the roof was reroofed in 1647. The north and south sides of the tower are similar to each other, and have two three-light windows in line with those of the nave clerestory, and two above in the belfry stage similar to those on the west side. There are bold buttresses opposite the west face of the tower having two sets off, but opposite the east face it was originally intended to have flying buttresses across the aisles, which is shown by the toothing still remaining in the tower walls. The east face has belfry windows similar to the others, and there are circular staircases in each angle from the clerestory parapet that show externally in the form of shallow buttresses.

“The whole tower is built in red sandstone, with ashlar facings inside and out. Externally, particularly on the south and west sides, this stone has weathered very badly, and the buttresses in places have entirely decomposed, as also have the labels over the windows and some of the jambstones. The window tracery and niche with the figure on the west side are of a whiter and much harder stone that has weathered very little.

“The bells are supported upon a strong frame, which is further propped by great struts from the walls of the tower itself. Owing to this faulty construction of the bell-frame, the vibration from ringing the bells has caused an alarming crack to appear on the south side toward the west angle, through

the full thickness of the wall, and also in the stair turret of the north-east angle. As these cracks endanger the stability of the structure the matter of the bells should be the first thing attended to, and can only be remedied by rehanging the bells on a properly constructed frame supported only on beams kept as low down as possible, but the bells themselves may be kept up higher than at present, and so give more space for the ringers.

"As soon as this is attended to, the cracks can be dealt with. That on the south side can be rectified by cutting out the defective wall in pieces, and making, with new walling, a good bond with the sound work on either side. The treatment of the crack in the north-west turret will be more difficult, especially as at some time part of the already very thin outer wall on the north side has been cut away to make a chase for the flue from the heating boiler. This flue must be disposed of in some other way that may be afterwards decided upon, the outer face of the turret made good with new stone, and the inner crack treated as that upon the south side. When these two cracks and the bell-frame have been made good, the absolute stability of the structure will be insured, and the walls and buttresses can next be treated."

Mr. Brakspear's report then goes on to speak in detail of the work that will require to be done to the walls and buttresses, those on the south and west sides being far more decayed than the east and north faces. The cost of repairing the tower will be considerable, probably not less than £1,300, and with the additional cost entailed by rehanging the bells, the total expense will, in all likelihood, amount to £2,000. As the work urgently requires to be put in hand, the Vicar (the Rev. B. Blaxland) and the churchwardens of the Abbey church are busily engaged in collecting subscriptions for this purpose. Perhaps some readers of the *Antiquary* may feel inclined to give a helping hand!

The Abbey church contains many interesting monuments, some of them brought here from neighbouring churches. At the west end of the north aisle is an exceedingly fine monument to Richard Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Eliza-

beth's reign; another to Sir William Charlton, 1524; and a Jacobean altar-tomb to William Jones, alderman, 1612. In the south aisle is the effigy of a knight in armour of the date of King John, which a modern brass declares to be Earl Roger, the founder! A cross-legged knight in armour is believed to be Sir Walter de Dunstanville, who died in 1240. On another monument is a foliated cross, and the figure of an ecclesiastic, with chalice, bell, book, and candle, and the letters T : M : O : R : E : U : A. There is an interesting effigy of a lawyer with a coif, of *temp.* Edward I.; and a figure of a knight in plate armour, with a long loose robe over it, and his head clad in a cowl. At the west end of the nave is a screen with foliated niches—perhaps a portion of a reredos—and usually called St. Wenefrede's shrine. The bones of St. Wenefrede were brought to the Abbey in 1137 and placed in a costly shrine, which tended to raise the church greatly in popular esteem.

The church was exceptionally rich in relics. Besides the body of St. Wenefrede, it possessed the body of St. Helerius, confessor. There were bones and hair of apostles, prophets, popes, bishops, martyrs, and confessors innumerable. Here, too, were portions of the robe and shift, couch and tomb of the Blessed Virgin, and some of her milk! But the more veritable relics were those of St. Thomas à Becket, which were brought from Canterbury by Abbot Adam shortly after the archbishop's murder, and included the rochet in which St. Thomas was wont to celebrate Mass, and a part of that in which he was martyred, some cloth stained with his blood and brains, and portions of his hair-shirt, girdle, cowl, and gloves. The curious will find a complete list of these relics in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 42-43.

But little of the monastic buildings now remains. Much was swept away in 1840, when a new road was made. Of what is left the most interesting is the exquisitely carved octagonal stone pulpit of the refectory, of fourteenth century work. Mr. Hare pronounces it to be "the best of its kind, not only in England, but in the world."

Shrewsbury, with its fine old churches, its half-timbered houses, its castle, walls, schools,

and museum with an extensive collection of Roman remains from Uriconium, and its historical associations, is one of the most interesting places in the whole kingdom. Visitors go away charmed with what they have seen. It is one of those old-world places that Americans delight in. And yet, strangely enough, comparatively few Americans visit Shrewsbury. They land at Liver-



SHREWSBURY: THE OLD STONE REFECTORY PULPIT.

pool, pass a night at Chester, and the next day journey on to Stratford-on-Avon, little dreaming that in passing through Shrewsbury Station they are leaving unseen a town full of the most exquisite bits of antiquity that can anywhere be met with. To quote Hare once more, Shrewsbury is "beautifully situated, and a town which can only improve on more intimate acquaintance."

The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 348.)

THE Bear. Carriers were "every day to be had at the Beare in Basinghaw (Basinghall Street), whither came also those from Manchester (who lodged at the Beare), from Leeds, from Wakefield, and from Yorkshire generally."* This carriers' inn was in existence so late, at least, as 1742.†

"On Friday Sev'night last Mr. John Moor, formerly an Upholsterer in Pater-noster Row, who by Extravagancy was reduced to Poverty, and by Poverty brought to Distraction and Despair, hanged himself at the Bear Ale-house in Bow Street, Covent Garden. Before he did it, he wrote two Letters, one to his Mother, and another to a Woman, with whom it is said he kept Company, charging the Bearer not to deliver them till an hour after; which was accordingly observed. Wherein he told them, that Death to him was more eligible than Life; and that by the Time they should read those Lines he should be dead; which by the Event they found true. The Coroner's Inquest having sate upon the Body, brought in their Verdict, *Lunacy*."‡ This tavern was probably the *Brown Bear* (q.v.). The Bear was the sign of three old London book-sellers, one in Chancery Lane, 1600; another in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1629-1638, 1675, 1682, 1690; and another without Temple Bar, opposite St. Clement's Church, 1597.§ Sir Thomas Overbury's *Wittie Conceits*, etc., was printed for Robert Allott at the Bear in St. Paul's Churchyard. In 1761 there was a Bear Alley in Addle Hill, Thames Street; in Fleet Ditch, and at London Wall; a Bear Street in Leicester Fields (v. Bear and Ragged Staff); Bear Yard in "Long Walk, King John's Court"; in Silver Street, and in Vere Street, Clare Market.¶

* The *Carriers' Cosmographie*, by Taylor the Water-poet.

† *Daily Advertiser*, July 2 of that year.

‡ *London Journal*, May 19, 1721.

§ The *Bibliographer*, part 10, "Booksellers' and Printers' Signs.

London and its Environs, 1761, vol. i.

At the sign of the Bear at "High Park Corner" a Mr. Tresleler kept a livery-stable, where he sold "a most excellent and incomparable Cure for Horses troubled with Grease in the Heels, or Scratches, tho' broken out in the most violent manner, yea, altho' the Horse had it from the Damm."*

At the Bear in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields dwelt Robert Hullcap, who was "a parishioner of much respectability," and was chosen a vestryman in 1667, continuing such until 1682. . . . He was a considerable benefactor to the poor of the parish, having bequeathed a legacy of £40 per annum, "charged on certain messuages or tenements, late of Captain William Whitcombe, situate neare unto Drury Lane." This bequest the heir-at-law disputed, and in 1686 the parish relinquished further claim by accepting a certain sum.†

"To be Lett reasonable, And enter'd upon at Lady Day next, The Bear Tavern in the Strand; there are very good Vaults under the same; the House is in full Repair, and the fitting up of the Kitchen and other Things being to be left standing, will be ready for immediate Use."‡

At the Bear Inn in Drury Lane, notice is requested to be given of the finding of a "Grey Cornish Punch Gelding, under fourteen Hands, whitish Face, Dapple grey behind, mark'd with a K, cut in the Hair under the Ridge on the near side, cuts a little with the off Foot behind," which had strayed, or been stolen out of the grounds of William Whitmore, in the Parish of Chartsey, near Weybridge.§

"To be Lett, Two Houses in Bearbinder Lane, near the Mansion House, one lately the Bear Alehouse; the other lately occupied by a Baker. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Cotterell, at the General Excise-Office in the Old Jewry."|| Bearbinder Lane, which is not mentioned by Cunningham, was at the bottom of George Street, Lombard Street, leading into St. Swithin's Lane, from the south end of

George Street.* Before its removal to Old Broad Street, the Excise Office was in Sir John Frederick's house, now Frederick Place, in the Old Jewry.

Of the Bear brewhouse, in Goodman's Fields, a rare brass token of the year 1760 is extant, appertaining to Thomas Jordan and Co.† See also advertisement by the Cloth-workers' Company relating to the letting of nine houses facing the Bear Brewhouse in East Smithfield.‡

The Bear at "Bridge foot"—i.e., at the foot of London Bridge. There are several interesting notes relating to this tavern in Cunningham's *London*.§

There was a Bear near the Horse-ferry in Westminster in 1742.|| Cf. the Black Bear, Brown Bear, Old Brown Bear, Dog and Bear, Red Bear, and White Bear.

There was a Bear's Foot Alley at Bank-side;¶ but one cannot say with certainty whether this refers to a sign of the Bear's Foot or Paw, instances of which, believed to be derived from a family crest, occur, according to Larwood and Hotten, only in Cheshire and Lancashire.

The Bear and Harrow in Butcher Row, afterwards, when rebuilt, known as Picket Street, Strand. "At the Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouse was Acted by the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Montacute, Grand Master" (of the Freemasons), "for the Entertainment of himself and his Brethren, Mr. Farquhar's Recruiting Officer, with great Applause, and to a very numerous and beneficial Audience: Between the Acts were sung two Masonry Songs, and in the Chorus join'd above 100 Brethren in the Pit and Boxes, who attended their Grand Master on Foot in Procession, cloathed with white Aprons and Gloves, from the Bear and Harrow in Butcher Row to the House, where they were honour'd with the Presence of the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Teynham, and other Persons of the first Quality and Distinction . . . a new Prologue was spoken by Mr.

* Elmes's *Topographical Dictionary of London*, 1831.

† *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 541.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, May 1, 1742.

§ See also Laurence Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, pp. 295, 323, and Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 236.

|| See the *Daily Advertiser* for July 3 of that year.

¶ *London and its Environs*, 1761.

* *London Journal*, December 8, 1722.

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855, No. 528.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, March 20, 1742.

§ *Post Boy*, April 27-29, 1714.

|| *Daily Advertiser*, June 5, 1742.

Quin, and the following Epilogue by Mrs. Younger, in Men's Clothes.* The old cant name for Butcher Row among coachmen was "The Pass," or "The Straits of St. Clements."†

The Bear and Key was a sign in Thames Street, in 1742, "over against Wigan's Key Gateway." "Just landed at Wigan's Key, A Parcel of fine Portugal Oranges, fit for Shrub; to be sold at One Guinea a Chest, fill'd up. Enquire of Mr. David Williams, at the Bear and Key," etc.‡ This sign does not allude to the animal so called, but to "bear," the original English name for barley, in later times retained only in the North, and especially in Scotland. "Knocked bear" is pounded barley. "At this quay were in 1761 landed vast quantities of corn, and formerly much bear, a small sort of barley now little used in England; tho' a great deal of it is brewed into ale and beer in Dublin, and from this grain Bear Key undoubtedly took its name."§

The Bear and Ragged Staff. The carriers from Crawley, Bedfordshire, and those from Netherley, Staffs, used to lodge at the Bear and Staff in Smithfield.||

"Dropt Yesterday, between the Bear and Ragged Staff in West Smithfield and the Bull Inn in Mims, a green Silk Purse, with about Twenty Guineas in it, some Receipts for Rent, and a Note of Hand for 4*l.* 4*s.*, etc. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Nevil, at the Bear and Ragged Staff as above, shall have Five Guineas, and no Questions ask'd."¶

There was a Bear and Ragged Staff in Thames Street in 1663; ** a Bear and Ragged Staff Court in Drury Lane, and a Bear and Ragged Staff Yard in Whitecross Street, Cripplegate, both deriving their designation from the sign in 1761.†† Elmes, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, notes a Bear and

Ragged Staff Court in Whitecross Street in 1831, "about a furlong northward, on the left from Chiswell Street." He also notes a Bear and Ragged Staff Mews in Curzon Street, Mayfair, on the west side of the chapel. A lost dog is advertised for from the Bear and Ragged Staff in Poland Street.* Bear Street, Leicester Fields (now "Square") derives its name from the sign, probably, of the Bear and Staff, put up in honour of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, whose town residence was in Leicester Fields. In fact, I think the modern carved stone sign outside the tavern is at present a Bear and Staff.

The Bear and Rummer. This old carved stone sign on the Wells Street side of a tavern at the corner of Mortimer Street, W.—the premises have, I think, lately been either altered or rebuilt, and possibly the sign has been removed—is one of the very few not alluded to in Mr. Philip Norman's *London Signs and Inscriptions*. There was another Bear and Rummer tavern in Gerrard Street, Soho.‡

The Beaver was a bookseller's sign in the Strand, between Ivy Bridge and Durham Yard, in 1667.†

The *Beehive*. This was the sign of the wax-chandler and the linen-draper, of which there are at least three surviving instances in London. No. 5, Blackmoor Street, a linen-draper's, still has such a sign, and the shop is still known to the teeming population of the neighbourhood as the Beehive, while the bill-heads used on the premises bear the sign at the top, with the motto beneath: "Nothing without Labour." The beehive shares with the vulture and the squirrel of the tinman the distinction of having been originally one of the very few living signs. The old-established wax-chandlers, Brecknell, Turner and Sons, 31, Haymarket, also, until their removal lately, displayed a carved sign of the Beehive high up on the outside wall of their premises. They were first established in 1762. Messrs. Cowan, in London Wall, wholesale wax-chandlers, also exhibit this sign. This firm was first established in Mansion House Street in 1740. The founder

* For this epilogue, see *St. James's Evening Post*, April, 1732.

† *Spectator*, No. 498.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, July 17, 1742.

§ *London and its Environs Described*, 1761. See the *H.E.D.*, the *E.D.D.*, and Jamieson's *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*.

|| Taylor's *Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, July 10, 1742.

** *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 1, 148.

†† *London and its Environs* of that year.

* *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

† *Daily Advertiser*, July 8, 1742.

‡ *Bibliographer*, part 10.

of Cowan's, who was knighted after his mayoralty, was he of whom the late Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet, sympathetically exclaimed: "What a nice little Lord Mayor!"

There was a Beehive Alley on Snowhill, and a Beehive Court in Little St. Thomas Apostle's in 1761, both derived from such a sign.* According to Elmes's *Dictionary* there was a Beehive Passage in Leadenhall Street, which turned off at No. 14, Lime Street, in 1831.

The Bell. The Warrington and Lichfield coaches set out from the Bell in Wood Street every Monday and Wednesday morning, and from the George Inn in Warrington every Monday and Wednesday morning. Warrington was reached in four days, and Lichfield in two. "The Warrington will continue flying in four Days during the Summer Season."†

"This is to give Notice, That the Leicester and Derby Flying Waggon sets out from the Bell Inn in Wood Street every Monday Morning, and will be at Leicester on Wednesday, and at Derby on Thursday Evening: And the Waggon that sets out of Derby every Wednesday, will be in London on Saturday Morning, by Seven o'Clock; so that any Person may have Goods up to London, or down to Derby, in four Days, during the Winter Season as well as the Summer."‡

The Bell Inn and Tavern behind the church of St. Mary-le-Strand was also known in the middle of the eighteenth century as the "One Bell." It was a fashionable resort for people from the West Country, and many a May-day festival must have been witnessed from its windows, as the inn extended from the Drury Lane end of Wych Street to the Strand and stood under the shadow of the Strand Maypole. As early as 1718 the Bath and Bristol flying coach began "flying" from here, having started from the Saracen's Head in Friday Street on April 28 in that year. During what was called the flying season this coach ran every day of the week, the journey occupying one day, which is described as "a performance never done before." One Thomas Baldwin, citizen and cooper of London, was the coachman who

performed this feat, as it was evidently then considered. A "Three Days Coach" was advertised at the same time.* In May, 1742, the Bath flying coach had removed from the Bell to the Three Cups in Bread Street;† but in 1741 the Richmond Coach plied between the One Bell and the Castle Inn, Richmond, having just ceased running from the Greyhound in Drury Lane.‡ In an advertisement of 1742 an interesting list is given of the travelling outfit contained in a "Portmanteau Trunk" of a wealthy person of those days. It had been stolen from the One Bell in the Strand, and among the articles described, for which twenty-five guineas reward were offered, were "a black and white striped Lustring night gown, a black silk ditto, a white Paduasoy ditto, a yellow and white striped ditto, a grey Lustring ditto, about twenty shifts, twelve aprons, twelve Handkerchiefs, a pair of Stays, six pair of Shoes, a black Velvet Manteel and Hood, two silk ditto, several laced and plain Mobs and Ruffles, an old plain Gold Watch mark'd Etherington," and a quantity of jewellery, a double moldore, a silver chocolate-mill, and many articles in silver bearing on "a coat-of-arms on a Lozenge, three Boars' Heads, and a Fcsc."§

Near the Bell Inn was another sign of the Bell in Arundel Street, where Alexander Emerton, colourman, sold colours five pounds' worth of which "will paint as much Work as a House Painter will do for Twenty Pounds. He likewise sells (to the Ladies) all Sorts of Water Colours and Varnish, with everything necessary for the New Japanning; . . . also Italian Powders for cleansing Pictures."|| In the *London Evening Post* of February 14, 1738, Emerton's sign is advertised as the "Bell and Sun."

The Bell, New Fish Street. "This day if a man had any notes of them" (*i.e.*, "seditious" parties of fugitive Catholics), "some of the parties might be had at the Bell Tavern in New Fish Street, as they are wont to meet there and make their Maundy."¶

* *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

† *Daily Advertiser*, May 20-25, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, November 7, 1741.

§ *Ibid.*, March 25, 1742.

|| *Craftsman*, December 15, 1733.

¶ *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, 1594.

* *London and its Environs* of that year.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 26 and June 15, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, December 12, 1741.

From the Bell in Aldersgate Street, which stood near Lauderdale House, Taylor the Water Poet, who is said by tradition to have "chopped verses" with Shakespeare, set out on his "Pennyless Pilgrimage" on July 14, 1618. He probably met on his way the waggon or coach from Hatfield and the carrier from Stamford, who, with the Hatfield carrier, both lodged, he tells us in his *Carriers' Cosmographie*, at the Bell in Aldersgate Street.

The Bell Hotel and Tavern, No. 63, Old Bailey, was in the middle of the eighteenth century a resort within the liberties of the Fleet Prison, much frequented by the antiquary William Oldys, who used to spend his evenings here, and it appears to have been he who first designated those who were confined to the rules and limits of the Fleet "rulers," not because they ruled, but because they were ruled. And at this tavern the man whose talents had obtained for him at the hands of the Duke of Norfolk the post of Norroy King-at-Arms, on account of his *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, drank himself to an untimely death in 1761. He was accustomed to keep a watchman regularly in his pay to lead him home to the Heralds' Office before twelve, that being the hour after which those who returned had to pay sixpence to the porter at the college. There is an ingenious epigram in one of his MSS. upon his own name :

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD IS worth a hundred new.

But doubtless his friends would have benefited more by his friendship if he had been a better friend to himself : *Qui sibi amicus est, scito hunc amicum omnibus esse.*

The Bell in Carter Lane. The only letter in existence addressed to Shakespeare was written from this inn in Bell Inn Yard, 143, Carter Lane, St. Paul's Churchyard, by Richard Quynney, October 25, 1598. This was in 1850 in the possession of Mr. R. Bell Wheler, of Stratford-on-Avon.* A pamphlet relating to the house was formerly preserved by the landlady. The letter is now preserved, I think, at Stratford-on-Avon.

* See Cunningham's *London*.

While "joyful heirs and sad widows" regaled themselves at the Horn in Godliman Street, the Proctors of Doctors' Commons, in the early days of the eighteenth century, patronised the Bell in Carter Lane :

Here Proctors that delight in single Lives,
While they get Pelf by Licences for Wives,
Us'd some time since, for Eight Pence each per
Head,
To be at Dinner Season daily fed,
Till Tom [Tom Beedle, the landlord], who found
young Appetites too keen
For such a Sum, advanc'd those Pence to Ten.
*The Vade Mecum for Mal-
worms, part 2.*

The old carved stone sign of the Bell which formerly distinguished No. 67, Knightrider Street is now in the City Museum. The tavern was pulled down in 1890.

The "Bell" in Warwick Lane. The curious custom of dressing young women in white on the occasion of presenting a petition to royalty is mentioned in connection with arson at the Bell : "Yesterday at Noon, as her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was passing through the Guard-chamber at St. James's, seven young Women dress'd in white were waiting in the said chamber ; and as her Royal Highness pass'd by, they presented a Petition to her, praying that her Royal Highness would intercede with his Majesty for the Pardon of Francis Owen, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate for setting Fire to the Bell Inn in Warwick Lane ; and her Royal Highness was pleased to promise them to use her Endeavours with his Majesty for that purpose."*

At the Bell in Little Britain dwelt John Sprint, bookseller. Dr. Stephen Blancard's *Physical Dictionary* was printed for Samuel Crouch at the corner of Pope's Head Alley, near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, and John Sprint at the Bell in Little Britain, 1702. In 1704 J. Nicholson and J. Sprint were two of the sellers of Dr. Benjamin Calamy's *Sermons*, and in 1707 *A General Treatise of Monies and Exchanges*, by a Well-Wisher to Trade, was printed for S. and J. Sprint and J. Nicholson in Little Britain. In 1716 *The Compleat Fisher, or the True Art of Angling*, by J. S., was printed for J.

* *St. James's Evening Post*, May 13, 1736.

and B. Sprint at the Bell in Little Britain. This quaint 48mo. measures but 5 by 2½ in.*

At the Bell in Little Britain was published "A Sermon preach'd in the Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, Sept. 14, 1729. By the Rev. Mr. Tho. Harrison, lately Pastor to a Baptist Congregation in London, but now conform'd to the Church of England: Wherein the Reasons for altering his Sentiments are assign'd, and his Conformity to the establish'd Church vindicated. *Errare Possum, Hæreticus esse Nolo*.—St. Aug. Printed for Theodore Sanders, at the Bell in Little Britain. Where may be had, the Second Edition of the Heroic Jew, a Dramatic Poem. By the same Author."† Sanders's predecessor Sprint was publishing at least as late as 1721. In the *London Journal* of September 2 for that year he advertises "The State of the Greatest King. set forth in the Greatness of Solomon, and the Glory of his Reign—viz., that Solomon's Kingdom was the most pleasant, most flourishing, and best fortified Kingdom in the World; his People the most honourable and happy People that ever were subject to any earthly Prince; Jerusalem the most admirable City, and the Temple built by Solomon (which is truly describ'd) the most wonderful House the World ever saw, the Expence laid out upon it amounting to a much greater Sum than all the Money in Europe can amount unto," etc. Added to this work was a treatise concerning the different kinds of gold and silver coins mentioned, with their specific gravity. By G. Renolds, "Professor of the Mathematics."

"To be Sold, A curious Parcel of Orange Juice, at Mr. Theophilus Hearsey's, the Bell, in Botolph Lane, near Billingsgate."

At the Bell in Mincing Lane, "The Brethren of the W.A.C.V.T. are desir'd to meet on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., at Six o'clock in the Evening, to chuse Officers for the Year ensuing, and on other special Affairs. ALB, Secretary. Note, Business will be over at Nine."‡ Judging from an advertisement in the same journal of October 29,

1741, this Bell was an alehouse towards "the end of Mincing Lane, next Great Tower Street."

"To be Sold, A Chaise made within these four Years together with a good Harness. Enquire at the Bell Inn on Addle Hill, Doctors' Commons."*

The Bell in Holborn. See the Old Bell.

The Bell in Coleman Street. There is a token extant of the year 1663 appertaining to the Black Bell in Coleman Street. probably identical with the Bell mentioned in the *Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637: "The Carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman Street; they come every Thursday."

"To be Lett, And enter'd upon at Michaelmas next, if requir'd, At the lower End of Coleman Street, The Bell Inn, now in the Occupation of Mr. Richard Marriott, of whom you may know Particulars."†

At the Bell in Little Mount Street is advertised "To be Sold Cheap, A Very good Coach that opens on the Sides like a Landau, but the Roof standing."‡

At the Bell Inn in St. John Street, Smithfield, the carriers from Hatfield, Hertfordshire, lodged (Taylor), and there, in 1742, were exhibited two enormous hogs, the heaviest ever seen in England, judged to weigh "eighty score." In girth they were "bigger than the biggest dray-horse, and measured from snout to tail upwards of ten feet." "They are prodigious creatures," says the advertisement, "and perhaps not to be matched in the whole world." They were from Reading, in Berks, and were to be killed at Mr. Freeman's shop in Fleet Market, where "any Gentleman who has a Mind to purchase any Part of the Hogs may be accommodated."§

(To be continued.)

* *Ibid.*, April 10, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, September 25, 1741.

‡ *Ibid.*, November 7, 1741.

§ *Ibid.*, February 20, 1742.

* The late Mr. H. S. Cuming, F.S.A. Scot., in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, June, 1893.

† *Craftsman*, October 4, 1729.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, June 26, 1742.



Count Tallard's English Exile : A Bicentenary Note.

BY A. STAPLETON.

Unfortunate Tallard ! Oh ! who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy bosom swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd !
Thine only son pierc'd with a deadly wound,
Chok'd in his blood, and gasping on the ground,
Thyself in bondage by the victor kept !
The chief, the father, and the captive, wept.

ADDISON : *The Campaign.*



IN Castle Gate, Nottingham, once the aristocratic quarter, but now a mere by-way, among divers other ancient mansions whose glory has departed, is one known as Newdigate House, having a unique historical interest. Its erection is ascribed to the reign of Charles II., about 1675, and, outwardly at least, it remains quite unchanged since the time when it was reared by one of the Warwickshire Newdigates, familiar to readers of George Eliot.

The one prominent episode in the history of the mansion occurred 200 years ago, when it became the temporary home of Marshal Count Tallard, taken prisoner by the English at the Battle of Blenheim, August 13, 1704. Here he lived for six years, when, on a change of government, he was set at liberty and returned to France. Many prominent French officers were also located in Nottingham on parole, while a second batch were sent to Lichfield. The idea in locating them in Midland towns was, doubtless, that of withdrawing the temptation to escape that the vicinity of a seaport might have held out.

When the prisoners first reached England they seem to have been detained in London for some months, probably while suitable arrangements were made for their reception, and were despatched northward about March, 1705. The journey was a slow one, made on horseback, for stage-coaches were not yet in being. A traveller who followed in their footsteps a few months later, lodging at the Swan, Market Harborough, records the following item : " Here we inquir'd into the truth of those Reports spread about London concerning the insolencies committed by Mobb on Mareschall Tallard and the other French Officers, who in their way to Notting-

ham were lodg'd at his house, and were inform'd 'twas onely occasioned by a few drunken fellows, who, when they had seen him, were satisfied and went away. The French Gentlemen have all their Victuals drest by their own Cookes, who make in particular excellent Sloop. They travell'd but few miles in a day, having a great Equipage with them."

Tallard, with the majority of his fellow-officers, probably reached Nottingham about the commencement of April, 1705, and at once became comfortably settled in Newdigate House, then a stylish and modern residence. We have proof that he was in Nottingham by April 17, for on that date a cordial letter, yet preserved, was written to him from London by the Vice-Chamberlain, Thomas Coke, of Melbourne, Derbyshire, wherein the writer says : " I should hardly pretend to send to you Champagne and Burgundy, knowing how much they fail to be so good as those which one drinks in France. But having found that which we esteem in this country as being passably good, and not knowing if you yet possess any of the same, I have hazarded sending you fifty bottles of Champagne, and as many of Volney, by the carriers which have left here for Nottinghamshire this morning, and which will arrive Friday evening. I shall be very pleased if you find them to your taste." Shortly afterwards arrangements were made that the exile might import wine of his own choice.

In a reply letter written by Tallard from Nottingham on April 21, he says : " I return to you the books which you have had the kindness to lend me. And I profit at the same time by this opportunity to wish you *bon voyage*, and to assure you that no person in the world will ever take more part in all that interests you, nor will ever be with more truth, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant, than the Maréchal de Tallard." On the whole, it is abundantly clear that, short of repatriation, everything possible was done to make the prisoner forget his captivity, and it is evident he fully availed himself of the unrestricted opportunities for social and other relaxations.

Various indications go to show that the exile, in pursuance of a determination to become locally popular, overlooked no oppor-

tunity for self-advertisement. There was, for a town house, a considerable plot of ground attached to the Newdigate mansion, which he promptly obtained leave to transpose into an ornamental garden after his own heart. He completed his artistic scheme in a very few months, and "Tallard's Garden" became one of the sights of the town. A traveller in August, 1705, tells how, while in Nottingham, he went to see "Mareschall Tallard's house and Gardens, which did not answer the great expectation we had from the generall discourse of their finery and grandeur. For on the contrary the French Prisoners live very privately, the Mareschall paying only 50s. per week for his Apartments. The Garden is but small, but is kept very neat. It is very well laid out into severall Plotts. As we came back we saw the Mareschall, Count Soille, and two other Gentlemen, who were the only Prisoners then remaining. We saluted them with a Bow, which they returned very obligingly."

The high renown to which the Count's garden attained, very fortunately, led to a detailed plan and particulars being placed on record in *The Retir'd Gard'ner*, 1706, and they appear also to have been published in France. It is uncertain how long the garden itself survived unchanged after Tallard's departure. The latest allusion appears to be that of Daniel Defoe, who, in his *Tour through Great Britain*, published 1724-1726, says: "They showed us the Gardens of Count Tallard, who, in his Confinement here, after having been taken Prisoner by the renowned Duke of Marlborough, at the glorious Battle of Blenheim, amused himself with making a small but beautiful Parterre, after the French Taste, which happens not to be the reigning one with us at present. 'Tis said, likewise, that this gallant Gentleman left behind him here some *living* Memorandums of his great Affection and Esteem for the English Ladies." The site of Tallard's famous garden, overlooked by houses that existed in his day, though bisected by a later party wall, yet remains unbuilt on, although it cannot be hoped that it will so continue for many years longer, in view of its value as building land.

The sparse records that survive concerning Tallard in exile tend to show, as we have said, that he made the most of life. He was

evidently a welcome guest at most of the great houses in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, wherefrom we gather that his liberty of range comprised a wide area, possibly as much as he chose to cover in the limits of a day's journey. The printed Cowper Manuscripts prove that he visited at Bretby and Melbourne in Derbyshire, accompanied by some of his fellow-officers, with English gentlemen. Another authority mentions a visit to Belvoir Castle, where, in the Long Gallery, the Duke of Rutland "treated Mareschal Tallard, and the rest of the French Officers, very splendidly, and was serv'd all in plate." Of course, in those days, everybody in England was familiar with Tallard's name and fame, and with the episode of his capture, his exile, and his location in the Midland town of Nottingham. A vulgar contemporary ballad has the lines:

If he'll take t'other bout, we'll let Tallard out,
And much he's improv'd, let me tell you,
With Nottingham ale at every meal,
And good pudding and beef in his belly.

But though authoritative history has little to say concerning Tallard's doings in Nottingham, a reflex of his fame exists in the numerous traditions — largely, we fear, apocryphal — associated with his long sojourn, when he doubtless became a familiar figure in and about the old town. The Count is credited with the original cultivation of celery in Nottingham, the plant having flourished hitherto only in a wild state about the lanes and ditches. His undoubted versatility is certainly exaggerated when the Count is proudly mentioned as having been the architect of two fine residential properties in the market-place, for they antedate his time.

One local writer states that: "He occupied his compulsory leisure by cultivating a garden, full of rare flowers and most tastefully laid out. The Nottingham housewives he blessed by writing a little cookery-book, which taught them especially the art of making rolls and fancy bread. These light pursuits the Marshal varied, says tradition, by setting the boys in the market-place to trials of their skill at wrestling and fisticuffs, for suitable rewards; and Tallard and his companions were lost in admiration at the early-developed power of receiving 'punish-

ment,' and the love of fairplay shown by the young Britons, giving it as their opinion that in these respects they were above all the other species of the genus boy to be found in the world—though whether the Nottingham mothers regarded the cookery-book as a set-off for this employment of their sons is somewhat questionable." Again, we are told a story that need not be taken very seriously: "During the time Marshal Tallard was a prisoner at Nottingham it is said he wrote to the King of France, telling him to continue the war, for England was nearly drained of men. Shortly afterwards he went to see Goose Fair, and he immediately wrote off to France, counselling His Majesty to give up the war, because he had seen as many men in one English market-place as could conquer the whole of France!"

Disregarding the many fables, however, it is only reasonable to suppose that, being everywhere received as an honoured guest, and taking part in all that went to lighten and brighten local life, the Count, with his remarkable personality, ingratiated himself into the hearts of the people. As in the case of *The Prisoner of Chillon*, Tallard might have said, "My very chains and I grew friends," and when the order for his release arrived in 1711 he must have received it with mixed feelings, and must have taken his final departure with dimmed eyes.

Newdigate House, fenced from the street by rails and gate of artistic contemporary wrought ironwork, has long since fallen from its high estate. Some eighty years ago the grand staircase was removed, and the building divided into two tenements. The front half, at present rented by an antique dealer, is no longer inhabited. It remains, however, in its original state, as well inwardly as outwardly, all the rooms and the lower hall being wainscotted in Baltic deal or fir, with large panels, but no artistic woodwork. The rear section of the mansion, to which one-half the site of the historic garden, surrounded by stately old trees, yet remains attached, is tenanted by Mr. A. Page, who very kindly afforded facilities for inspection. Unfortunately, this section has in the past been extended and remodelled to such an extent as to leave no outward trace of its Stuart origin. Here we mean architecturally, for,

beyond the evidence of stopped doorways, formerly communicating with the front half of the mansion, the expert will not fail to note such retained fittings as have escaped various devastating alterations. In the largest room on the first floor occur the principal objects of interest now surviving—to wit, an ornate chimneypiece of carved woodwork, with a doorway to correspond. A story higher, in the billiard-room, are two old square-panelled doors, which, with their hinges, are likewise as old as the house. There are also ancient rock-cellar. All these things must have been familiar features in the eyes of Marshal Tallard and his companions two hundred years ago.



The Whitgift Hospital of the Holy Trinity.

BY ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.S.A. SCOT.



HIS speaking evidence of a good man's munificence was founded in 1596 and finished in 1599. It was built some distance from ancient Croydon, close to the "highway leading to London," on an eminence overlooking the then Archbishop's palace, and on ground occupied by the old inn, the Checker, a tenement joining it, the Old Swan, and other land. From particulars and accounts of the building (Lamb. MS. Lib., No. 275) we learn the whole cost of the hospital was £2,716 11s. 1d.

To-day the hospital is in the centre of the modern town of Croydon. The demolitionists seem to ignore the fact that the hospital is not the cause of offence, if any, but rather those are who, time after time, have sold the poor people's land and houses, and thus have been the means of building close to and around it, and have created the supposed danger complained of.

A fact which is forced upon those who derive pleasure and instruction from the study of ancient buildings and institutions is, that our forefathers produced the beautiful and consistent; the result was the fulfilment of their generous motives. Can the same be

said of "up-to-date" erections? The almshouses of the Elizabethan period are beautiful, and were then the accomplishment in full of the purposes aimed at.

We have to go back many centuries to find the prototype of such buildings as Whitgift's Hospital of the Holy Trinity. A "kil," or "cil," meaning a cell or retreat, sacred or otherwise, was sheltered and secluded, the acme of a place of repose, removed from the turmoil of the outer world.

A few steps from the busy street places the visitor in an atmosphere at once calm and peaceful, a serenity almost religious—in short, the change to a stranger, not

their rights and privileges, hustled from the "common hall" to make room for a meeting-place of those gentlemen who are called "governors," and who, comparatively, luxuriate in the comfortable chairs when they meet, while their rightful owners have to content themselves with dilapidated wooden seats in the quadrangle, upon which to rest their aged limbs and breathe the circumscribed air, which the governors, in their wisdom, have limited on all sides, and would, no doubt, upwards if possible.

From the inner porch the Archbishop's rooms are reached, now occupied by the warden, Alfred Jones, B.A., and previously by his predecessors in office, in accordance with the founder's statutes. The rooms consist of what was once called the "great audience chamber," Whitgift's sanctum, his bedroom above, reached by the original stairs, and the kitchen, which is at the north end of the great chamber. The latter is panelled to a height of above 7 feet with dark oak wainscot, and has a carved overmantel which has been made a study by many artists, some of whom were of no mean order.

The sanctum is also panelled with oak, as is the bedroom, the latter being of peculiar interest from the fact that it has a remarkable fine oak door of the period, with secret locks as well as its ancient ordinary one, while the two sets of hinges upon which the door is hung will only whet the desire of an antiquary to exhaustively examine all the rare ornamental ironwork in the building, in locks, keys, bosses, keyhole-guards, etc., which is a study in itself.

There are a number of interesting relics still in this hospital, such as mazers and bowls, etc. The mottoes on the latter are facetious and pointed, such as "What, sirrah, hold thy peace!" "Thirst satisfied, cease." One of the basins or bowls, the records inform us, was given by Dean Nevill, of Canterbury. In the audience chamber there hangs the sign of the Old Swan public-house before mentioned. This hostelry was one of the oldest in the country, its title-deeds dating, I believe, back to the time of Edward IV.

Original documents are here seen of great interest and age, such as a rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d. on Lancaster College, St. Paul's, London, now Cook's warehouse. This



WHITGIFT HOSPITAL: QUADRANGLE SHOWING ELIZABETHAN CHIMNEY.

familiar with cloister life, is astounding, if not awe-inspiring. This requires to be felt to be thoroughly appreciated. Whitgift's Hospital, in Croydon, is quadrangular and built of brick. Entering the quadrangle and casting the eyes to the north-east of the tiled roof, one can see an entire chimney of the Elizabethan period. The oratory forms the south-east angle, the "common hall" and kitchen the north-east angle, and the remainder of the quadrangle forms the dwelling-houses, or ought to do, of, as Archbishop Whitgift was pleased to call them, "his poor brethren and sisters." The legatees of the good Archbishop have been practically, as in most of

charge was for a thousand years. To this deed there are nine coats-of-arms, one of them being of the family of Lucy, of Stratford-on-Avon. This Lucy attempted to prosecute Shakespeare, and was immortalized by him in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Above the east window of the hospital chapel, or oratory, are the following words cut in stone and let into the brickwork :

EBORA CENSIS
HANC FENESTRA (M)
FIERI FECIT
1597.

The records inform us that the man of York was chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, whose name was William Thornhill, "who was at the charge of the great-wyndow in the Chapple for stone, yron, and glasse worke whiche cost hym 12 lb. 16s. and 8d." The list of benefactors is in itself of great interest in many ways, but to arrive at all that was given by the charitable other records must be searched. For instance, there is an entry in the ledger as follows: "Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Dr. Saker, soon after (1768) fell ill, and on the 3rd. of August following departed this life, leaving many excellent charities, among others £500 to this Hospital after the death of Mrs. Talbot and Miss Talbot her daughter." Ah! there are many things hidden in the records of ancient charities which might do enormous good to the poor if daylight was brought to bear upon them.

The worse than vandal hand has been ever at work since the first taste of the juice of many charities, such as Whitgift's orange, was relished. The little school which Archbishop Whitgift built and endowed was to be absolutely free; the orchard, the bowling-green, the walnut-garden, the vines, the schoolmaster's house and garden, the poor brethren's simple feasts, the duties of the Bishop's warden and representative, the "apricocke"-trees, the roses, which at one time numbered 600 "rose sets"—all have gone, and a great deal more. But what for? Ah! there is the "rub." Out of an annual income of, say, £15,000, the poor, for whom all was intended, get now as many hundreds.

Now their roof is threatened, but, thanks to a little public, if not Christian, spirit which has arisen, it may be found that, although

the "orange" has been fairly squeezed, the small remainder of the succulent fluid and rind may not be found so easy to digest. Recently considerable indignation has been aroused in Winchester owing to a proposal to destroy the old Cheesehill Rectory. It is suggested that the nation should purchase and preserve it as a relic of bygone days. In Whitgift's Hospital of the Holy Trinity we have an ancient building surrounded by the halo of ages and all that is good, and which does not cost, or require to cost, the nation or town of Croydon a penny, but actually has been the means of educating



THE AUTOGRAPH OF ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT.

(made the means, I ought to say) hundreds of young men and lessening the "poor rates." Yet, strange to say, the enemies of this ancient and historic building are found "within our gates," at our very doors, and they are not the savage and uncultured Danes of a thousand years ago, but gentlemen of the twentieth century, local guardians, rulers—ay, and some educated persons who would rather see an up-to-date business place than this, the only really historic building Croydon can boast of! Let me apply the following: "Si antiquitatem spectes est vetustissima, si dignitatem est honoratissima, si jurisdictionem est capacissima."



Hazlitt's
"Bibliographical Collections
and Notes": Supplement.

(Concluded from p. 350.)

T. A.

A Rich Storehouse, Or Treasurie for the Diseased . . . now fourthly corrected, augmented and enlarged, by G. W., practitioner in Phisicke and Chirurgie. ¶ At

London, Printed by Raph Blower, 1607. 4°. Coat of Arms, title and dedication to Sir William Rider, Lord Mayor, 3 ll. B—C c in fours, C c 4 blank. *B. M.*

TAYLOR, JOHN, *Water-Poet.*

The Old, Old, very Old Man: Or, the Age and long Life of Thomas Parr, the Son of John Parr of Winnington, . . . London. Printed and are to be Sold by John Nutt, . . . MDCCIII. 4°, A—D in fours + portrait and Publisher, F. P., to the Reader, 2 ll.

Nonsense upon Sence: Or Sence upon Nonsense. Chuse you whether, or neither. Written upon White Paper, in a Browne Study, betwixt Lammas Day and Cambridge, in the Yeare aforesayd. By John Taylor. London, Printed in the Yeare 1651. 8°, 7 printed leaves, an 8th having been probably blank.

TORRINGTON, ARTHUR, EARL OF.

An Impartial Account. . . . London, Printed for Robert Fowler, 1691 4°, A—C in fours: D—E, 2 ll. each.

TREATISE.

[A Treatise in verse and 7-line stanzas on Love and Marriage. 4°. At the end occurs:]

Emprêted in fletestrete by Wynken de Worde

Dwellynge in the famous cyte of London
His hous in the same at the sygne of
the sone.

^{See my} *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*, 1903, p. 437. This is the fragment, there referred to, of some otherwise unknown work. The device of the printer is on the v^o. of the leaf containing the above-given colophon.

TREATISE.

A certayn treatyse moste wyttely deuysed oryginally wrytten in the Spaynyshe, lately Traducted in to Frenche entytled, *Lamant mal traicte de samye*. And nowe out of Frenche in to Englysshe, dedicat to the ryght honorable lorde Henry Erle of Surrey, one of the Knyghtes of the moste honorable ordre of the Gartier, Sône and heyre apparaunt to the ryght hygh and myghtie prynce Thomas duke of Norfolke, hygh Treasurer, and Erle mershall of Englande. [Col.] Imprynted by me

Robert Wyer / dwellynge in seynt Martyns parysshe at Charyng Crosse. Cum priuilegio / ad imprimendum solum. Sm. 8°, A—R in fours: S, 6. With several curious woodcuts borrowed from other books.

The dedication of the translator from the French, John Clerc, to the Earl of Surrey is dated from Lambeth, 17 March, 1541[-2].

TURLER, JEROME.

The Traveller of Ierome Turler, deuided into two Bookes. The first contayning a notable discourse of the maner, and order of traueiling ouersea, or into straunge and forrein Countreys. The second comprehending an excellent description of the most delicious Realme of Naples in Italy. A Woorke very pleasaunt for all persons to reade, and right profitable and necessarie vnto all such as are minded to Traueyll. Imprinted at London by William How, for Abraham Veale. 1575. 8°, A—N in eights.

Sotheby's, July 4, 1903, in lot 971, a copy given to Gabriel Harvey by Edmund Spenser, 1578, but wanting a leaf. With Harvey's MSS. notes and some in a second hand.

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM.

Divine Meditations Upon Several Occasions: With a Dayly Directory. By the Excellent Pen of Sir William Waller, K^t. London, Printed by B. Griffin for Benj. Alsop . . . 1680. Sm. 8°, A—O in eights. With a portrait of Waller by N. Yeates.

Divine Meditations. . . . By a Person of Honour. London. Printed by B. Griffin for Benj. Alsop, . . . 1682. Sm. 8°, A—K in sixes, K 6 blank.

The copy used possessed no portrait. As Waller's name is here withdrawn, perhaps this impression was issued without one.

WARD, EDWARD.

Hudibras Redivivus: Or, A Burlesque Poem on the Times. Part the First [to Part 24]. London, . . . 1705—[1707]. 4°. 2 vols., each of 12 parts. In verse.

Each part has a separate title, and those belonging to vol. 1 are separately signed; but the 12 parts of vol. 2 go from A a—4 B 2 in fours, and there are no special titles to vols. 1 and 2. The parts were sold at 6d. each.

The Long Vacation: A Satyr. Address'd to all Disconsolate Traders. London, . . .

1708. Price Six-pence. 4°, A—F, 2 leaves each. In verse.

Bound up with the *Hudibras* in coeval gilt calf.

WHITTINTON, ROBERT.

Whitintoni editio cū interpretamēto Frācisci nigri Diomedes de Accentu in pedestri oratione potius q̄ soluta obseruanda. [Col.] Explicit Whitintoni Laureati Editio nuperrime recognita: diligenterq̄ nostre salutis anno. M.CCCC. xix. impressa Lōdini per Winādū de Worde. Kal'. Noue'. 4°, A⁸: B⁴: C⁸. With the device beneath the colophon.

YEAR BOOK.

Anno. xi°. Henr[i]ci. vii. [This is a headline on Aii, Ai being deficient. On the last page is Wynkyn de Worde's early device within a border supported on a spray of flowers. There is no colophon.] Folio. A⁸: B—E in sixes. Long lines.

Anno regni Regis Henrici. viij. Tertio [et Quarto]. Folio. A⁶: B⁴: C⁵: [new title to Quarto] D—E in fours. With the royal arms on the back of each title, with portcullis, etc., and Pynson's device (inlaid in this copy) on E 4 *recto*.

Anno secundo, & tertio, Edovardi Sexti. Actes made in the session of this present Parliament. . . . [Col.] ¶ Richardvs Graftonvs Typographus Regius excudebat Anno domini. 1552. . . . Folio.

A different issue from that previously described, but collating with it.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE ROMAN FORT AT NEWSTEAD

(From the *Scotsman*, October 28, 1905).



CONSIDERABLE progress has been made during the past summer in the excavation of the Roman fort at Newstead, near Melrose, undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Evidence has been obtained that there have been two occupations of the site. On the south side, beneath the great rampart, which forms the leading feature of the defences, the ditch of an earlier fort was found.

The black deposit in the bottom shows that it must have been open for some considerable time. Among this deposit were picked up oyster-shells and a well-preserved bronze stylus. Behind the ditch holes for posts have been noted, suggesting a palisade. On the east side of the camp the older ditch runs inside the later defences. At the eastern gate, the Porta Prætoria, the arm of the ditch coming from the north is deflected outwards so as to overlap the gate and form a protection to the roadway. The same feature occurs in the defences of the gate belonging to the second occupation. While the first and second line of ditches terminate on either side of the road crossing them at right angles, the third ditch is deflected outwards to protect the entrance, turning the roadway southward.

The old ditch has been found at the north-east corner of the fort, running towards the west, just within the secondary defences, which suggests that the earlier, no less than the later, fort was of unusually large extent.

In the interior the usual buildings of a military station are being traced. Some further work has been done upon the large house, bounded on the east by the Via Principalis, and the main rampart on the south. The position of the corridor giving access to the rooms on one side, and to the interior courtyard on the other, has been defined. A curious feature of the plan is the occurrence of an apsed apartment, projecting into the courtyard from the north side of the house—possibly a shrine. Immediately to the north of this house, which was probably the commandant's quarters, lies a buttressed building, the granary or storehouse of the fort. It has as yet only been outlined. The interior has still to be investigated. Further north of this building lies the prætorium of the camp. The general plan is of the usual type found at Housesteads or Birrens—an outer courtyard surrounded by a colonnade on the north, south, and east sides, an inner courtyard with a colonnade along the east side, and against the west or back wall of the building a row of small chambers. A peculiar feature of the plan is to be noted in a chamber 16 feet square, occupying a position in the outer courtyard opposite the entrance. The remains of the foundations admit of the

plan being traced with considerable accuracy. Many of the large squared stones which formed the bases of pillars in the colonnade are *in situ*, or, where they are amissing, the foundations of river stones set in clay on which they were placed. At the north-west angle of the outer courtyard several feet of the stone gutter which caught the water from the roof above is still in its original position.

The collection of relics found during the operations continues to grow. Of peculiar interest are the objects obtained in clearing out a great pit in the outer courtyard of the Prætorium. At the surface its diameter was 20 feet. It was filled in with the débris of the building above, containing many tons of roughly-dressed stones, together with large blocks similar to those forming the colonnade bases, and one or two showing carefully-tooled decorative patterns. The first find of importance was met with at 8 feet in depth, where human remains were found, along with a beautifully patinated ring fibula and some beads—remains, no doubt, of a necklace. At 12 feet an altar made its appearance lying face down in the black mud. Probably it stood in the shrine above, and was cast into the pit when the building was abandoned. The dedicatory inscription is clearly cut, and in perfect preservation: "I.O.M. G. ARRIVS DOMITIANVS C. LEG. XX. V. V.V.S.L.L.M." "To Jupiter Optimus Maximus Gaius Arrius Domitianus, Centurion of the 20th Legion Valeria Victrix, pays his vow willingly, cheerfully, and deservedly." Beneath the altar lay a brass coin of Hadrian. From the lower depths of the pit came the heads of several oxen—the *Bos longifrons*—of two horses, and bones of sheep, pig, and the red deer; a quantity of leather, which had evidently formed parts of garments; and a piece of red pottery with the maker's name, PROBVS, stamped upon it. The most interesting discovery was made towards the bottom of the pit, which was reached at a depth of 25 feet. A well-preserved skull of a man and portions of a second skull were found. Near them were the remains of an iron corselet ornamented with bronze plating, fragments of plates which protected the arms and shoulders, and upwards of 350 scales of brass, which had formed part of the armour. The wet mud had preserved the bright golden

colour of the metal. Lying on the bottom were pieces of many amphoræ, some shoes, a couple of knives (one, with its handle of horn, in excellent preservation), a small bucket hooped with iron, and a quern.

Another pit, situated near the east gate, yielded a further collection of bones, a spear-head, and a large number of oyster and mussel shells. A number of spear-heads have been found in the trenches around the gate, all much corroded and difficult to preserve, as also specimens of the pilum and arrow-head. From the same trenches came a small intaglio, evidently once set in a ring, with a well-cut figure of Ganymede feeding an eagle. The pottery forms a collection of considerable interest and variety. Among the latest finds are the pieces of a beautiful bowl of red Samian ware, which it has been found possible to reconstruct almost in its entirety. The surface of the bowl is divided into panels. On either side of a decorative floral motive repeated four times stand figures of Victory bearing the crown and palm, and of Diana with her bow and hind; while in the other panels are spirited representations of the lion and wild boar, and of a bird-catcher casting a net over a small bird. The bowl is of a type made in France at the end of the first or early in the second century. That such a fragile thing could find its way to Newstead is proof of the peace that reigned over the great highways of the Empire. J. C.



At the Sign of the Owl.



MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a book which, it is thought, will constitute an entirely new departure in artistic typography. It is *The Triumphs of Petrarch*, translated into English by Mr. Henry Boyd, and having an introduction by Signor Guido Biagi. The English edition will be limited to 100 numbered copies, printed on Italian hand-made paper, with ten printed on parchment. The type has been shaped after

the letters used by the most accomplished scribes of the fifteenth century. Then the cover is to be inlaid with bosses of antique bronze, bearing the Medici emblem, and altogether Petrarch will have a fine setting.

Mr. Thomas Greenwood has presented his splendid collection of bibliographical books—some 10,000 volumes—to the Manchester Free Library. Mr. Greenwood is well known as the author of a *Life of Edward Edwards*, and as an enthusiastic advocate of municipal libraries. In forming his collection he has interpreted the term "Bibliography" in its widest sense. His library contains all that relates to books and the methods by which they have been produced in ancient and modern times, including the history of parchment and paper, of MSS.—illuminated and other—the history of the invention and development of printing, the art of the book-binder, and the history of bookselling. Full details of this collection, so generously presented to "Cottonopolis," may be found in the *Manchester Guardian* of October 20, which mentions that, besides the books about books, the library contains some valuable examples of the subjects treated—MSS. on papyrus, vellum, and paper; curious specimens of early Dutch books, with the chains by which they were attached to the reading shelves of the old libraries; a fine "horn book" in ivory; specimens from the Aldine and other famous presses; many examples of fine bindings; pigmy books and mammoth books; with collections of literary portraits and other miscellaneous examples. I congratulate the City of Manchester on its good fortune, and Mr. Greenwood on his public-spirited generosity.

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., one of the newest of publishing firms, announce that they have in preparation a new volume of criticism by Dr. Stopford A. Brooke, at present provisionally entitled *The Poetic Movement in England*. The book will be uniform in size and style with the original editions of the same author's *Tennyson* and *The Poetry of Robert Browning*. It will contain, among others, literary appreciations of Matthew Arnold, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, A. H. Clough, and William Morris.

The illustrated supplement to the *Academy* of November 4 contained two papers of much interest to bookmen. The first treated of "Old Bindings as Literary Hunting-Grounds." Three excellent illustrations showed examples of fragments of rare and early printed books and manuscripts found in use as fly-leaves and linings for the boards of bindings. The writer, Mr. Strickland Gibson, pointed out how rich a harvest the Oxford binders must have reaped among the manuscripts cast out by Edward VI.'s Commissioners. Bale tells us that "Of those Lybrarye Bokes . . . some they sold to the Grossers and sope sellers, and some they sent over see to the Bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole Shypps full, to the wonderynge of the foren Nacyons. . . . I knowe a merchaunt man, which shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that bought the contentes of two noble Lybraryes for XL shyillynges pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of gray paper by the space of more than these X yeares, and yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come." This "great spoil of books," says Mr. Gibson, "may well account for the very large number of leaves from precious manuscripts that are found lining Oxford bindings produced after the Reformation. An ignorant binder could not be expected to discriminate between the precious and the worthless; the leaves of an illuminated Sarum Missal or of a twelfth-century English Chronicle were just as serviceable to him as blank parchment, and doubtless much cheaper. The Sarum Missal which provided Joseph Barnes with fly-leaves and linings must have been one of the most magnificent of its kind, and there is probably no Sarum Missal in existence that would have surpassed it in beauty. But even Barnes was not such a miscreant as that other Oxford binder who cut to pieces the English Chronicle, for there is good reason to believe that he destroyed much invaluable history." The second paper was by Mr. A. W. Pollard, who dealt with "Title-pages, Old and New," with seven illustrations.

The Cambridge University Press has issued during the present year four photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth-century books

printed in England, and it is proposed to follow these with four more in 1906 and four in 1907. The books are printed upon hand-made paper, and are bound in sage-green paper boards, quarter vellum, with vellum side labels, and vary in price from 10s. to 20s. net.

M. Jules Lemaitre's address on Wednesday week, says the *Athenæum* of November 4, at the annual public meeting of the five French Académies, was a charming discourse on the "Culte des Vieux Livres," of which a full report appeared in *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires* of last Sunday. M. Lemaitre confessed to a weakness for old bindings, of which the designs are never of a "géométrie irréprochable : toujours quelque tremblement ou quelque hésitation des lignes nous rappelle et nous présente la main vivante et mobile de l'ouvrier qui les exécute." He insists, moreover, that a classic is much better in its contemporary dress and type than in a modern impression : "Ce sera comme si l'aspect et le toucher du vieux livre vous inclinaient à l'état d'esprit des ancêtres pour qui ces moralités et ces histoires furent écrites."

A very fine edition of Thomas à Kempis's *Imitation of Christ* is just coming out with Messrs. Kegan Paul. It is limited to 500 copies for England and America, and is printed on hand-made paper, with ten copies on real vellum. The initial letters and title-pages of these copies are beautifully illuminated by hand, and the design is different in each copy. The book-collector can thus enjoy the happiness of having something possessed by nobody else.

In the course of December Mr. W. J. Hay, of John Knox's House, Edinburgh, will publish *The Hammermen of Edinburgh and their Altar*, being extracts from the records of this incorporated trade from 1494 to 1558 A.D., with introductory notes by John Smith, author of *A Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers*. I hope this volume may be only the first of a series of trade records of the Scottish capital, which would be welcomed as a valuable contribution to material for history, and would form an ex-

cellent supplement to the work of the Scottish History Society, with whose publications this volume will range.

The plays and poems of Robert Greene will be issued immediately by the Clarendon Press in two volumes uniform with the Oxford editions of Kyd and Lyly. The work is edited by Professor Churton Collins, who has spared no pains, so far as the text is concerned, to make this the final edition of Greene's writings. The notes have been shaped, as far as possible, to illustrate the characteristics of the early Elizabethan drama.

I hear that Mr. Swinburne's collection of essays on the Elizabethan dramatists is likely to be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in January.

The Bibliographical Society will issue three books to its members early in December. The first, by Mr. Gordon Duff, is *A Century of the English Book Trade*, being short notices of all printers, stationers, bookbinders, and others connected with it, from the issue of the first dated book in 1457 to the incorporation of the Company of Stationers in 1557; the second is *A Short Catalogue of English Books in Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin, printed before 1641*, prepared by the Rev. Newport White, D.D., Marsh's Librarian; and the third volume will be the third part of *Hand-Lists of English Printers*, compiled by Messrs. Gordon Duff, W. W. Greg, R. B. McKerrow, and A. W. Pollard.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

In the past two days Mr. Dowell has sold by auction in his rooms at 18, George Street, Edinburgh, the library of architectural works formed by the late Mr. George Henderson, architect, and also a collection of theological and general literature, including the books of the late Rev. Dr. Paton, Dumfries, and the Rev. J. L. Evans, Peebles. The works belonging to Mr. Henderson included the following : Viollet-le-Duc (E.), *Dictionnaire Raisonné de L'Architecture Fran-*

caïse du X. au XVI^e Siècle, illustrated, 10 vols., large 8vo. (Bance et Morel, Paris, 1854-75), £8 10s.; MacGibbon and Ross's Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, 5 vols. (Edinburgh, 1837-92), £7 7s.; MacGibbon and Ross's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland, 3 vols. (1896 and 1897), £3 15s.; Gailhabaud (J.), L'Architecture du V^{me} au XVII^{me} Siècles et les Arts qui en dépendent : La Sculpture, la Peinture Murale, la Peinture sur verre, la Mosaique, la Ferronnerie, etc., 4 vols., 4to. (Paris, 1858), £5 10s.; Gurlitt (C.), Die Baukunst Frankreichs, two large folios, beautifully illustrated (Dresden, N.D.), £5 5s.; Revoil (Henry), Architecture Romane du Midi de la France, dessinée, mesurée, et décrite, illustrated, 3 vols., fol. (Paris, 1867-1874), £5 10s.; Denkmäler, Deutscher Renaissance, herausgegeben von K. E. O. Fritsch, 4 vols., fol. (Berlin, 1891), £6 10s.; Gotch (J. A.), Architecture of the Renaissance in England, illustrated by a series of views and details from buildings erected between the years 1560-1635, with historical and critical text, 2 vols., fol. (1894), £7 5s.; Letarouilly (Pl.), Edifices de Rome Moderne, ou Recueil des Palais, Maisons, Églises, Couvents et de la Ville de Rome, 3 large folio vols., containing plates, and small 4to. vol. text (Didot, Paris, 1840-1857), £9 10s.; Richardson's Studies from Old English Mansions, their Furniture, Gold and Silver Plate, etc., 4 vols. (London, 1841-1848), £7 10s.; L'Architecture Normande aux XI^e et XII^e Siècles en Normandie et en Angleterre, par V. Ruprich-Robert, plates, 2 folios, uncut (Paris, N.D.), £4 15s.; Die Renaissance in Italien, eine Sammlung der werthvollsten erhaltenen Monumente in Chronologischer Folge, Georgnet, herausgegeben von Alexander Schütz, 2 vols., 4to. (Hamburg, 1884), £5; Daly (M. Cesar), Motifs Historiques d'Architecture et de Sculpture d'Ornement, first and second series, in all 4 vols. (Paris, 1870-1880), £12; La Renaissance en France, par Léon Palustre, dessins et gravures sous la direction de Eugène Sadoux, 3 vols. (Paris, 1879-1885), £5; L'Architecture Française, Monuments Historiques depuis le XI^e Siècle jusqu'à Nos Jours, Intérieurs et Extérieurs (Paris, N.D.), £5; Sauvageot (C.), Palais, Châteaux, Hôtels, et Maisons de France du XV^e au XVIII^e Siècle, plates, 4 vols., fol. (Morel, Paris, 1867), £5 15s.; Later Renaissance Architecture in England, edited with introductory and descriptive text by John Belcher and Mervyn E. Macartney, illustrated, 2 vols. (London, 1901), £5; Sharpe (E.), Architectural Parallels, or the Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England through the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries (London, 1848), £6 6s. From another collection, 78 volumes of the Maitland Club publications realized £44.—*Scotsman*, November 1.

The Pannwitz Collection, dispersed at Munich on October 24 and 25, realized a total of 1,150,000 marks, very high prices being paid for the rare examples of Meissen china. A pair of life-sized guinea-fowl fetched 38,000 m.; "The Horse Tamer," 13,750 m.; the group of Augustus III. with a lady (probably Countess Brühl), 10,450 m.; the jays, 13,420 m.; and the clock with paintings in the Chinese style, 12,760 m. The celebrated gourd-shaped vases fetched 59,500 m.

Among other models by Kändler the large clock and the group of Freemasons were purchased for 28,600 m. and 18,150 m. respectively; the cocks with the caduceus mark for 14,300 m. A standing cup with cover was bought for 10,780 m., and another with the mark of Heinrich Straub, of Nuremberg, for 22,550 m. Among the Swabian wood-carvings "The Legend of St. Eligius" was acquired for 11,000 m., and the figure of St. George for 9,185 m.—*Athenaeum*, November 4.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the library of the late Rev. F. Procter, of Whitton, Norfolk, that of the late Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Cornwall, and other properties. The following were the chief prices realized: The Engraved Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3 vols., £26; Drummond's Noble British Families, 2 vols., £10; Ackermann's History of Oxford University, large paper, 2 vols., £19 5s.; Rowlandson's Compendious Treatise on Modern Education, coloured plates, £30; The Dance of Life and Death, 3 vols., History of Johnny Quæ Genus, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, and others illustrated by Rowlandson, 12 vols., cloth, £45 13s.; Dickens's Works, Edition de Luxe, 30 vols., £20 10s.; Thackeray's Works, with Bibliography by Shepherd, Edition de Luxe, 27 vols., £19 15s.; Meredith's Works, Edition de Luxe, 32 vols., £12 5s.; Morris's British Birds, Moths, Butterflies, etc., 16 vols., £12 5s.; Baily's Sporting Magazine, 78 vols., £11; Badminton Library: Hunting, large paper, £7 2s. 6d.; Dictionary of National Biography, 67 vols., cloth, £35; Lovell Reeve's Conchologia Iconica, 20 vols., £72; Sowerby's British Mineralogy and Exotic Mineralogy, 7 vols., £12 10s.; Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, 1845-1874, £10 10s.; Elwes's Monograph on the Genus Lilium, £10; Ravenscroft's Pinetum Britannicum, 3 vols., £10 5s.; Lambert's Genus Pinus, £10; White's Selborne, original edition, half-bound, £9 5s.; Angas's New Zealanders Illustrated, £9 17s. 6d.; Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents (America and Canada, 1610-1791), edited by Thwaites, 73 vols., £24 10s.; Brinkley's Japan, Edition de Luxe, 12 vols., £10 15s.; Stevenson's Twelve Moneths, with twelve curious full-page engravings, 1661, £23 10s.; Fabritii Libro della Origine delli Volgari Proverbi, 1526, £20; Horæ, on vellum, printed by Guillaume Godar (fifteen leaves wanting), £19.—*Athenaeum*, November 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, vol. xvi., part 2, contains, besides the accounts of the annual meeting and the annual excursion, and the usual business details, several papers of varied interest. The address by the President, Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, Bart., M.P., has the place of honour. It deals appropriately enough with the subject of "Steam in Relation to Cornwall," and is followed by a reprint of Thomas Savery's *The Miner's Friend, or an Engine to Raise Water by Fire*, 17c2, with facsimiles of the title-page and one of the illustrations. Mr. P. Jennings writes on "The Mayorality of Truro, 1538-1722, A.D.," and gives some curious details of civic life in the seven

teenth century. Several good plates illustrate some interesting notes by Mr. T. C. Peter on the fine church of St. Ives—a church which presents the unusual sight of four continuous roofs, without clere-story, of equal pitch side by side. The other contents include a "Botanical Report" by Mr. F. H. Davey; "The Stannaries of Cornwall," by the late H. W. Fisher; and the continuation of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's "Cornish Church Dedications."

Among the contents of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, July to September, we note an illustrated paper on "Medals and Memorials of the Irish Volunteers of 1780 and 1787," by Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., which should interest collectors; "Ancient Monuments of County Cork," "The Round Tower of Kinneigh, Co. Cork," by Mr. J. Buckley; and some readable and amusing "Notes on Cork Events in the Years 1769 and 1781."

Vol. xi., No. 1, of the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* contains a variety of good papers too numerous to mention in detail. We note especially the Rev. A. C. Yorke's careful study of "Iters V. and IX. of Antonine"; "University Chests," by Mr. J. W. Clark, the learned Registrary, who appends a transcript and translation of the deed of foundation and statutes of the earliest of these chests—that known as the Neel Chest, 1344; "Cambridgeshire Maps," by Mr. H. G. Fordham—a carefully prepared list arranged in order of date of the original plate or impression, and ranging from 1579 to 1800; and Mr. A. R. Goddard's "Ickleton Church and Priory," with several other shorter contributions. The volume contains the record of the Society's proceedings for the six months ended May 30, 1904, and the papers certainly form an excellent product for so short a period.

The issue of the *Bradford Antiquary* for this year bears witness to continued and healthy activity on the part of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Besides the illustrated "Excursion Notes," carefully prepared by Mr. C. A. Federer, the part includes "Annals of an Old Yorkshire Village," by Mr. J. Gregory—the village being Thornton, Bradford Dale, now absorbed in the city of Bradford; an account by the Rev. Bryan Dale of one John Hall, a seventeenth-century worthy and herbalist "doctor," who lived on a small estate at the end of the said village of Thornton; and the continuation of Mr. Empsall's transcript of the Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held on November 1, was "Japanese Sword Marks," by Mr. Alfred Dobrée.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on October 25, Dr. T. Hodgkin VOL. I.

presiding, Mr. Knowles referred to the Black Gate excavations. Some months ago, he said, they determined to remove the buildings on the north side of the Black Gate, and to spend £150 in the opening out of certain features. They had opened out certain features on the north side—the arrow slits, which had been built up, and certain pockets receiving timbers for hoarding. They had opened out an archway, which, no doubt, formed a passage to the moat. Within the Gate they had been most successful, and had discovered an ancient piece of wall which was quite unique. The keep was erected in 1170, and the Black Gate was erected some three-quarters of a century later. They had opened out the Heron Pit. They had spent £125, and had exceeded their receipts by £10 or £15. They could not leave the matter as it was now, and they should have at least £30 more.—Mr. A. Meek, of the Armstrong College, Newcastle, read a paper on the "History of Fisheries in Northumberland." He went back to the Celtic period, and said that during the Saxon period fishing gradually attained to a high degree of importance, and fish was imported from other countries. In the old times Newcastle was the chief market. Cullercoats was, in 1749, described as the best fish-market in the North of England. He compared the fishes in use in the old days with the fishes that were eaten to-day, and said that porpoises, seals, and even whales were eaten. The herring fishing had occupied a prominent position during the whole of the historical period.—Mr. John Robinson read a note on a British camp discovered at Grindon Hill, Sunderland. The site of the camp, he said, was near Grindon race-course, about two miles from Sunderland. The geological formation was sand, and recently the place had been used as a sand quarry. The workmen had made a perpendicular face in the sand, and had brought to light an ancient British barrow and unearthed several skeletons buried in regular order. Close to the barrow Mr. Robinson saw the well-defined outline of an ancient British camp. The barrow was on the east side of the camp. Nine skeletons had been unearthed, the last one on October 18, and it was anticipated that there would be further discoveries. There were no flint implements and no urns. The discoveries gave evidence of an ancient British settlement there.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 19.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. F. Newell and Herr Armin Egger were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. S. Lincoln exhibited a series of medals of Nelson in silver, bronze, and pewter.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed a York halfpenny of Henry VIII. struck by Wolsey and bearing his initials T.W. This coin is unpublished.—Mr. W. J. Webster exhibited a sixpence of the first coinage of James I. with mint-mark a thistle-head; a pattern broad in silver by Rawlins of Charles I., and a crown of Charles II. of 1663; and Mr. H. B. Earle-Fox a lead impression of the obverse of the tetradrachm of Euthydemus II. of Bactria.—Mr. W. C. F. Anderson presented to the Society a proof in bronze of the medal for regular attendance of school children awarded by the Berkshire Education Committee. On the obverse is shown a seated female figure instructing children, and on the

reverse a stag (the badge of the county) standing near an oak-tree, typifying the old forest of Windsor. The medal was designed by Mr. H. G. Willinck (a member of the Education Committee, whose badge of three acorns is placed on the reverse), and was executed by Mr. Frank Bowcher.—The President read a paper on "The Silver Map-Medal of Sir Francis Drake." This medal, of which only three specimens are known, consists of a thin silver circular plate engraved on one side with the Eastern hemisphere, and on the other side with the Western. The course taken by Drake in his famous voyage round the world is marked by a dotted line, the date of his departure being inscribed 1577 ID. DEC. (*i.e.*, December 13), and of his return, 1580 4 CAL. OC. (*i.e.*, September 28). The President gave some interesting particulars of Drake's voyage. This medal was issued soon after Drake's return; but the artist is uncertain, though probably Flemish.—Mr. Percy Webb gave an account of a recent find of Roman coins at Little Wellington Wood, near Watchfield, in Berkshire. The coins were discovered in an old stone-lined well, and were contained in a small earthenware vessel. They numbered only twenty-three, and extended from the reign of Gallienus to those of Carausius and Allectus, the coins of the last two emperors having been struck at London and Colchester. The date of the burial was *c.* 295 A.D.—*Athenæum*, October 28.

The SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held the first meeting of its winter session on October 24, the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss in the chair.—Mr. James Patterson gave an account of a visit to Silksworth Hall.

On November 10 the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met at Chetham's Hospital, Manchester.—Mr. George Pearson presided, and a paper by Mr. Ernest Axon, entitled "William Crabtree's Plan of the Booth Hall Estate," and one by Mr. H. S. Crofton, entitled "Dumplington and the Holcrofts; or, Two Centuries of Yeoman Life," were read. In the former paper it was stated that there had recently been discovered an estate plan entitled "A true plott, or topographical description of one messuage and tenement of Mr. Humprey Booth's, lying in Blakeley, in the Countie of Lancaster, performed by William Crabtree, Anno Domini 1637." Though the map itself was not of topographical interest, its chief importance lay in the fact that it was probably drawn by William Crabtree, the famous astronomer. Beyond the fact that Crabtree was born in 1610, that he was a clothier living in Broughton, and that he died in 1644, little was known, said Mr. Axon, of his life or family; anything, therefore, which could help to throw light on so world-famous an individual could not fail to be of interest. Mr. H. T. Crofton, in his paper, gave an interesting history of the Holcrofts—a family which acquired considerable wealth and position at the suppression of the monasteries—during the last two centuries.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador, was elected

an honorary member, and Mrs. P. W. Remnant and Mr. Henry Perry members.—Miss Helen Farquhar read a monograph on "Portraiture of the Stuarts on the Royalists' Badges," in which by carefully reasoned comparison she traced many of the medallic portraits of the first and second Charles to their prototypes in the contemporary paintings of the Court artists. By this means she was enabled to correct the dates previously assigned to some of these medals and badges, and to venture suggestions as to the probable occasion of their issue. In support of this paper a special exhibition of Stuart memorials had been invited, and in response the tables were crowded with badges, medals, coins, miniatures, jewels, and curios of every description bearing portraiture of the Stuarts. The exhibitors, in addition to Miss Farquhar, included Mr. P. Berney-Ficklin, who contributed seventy-six specimens from his large collection, part of which is now at Whitehall, Professor Herbert Cox, Major Freer, and Messrs. T. W. Barron, G. Thorn Drury, W. Talbot Ready, L. L. Fletcher, W. J. Webster, O. Fitch, W. S. Churchill, and W. J. Andrew. Donations to the Society were made by Major Creeke, Messrs. Spink and Son, and Mr. L. Forrer. The first volume of the Society's proceedings—the *British Numismatic Journal*—was submitted to the meeting. It is a crown-quarto volume bound in buckram, containing 500 pages, 25 plates, and 30 other illustrations. It is issued to members only.

The annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 23, when a satisfactory report was presented. The retiring president, Dr. A. C. Haddon, in the course of his address referred to the need of more museum accommodation. He said that to them it was a necessity, not a luxury, and without full equipment it was impossible to carry on their studies. The need was pressing, because the specimens they wanted were becoming rarer and rarer. All over the world natives were giving up their old customs, and specimens of some were no longer to be obtained. If they did not make haste many examples of culture in different stages and of different people would be unrepresented in their museum. He was not speaking merely of Cambridge, but of England. It was nothing short of a national disgrace that we did not understand the importance of museums in this country. In this respect we were behind such countries as Italy, America, Germany. The two last-named understood the position exactly, and were not afraid to spend money. Whilst he was in South Africa the head of a German museum bought up a whole collection of specimens in Bulawayo. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge could afford to do that, although the total cost in this case was not more than £70, and the British Museum never dreamt of authorizing anyone to buy for them during those excursions. The same German bought a native canoe at Mozambique, and wondered that he (Dr. Haddon) did not do the same. But there was no room at Cambridge. He felt ashamed at seeing those specimens bought by a German colleague. Of course his friend had been provided with the money necessary.—At a later

stage of the meeting Mr. J. C. F. Fryer read a paper on recent excavations undertaken by Mr. J. L. Keynes and himself at Somersham. The objects found were on exhibition. Mr. Fryer said that the spot where the discoveries were made was at the edge of some high land which bounded Hunts and the Fens. It was a very likely place for a harbour from which boats could navigate—say, to Ely. The only part excavated at present was a small portion of a field. About a year ago Mr. Keynes and himself came upon traces of a Roman existence. They followed them up, and their course became irregular, and kept in no particular direction. Pottery and coins and small pieces of bronze were what they came across. They also found a couple of hairpins and two pieces of glass. The Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare described the coins, the chief one of which, he said, was of the period of Marcus Aurelius, who became Emperor of Rome in 161 A.D. It was in a bad state of preservation.

The next meeting of the society was held on November 6, the Rev. W. G. Searle presiding, when papers were read by Professor Ridgeway "On the Origin of Basilicas," and Dr. Allen "On the Shambles of Shepton Mallet." Basilicas, Professor Ridgeway said, were commonly supposed to have been copied from the divans of the Oriental Kings who succeeded Alexander, the Seleucids, and others. But even if the Romans were not too contemptuous of the Greek Kings to borrow from them an institution of this kind, it was clear to him that a model of the Roman basilica was in use centuries before the birth of Alexander. The first basilica in Rome was built by Marcus Porcius Cato in 184 B.C., when Greek influences were being felt in Rome. It was situated close to the Forum, and was intended to be an adjunct, part having been designed for a law court, and other parts for merchants. Evidently the basilica was a copy of a building at Athens, and clearly, too, Christian buildings of this type could be traced back in unbroken succession to the tiled structure where justice was administered by the Athenian Kings. Dr. Allen spoke of the shambles at Shepton Mallet, the oldest of which were probably erected between 1440 and 1450. Originally the shamble was a stone used in the sale of meat, and probably it had a characteristic form, distinct from other market stalls. The illustrations with which his communication was embellished were photographs of the shambles, which still remain, though on the verge of extinction.—A number of interesting exhibitions were made of Cambridgeshire prints and maps.

At a meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 10, Mr. P. Ross presiding, the Rev. Bryan Dale lectured on "The Barons of Wharton." He said that when he began his inquiries he found a paucity of printed records concerning the Wharton family, but he discovered that in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there were fourteen volumes of a collection made by a Mr. Wharton bearing on the subject. Last summer he spent ten days at Oxford examining these books. They proved to be of great interest, and included 139 letters from the first Lord Wharton to Henry VIII.,

Wolsey, Cromwell, and others. Wharton Hall, the ancestral home of the family, was now occupied as a farmhouse, and had partially gone to decay. It was situated two miles from Kirkby Stephen, its position being on a hillside with trees surrounding it. It was probably erected about the middle of the fifteenth century, and about 1800 the Earl of Lonsdale altered the residential portion. The first member of the family whose doings were chronicled lived in the times of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. The first baron was Thomas, Lord Wharton, who was born in 1495. He was made a baron by Henry VIII. in return for services rendered in war against the Scotch, and took his seat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1545. Several of his appearances in Yorkshire on the King's business were noted in the records; and besides Wharton Hall, he owned the manor-house of Healaugh, near Tadcaster. He was followed by five other barons, most of whom played an important part in the national affairs, and the lecturer gave many interesting particulars of their lives. The fifth baron, who was a powerful Whig, was raised to the rank of Marquis by George I. His son, the last of the line, was a wild, mischievous youth. He deserted the Whig principles of his father, and attached himself to the Jacobite following. He rid himself of his fortune by riotous living, and then played the part of an adventurer on the Continent, ultimately retiring to a monastery, where he died at the age of thirty-three, the family thus becoming extinct.

The Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY assembled in goodly numbers on November 4, at the invitation of the vicar (the Rev. H. W. Boustead) and wardens of All Saints' (City), to inspect some interesting features of early architecture brought to light during the recent work of renovation in the south aisle. The visitors were welcomed by the vicar, and Dr. Cuthbert Atchley gave some general particulars of the early history of the church. While in the south aisle Mr. G. H. Oatley described some of the discoveries, and mentioned that the church had suffered from so-called restoration more than most of their old churches. He pointed out that by the removal of a ceiling a fifteenth-century roof was disclosed. There was a mutilated angel corbel, and the positions of other corbels were to be seen. The arcade had been painted many times during the last century. The eastern respond was mostly modern, and the eastern window had been filled in at some time, but there were the old iron stanchions. The walls had been much pulled about in the eighteenth century and more recently. In the vestry wall they expected to find a hagioscope, but they found a window and a beautiful foliated opening lower down, through which, and from his bed on the inside, a man might by just raising himself a little see whether the candles on the altar were burning. Inside the house (the old vicarage), and on the first floor, could be seen the remains of the original fireplace. There was the door-frame which led into the room over the south porch and the springing of the third Norman arch. On the second floor was the Norman clerestory and

original fireplace, and on the third floor was to be seen the original roof much decayed. While one section of the party visited the old vicarage the other was interested in the ancient vestry records. On the motion of Mr. Robert Hall Warren the thanks of those present were accorded to the vicar and wardens, to Mr. Oatley and Dr. Atchley.



A paper on "The Early Monarchy of Egypt" was read by Professor Flinders Petrie at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 8.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Parts XVI. and XVII. (London, vols. ii. and iii.). Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 389, and viii, 275. Price 7s. 6d. each.

These two handsome volumes complete the series of extracts from the old *Gentleman's Magazine* which relate to London topography, and complete also the entire undertaking to which both the editor and the publisher have given so many years of labour and attention. Part XVI. contains extracts relating to that part of the City of London not dealt with in Part XV., issued last year, and to that portion of the present county formerly in Middlesex, while Part XVII. deals with the part of the present county formerly in Surrey and Kent, and supplies a full and excellent index to the three London volumes. The plan of the work is so well known that we need not stop to describe it; it will be sufficient to say that in these three volumes there is brought together a vast and varied collection of notes and memoranda of every kind relating to London topography, arranged alphabetically under the names of the buildings and places to which the notes refer. In looking through these historical and descriptive notes, it is somewhat depressing to notice how much which was of great value, both from the ecclesiastical and ecclesiastical, and from the historical points of view, has disappeared; but the feeling of depression will be tempered by gratitude to the many observant antiquaries and noters of unconsidered trifles who jotted down in the pages of the old *Gentleman's Magazine* so much which would otherwise have been altogether lost. And with regard to those buildings and places which still remain, it is very interesting to compare their present state with the descriptions given in these volumes.

It is difficult, indeed, to exaggerate the value of the work accomplished in the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*. All the best of the material relating to a great variety of subjects, and scattered through some 224 volumes, issued between 1731 and 1868, is here preserved, classified, and made conveniently accessible in twenty-nine volumes, well printed, carefully edited, thoroughly indexed, and handsomely produced. It is not given to every editor and publisher of a great undertaking to see, as Mr. Gomme and Mr. Stock can now see, the completion of labours spread over twenty years. We heartily congratulate them both. Of the twenty-nine volumes, seventeen are devoted to English topography, the matter being arranged under counties in alphabetical order, ending with the three London volumes. Of the remaining twelve, two volumes are given to Archæology, two to Romano-British Remains, and two to Sacred and Mediæval Architecture, while one volume is devoted to each of the following subjects: Manners and Customs, Dialect and Popular Sayings, Popular Superstitions and Traditions, English Traditions, Literary History and Curiosities, and Bibliographical Notes. All these have their value as storehouses, but the cream of the collection is to be found in the long series of topographical volumes, ending worthily with the three devoted to London. The references to old maps and views, to name one point only, here preserved and brought together, will be most useful to students and collectors, while the value and importance of descriptive notes by contemporary pens need no labouring. The casual reader may be warned, by the way, that some of the etymologies and historical and other statements of these earlier antiquaries are not correct; they need to be looked at in the light of later knowledge. But this is a small matter. The whole twenty-nine volumes are not only most useful tools and books of reference, but they afford an unrivalled browsing ground for all readers with the slightest taste for the story of the past. They represent a splendid idea worthily and successfully carried out.

* * *

WAVERLEY ABBEY. By Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

Many plates and plans. London, for the Surrey Archæological Society, 1905. 8vo., pp. viii, 101.

Waverley Abbey, on the bank of the river Wey, in a secluded Surrey valley, was founded in 1128 as the home of the first body of Cistercian monks to settle in England. Such ruins as remain above ground are too scattered and fragmentary to enable anyone to construct any clear account of the buildings, their arrangement, and their uses. But in 1898 the Surrey Archæological Society began to excavate the site, and from the next year to the present time the work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Brakspear. Careful photographs have been taken and the most exact measurements made of everything brought to light, and the results of these years of steady, systematic work are here presented in a volume of extraordinary interest. It is no part of Mr. Brakspear's plan to treat in detail of the history of the house or of the Order to which it belonged. After a very brief reference to the foundation and site of the Abbey, to the rules of the Cistercian Order, and to one or two incidents in the Waverley history, he proceeds to give a

careful and striking account of each part of the great range of buildings as revealed by excavation. The church, the chapter-house, the dorter, the frater, the lavatory, the infirmary hall, chapel, kitchen, etc., the guest-house, and other rooms and parts too numerous to mention, are all reconstructed before the reader's eyes. The book, which is issued to members of the Surrey Archaeological Society in respect of their

OLD-TIME ALDWYCH, THE KINGSWAY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. By Charles Gordon. With maps and many illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin [1905]. 8vo., pp. xiv, 368. Price 7s. 6d. net.

When this book first appeared we were able to speak of it in terms of high praise, and to this re-issue in cheaper form we can offer a very warm welcome.



THE STRAND AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, 1700.

subscription for 1904, is a masterly example of constructive antiquarian work. The numerous plans and plates help greatly to elucidate the text, while in a pocket in one of the volume's covers is a ground-plan of the entire Abbey site, coloured to show dates of construction. It would be difficult to over-praise Mr. Brakspear's work, and both he and his Society deserve the thanks of every antiquary.

The recent opening of the new street by the King marks the accomplishment of one of the greatest works of London improvement undertaken for many years. The site of Aldwych and Kingsway and their immediate neighbourhood teem with associations, historical and other, of endless interest, and Mr. Gordon here does full justice to a fascinating theme. The early pages of the book, in which the author tells

how the idea of the new thoroughfare arose, and relates in detail the steps taken to carry it out, the story of demolition and reconstruction, and finally the happy christening of the new route, have a permanent value of their own. But these pages are only introductory. Those which follow are of absorbing interest. Temple Bar, Butcher Row, Shire Lane, Strand Cross and the Strand Maypole, Wimbledon House, Exeter 'Change, Bow Street, Wych Street, Holywell Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Drury Lane—these are only a few of the place-names which are centres of social lore and history. Many familiar figures move through these pages, and to both personal and topographical subjects Mr. Gordon does justice. We must add a word with regard to the illustrations, one of which we are able, by the courtesy of the publisher, to reproduce on the previous page. They are very numerous, and for the most part excellent in quality and genuinely illustrative of the text. Old prints and maps have been freely drawn upon, while for more recent phases of this section of London life the aid of photography has been enlisted. The volume is of permanent value, and its re-issue in this cheap form—really cheap, for the book is wonderful value for the small price asked—is timely and useful.

* * *

ABBERLEY MANOR, WORCESTERSHIRE. By the Rev. J. Lewis Moilliet, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 117. Price 6s. net.

The story of Abberley Manor touches national history at various points, and on this account, as well as on account of the intrinsic interest of the history of the manor and of many well-known families connected with the locality, Mr. Moilliet has done well in preparing this carefully written book. The author treats briefly of the very early history of the parish, discussing incidentally the origin of its name, which in Domesday Book is spelt "Edboldelega." "Lega," or "Ley," is simply a "clearing" or pasture. Edbolde is the Saxon Eadbald, and the place was therefore the settlement or pasture-land of one Eadbald. Abberley is reached through the forms Aberly, Abburley, Abbotlesley, Abbodeley, Ebboldeley, Edboldelega, as given by Mr. Moilliet, and the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Albodesleye, Alboldesleye, and Albedelye, as given by Mr. Duignan in his *Worcestershire Place Names*. An interesting local tradition identifies an ancient oak which once stood near the village, but has long since disappeared, with the celebrated oak at which St. Augustine "held his conference with the Celtic Bishops, and in most of the old maps of Worcestershire we find it marked down as the 'Apostle's Oak'"—St. Augustine being regarded as the Apostle of England. There are other claimants to the honour of being "Augustine's Oak," but from the marks of identification given by Bede Mr. Moilliet makes out a good case for the Abberley tree, of which the hollow stump, thatched, served 200 years ago as shelter for a turnpike man.

The greater part of the book is occupied by a careful tracing of the descent of the manor through various families of note—the great family of De Toden, the Beauchamps, Nevilles, and others—illustrated by pedigrees and drawings of many coats of arms. In connection with the De Toden family Mr. Moilliet retells the legend of the Knight of the Swan. A chapter

is given to the succession of rectors of the parish, and the concluding sections relate to the old church, with its monuments and ancient bell, which was brought by an incoming rector from the North in 1514, and probably dates from about 1500; the old parish register; the new church; the school and local charities; some old inhabitants; and some final notes on local legend and folk-lore and customs. "The services in the old church," says Mr. Moilliet, "were truly wonderful! The music consisted of a violin and a flute, and five or six small girls. The old clerk, having given out the hymn, marched down the church, flute in hand, up to the gallery where the singers sat, and with many discordances and extraordinary flourishes, the hymn proceeded. But the people came to church in those days not so much for the sermons, still less for the music, but for the prayers and lessons, which were delivered with much distinctness and clear emphasis, so that the aged and deaf people could follow."

* * *

LOGIE: A PARISH HISTORY. Vol. ii. By R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., Minister of Logie. Illustrations. Paisley: *A. Gardner*, 1905. 4to., pp. 319. Price 15s. net. 300 copies.

This second volume of Mr. Fergusson's elaborate history of his parish is chiefly occupied with an account of the lands therein and their owners. Among the latter are numbered the Stuart Sovereigns, some of the ancient religious houses, and many famous names connected with the Scottish nobility. Logie can number among its worthies Sir Ralph Abercromby, of Aboukir fame; the first Earl of Stirling, the colonizer of Nova Scotia; Robert Haldane of Airthrey, and others, of whom Mr. Fergusson has much to say. The account of the lands of the parish is carefully done, and students will find illustrations of many characteristic Scottish customs and tenures. In the main, however, the book appeals chiefly to those connected by family or otherwise with the parish. Mr. Fergusson can have spared himself no labour, for the details given with regard to both estate and family history can only have been collected at the cost of much time and research. The plates are chiefly portraits—one or two of which are not very successful—and views of mansions connected with the history of Logie. One of the most interesting of the latter is a view of the Earl of Stirling's town house, Stirling (facing p. 172), now a military hospital, but containing, in the quaint carvings and mouldings which surmount the entrance and each of the narrow windows, suggestive reminders of its former dignity. The book is handsomely produced, and forms an important addition to the library of Scottish local history.

* * *

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL AND SEE. By George Worley. With 36 illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. 114. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Messrs. Bell's "Cathedral Series" would certainly not have been complete without a volume on the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour, now the Cathedral of the new diocese of Southwark. Mr. Worley has drawn his materials from a wide variety of sources—we are glad to see acknowledgment made in this connection of the value of the Surrey Archaeological Society's *Collections*—and has received information of

importance from the architects for the restoration, Sir Arthur Blomfield and Sons, who have given him access to drawings in their possession alone. The architects have also drawn a plan, showing the most recent work, specially for this issue. The church of St. Saviour has been written about so recently in these pages that we need only say with regard to Mr. Worley's book that it is an excellent addition to a most useful series. In addition to the description of the Cathedral there is a short chapter on the new diocese of Southwark, with a map showing its boundaries.

* * *

BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. xix. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 558. Price 27s. 6d. net.

Once more this invaluable record appears with its wonted punctuality. The new volume is marked by several outstanding features. One is the unusual number of specially valuable books which were sold. Prominent among these were the *Shakespeareana*, headed by the *Titus Andronicus*, which, sold privately, realized £2,000, and the 1605 quarto (damaged) of *Richard III.*, which brought £1,750. During the season there were sold one first folio, nine second, one third, and seven fourth folios, together with twenty-five early quartos or octavos. Then the *Mentz Psalter* (1459) brought £4,000. *Caxton's Booke called Caton* (1483) realized £1,350, and *Tyndall's Pentateuch* (1530), although some leaves were defective, fetched £940. Altogether no less than £24,351 was realized by the sale of sixty-nine works only, the average of the whole season being £2 17s. 2d. per volume, as against £2 9s. 3d. in 1904. Another feature of the season was the continued decline in the prices of ordinary books. Mr. Slater warns collectors that a reaction is sure to come, and prices to be once more on the ascending scale, but meanwhile there have been, and are, some opportunities for the man of moderate means. "It may be said with every confidence," he remarks, "that the season 1904-1905 has proved one of the best of recent years for buyers who are compelled by circumstances or content to forego the collection of curiosities, and to pin their faith to books which are desirable, and, at the same time, comparatively easy to acquire." One little change in the arrangement of the volume is so obviously an improvement that one wonders it was not made before—*i.e.*, the amalgamation of the subject-index, formerly placed at the beginning of the work, with the general index, the whole now appearing in one alphabet at the end. Improvements made in former years are all maintained, and Mr. Slater may once more be congratulated on the careful and accurate way in which he has accomplished his laborious task.

* * *

RAPHAEL. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). "Popular Library of Art." Fifty illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.*, 1905. 16mo., pp. xii, 223. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

This addition to the useful "Popular Library of Art" is on the same lines as its predecessors. On a slender thread of biography is strung a series of criticisms of Raphael's works. Mrs. Ady is a competent critic, and combines biography and criticism most effectively. The numerous illustrations vary considerably

in quality. Some are wonderfully good, considering the small size of the page. The Pitti portrait of Pope Julius II. (p. 147), Cardinal Bibbiena (p. 158), St. Michael (p. 25), and the study for Maddalena Doni (p. 63) are among the best of the reproductions. We are grateful, too, for the way in which some of the heads taken from pictures too large to be reproduced in their entirety are given.

* * *

THE PEDIGREE OF HUNTER OF ABBOTSHILL AND BARJARG AND CADET FAMILIES. By Andrew Alexander Hunter. Many plates and pedigrees. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 4to., pp. vii, 47. Price 30s. net.

Mr. Hunter has had access to manuscripts and records in the possession of various branches of the Hunter family, and has enlisted the co-operation of many bearers of his name. The results are shown in this well-produced quarto. The compiler first takes the family of Hunter of Abbotshill and Barjarg—Barjarg Tower is in Dumfriesshire, and was bought by the Hunter who left Abbotshill, near Ayr, in 1772—gives a chart pedigree, a brief account of the family mansions, armorial bearings, lineage and family portraits; and then, in similar fashion and with like details, deals with the Cadet families—Hunter of Boynytown and Doonholm, Hunter-Blair of Blairquhan, Hunter of Auchterarder, and Hunter of Thurston. The many plates—arms, patents, portraits, and family seats—are capably done. The book is a careful and capable contribution to family history.

* * *

We were able last February to speak highly of the first part of Mr. Bruce J. Home's drawings of *Old Houses in Edinburgh*, published by Mr. W. J. Hay, Edinburgh. The issue of Part 9 has completed the first volume or series of the work, of which one more series of nine parts will be issued. Each part, price 1s. net, contains three drawings. On looking through these parts we find our first impressions fully confirmed. The drawings form a gallery of architectural quaintnesses. One of the most striking is that which shows the principal doorway (in Blair's Close) to the Duke of Gordon's town house on the Castle Hill, which was demolished some fifteen years ago. The doorway, which is of sixteenth century date, is now built into the eastern wall of the public school which was built on the site of the old mansion. Other drawings specially noteworthy are the views of Dewar's Close, Grassmarket; Huntley House, Canongate; and Bakehouse Close, Canongate (looking north). We congratulate both artist and publishers.

* * *

Several quarterlies reached us too late for notice in last month's *Antiquary*. The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, begins the third volume of what, from a literary point of view, at least, has certainly been a most successful and well-sustained enterprise. Professor Frith prints, with comments, a ballad of 1660 describing the duel fought in that year between the second Earl of Southesk and the Master of Gray, who was killed. Sir Herbert Maxwell supplies a translation of the part of Sir Thomas Gray's *Scala-cronica*, written in the middle of the fourteenth century, which covers the reigns of Edward I., II., and III. Sir Thomas was an actor in many of the

scenes described, and his narrative is easy, and presents some vivid pictures. Among the other contents are a pleasant paper on the connection of Charles II. with art and letters, by Mr. W. G. Blaikie Murdoch; "Killicrankie described by an Eye-Witness," by Mr. A. H. Millar; and "Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union," by Dr. W. R. Scott. The reviews and miscellaneous contents are good, as usual. The *Reliquary*, October, besides the usual well-illustrated notes, has a fascinating article on "Glimpses of Ancient Agriculture and its Survivals to-day," by Mr. W. H. Legge, whose knowledge of Sussex men and Sussex ways is large and varied. There are also papers, all illustrated, on "The Sculptured Caves of East Wemyss," by Mr. J. Patrick; "Renaissance Medals with the Head of Christ," by Mr. G. F. Hill; and "'Dicky' of Tunstead," by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, October, and *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, September, are both quite up to their usual standard, and abound in notes and articles dealing with local matters of interest and importance. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, is remarkable for a capital account of Sparsholt Church, by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., with no less than ten fine plates. The number also contains a paper on "Bisham Abbey," by Mr. E. W. Dormer.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review* Mr. Lawrence Weaver, in a well-illustrated paper, deals with lead cisterns. They afford less decorative possibilities than the pipe-heads treated of in a previous article, and are therefore less interesting. Still, the use of ornamental lead sheeting on the fronts of projecting bays and in similar positions is growing, and such leadwork presents the same opportunities for decoration as the front of a large cistern. Mr. Weaver surrounds a rather unpromising subject with much interest, while the illustrations are strikingly good. The number also contains a most lavishly illustrated description of the new Britannia Royal Naval College building at Dartmouth. We have also received Williams and Norgate's *International Book Circular*, No. 141, with its usual classified lists of publications, home and foreign; the *East Anglian*, August; the *American Antiquarian*, September and October; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, November; *Sale Prices*, October 31; and a book catalogue (general) from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester.



Correspondence.

A LETTER OF 1704.
TO THE EDITOR.

As a companion to some letters of the past lately appearing in your pages, the following, found among some family papers, may perhaps be of some service. Although not of great intrinsic interest, it is not alto-

gether without value as furnishing a sidelight on the clerical customs of two centuries ago.

ERIC HAMMOND.

"Maghvalene, 15th July, 1704.

"MY DEAREST BROTHER,

"May you find daily increase of Satisfaction from the change of your condition, and may the married State be as happy to you as it is to me. I have Labour'd under a feverish Cold for near three Weeks, and my last letter to you was written with some difficulty, but I could not forbear expressing my joy upon an occasion so welcome to us. I pray Give all our Respects and best services to my sister. I doubt not but my Mother has before this time spoke for herself from Stonybattery. By her last letter to us we have hopes that Catty may be better. Mr. Hutchinson called upon us this week. I could not forbear chiding him, that he had not laid out his Journey so as to give us a day or two of his Company. He is a worthy Gentleman and gave us only time to rememb.r my unkle Povey and other Friends with him. He has promised to make my Mother and Sisters a visit at Stonybattery. I give you the trouble of delivering the enclosed to my ever Hon'r'd friend Consul Raye newly returned from Smirna, to whom I had very great obligations when I was there, and of whom you must have heard me speak several times with Honour and esteem. I desire you will show him the respect of a Bottle of Wine at the Tavern, and that you will express my Esteem for him. I have mentioned you in his letter, and have told him that my disorder has hindered me from writing to him sooner. Your Sister and Brother Jemmy are very humble Servants with me to my Uncle and Aunt Povey and to Uncle and Aunt Charles and to Mrs. Smyth.

"I commend you to God and am,

"My Dearest Brother,

"Yours very affectly,

"JNO. DOWN AND CONNOR.

"You will hear where Consul Raye lodges at the Turkie Walk upon the Exchange."

PEELE'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR.

In *Thoughts in my Garden* (vol. i., p. 21) Mortimer Collins remarks that he had known Peele's, in Fleet Street, when it was the rendezvous of quidnuncs and gossips, and goes on to tell a quaint story of an ancient customer, for whom the landlord had paid in the good-will! I shall be grateful to any readers who can give me references to allusions to Peele's in the biographies and memoirs of the first half of the nineteenth century.

QUIDNUNC.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

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